GEORGE, R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come; Greeting;

WHereas Daniel Fenning, Gentleman, has, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, That he hath already written, and published, several Books; viz. A Treatise of Arithmetic; One upon Geography; and another, intitled, The Universal Spelling Book; all which have been very much approved of: That he has now, with great Labour and Expence, written and compiled a Work, intitled, The Royal English Dictionary: Or, A Treasury of the English Language; in which he has had the Assistance and Approbation of several learned Gentlemen, in order to render the same as perfect and complete as possible; and hath therefore most humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Licence for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years: We, being willing to give all due Encouragement to Works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; and We do therefore, by these Presents (so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided) grant unto him, the said Daniel Fenning, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Royal Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing the said Work, intitled, The Royal English Dictionary: Or, A Treasury of the English Language, as aforesaid, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to Reprint or Abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Distribute, any Copies thereof Re-printed beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Daniel Fenning, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, under his or their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils: Whereof the Commissioners and other Officers of Our Customs, and the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, that due Obedience be rendered to Our Will herein declared.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Third Day of *July*, 1761, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

BUTE.

GEORGE, R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come; Greeting;

WHereas Daniel Fenning, Gentleman, has, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, That he hath already written, and published, several Books; viz. A Treatise of Arithmetic; One upon Geography; and another, intitled, The Universal Spelling Book; all which have been very much approved of: That he has now, with great Labour and Expence, written and compiled a Work, intitled, The Royal English Dictionary: Or, A Treasury of the English Language; in which he has had the Assistance and Approbation of several learned Gentlemen, in order to render the same as perfect and complete as possible; and hath therefore most humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Licence for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years: We, being willing to give all due Encouragement to Works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; and We do therefore, by these Presents (so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided) grant unto him, the said Daniel Fenning, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Royal Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing the said Work, intitled, The Royal English Dictionary: Or, A Treasury of the English Language, as aforesaid, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to Reprint or Abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Distribute, any Copies thereof Re-printed beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Daniel Fenning, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, under his or their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils: Whereof the Commissioners and other Officers of Our Customs, and the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, that due Obedience be rendered to Our Will herein declared.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Third Day of *July*, 1761, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

BUTE.

THE

Royal English Dictionary:

OR, A

TREASURY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING

I. A FULL EXPLANATION of all the TERMS made USE of IN

ALGEBRA,	GUNNERY,	NATURAL HISTORY,
ANATOMY,	HERALDRY,	NAVIGATION,
ARCHITECTURE,	HIEROGLYPHICS,	OPTICS,
ARITHMETIC,	HISTORY,	PAINTING,
ASTRONOMY,	HUSBANDRY,	PERSPECTIVE,
BOTANY,	HYDRAULICS,	PHILOSOPHY,
CHEMISTRY,	HYDROSTATICS,	PNEUMATICS,
DIALLING,	LAW,	POETRY,
DIVINITY,	LOGIC,	PRINTING,
GARDENING,	MATHEMATICS,	RHETORIC,
GEOGRAPHY,	MECHANICS,	SCULPTURE,
GEOMETRY,	MILITARY ART,	SURGERY,
GRAMMAR,	MUSIC,	SURVEYING, &c.

II. Tracing the WORDS from their original FOUNTAINS.

III. Explaining the various SENSES in which they are uſed, ſupported by Authorities from the beſt *Engliſh* Writers.

IV. Accents are properly placed, to facilitate the true PRONUNCIATION.

V. Each Word is followed by an initial Letter, to denote the PART of SPEECH to which it belongs.

VI. A Geographical Account of the principal KINGDOMS, CITIES, &c. of the World.

VII. A Deſcription of the CITIES and COUNTIES of *England* and *Wales*.

VIII. The LIVES of the moſt eminent POETS and other ingenious and illuſtrious MEN, who have flouriſhed in theſe Kingdoms.

The Whole on ſo EXTENSIVE a PLAN, as to unite the different EXCELLENCIES of all other *Engliſh* DICTIONARIES.

To which is prefixed,

A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

By D. FENNING,

AUTHOR of the UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK; A Treatiſe of ARITHMETIC; The Young ALGEBRAIST'S Companion; The USE of the GLOBES; &c.

LONDON:

Printed for S. CROWDER, and Co. at the Looking-glaſs, in Pater-noſter-Row.

M.DCC.XLI.

[PRICE BOUND SIX SHILLINGS.]

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

KING.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

THE author of the following work has preſumed to inſcribe it to your Majeſty, as the moſt proper Patron for a ſubject of this nature. Born an Engliſhman, and glorying in the place of your nativity, it is not imagined but your Majeſty will have ſome regard for the purity of your native language. Your ſpeeches already delivered in the Senate, are ſtrong arguments that your Majeſty is no ſtranger to its elegance and its ſtrength. Could the author be indulged one wiſh, your Majeſty's court would admit no other language within its verge; and foreigners would be obliged to make themſelves maſters of it to render them ſucceſsful in their applications, and acceptable in their addreſſes. It was ſuch a ſtep as this as contributed to make the Roman language the moſt extenſive, and the moſt elegant of any in the univerſe. The French, though now ſpoken in all the courts of Europe,

Europe, cannot lay claim either to the conciſeneſs, purity, or ſtrength of expreſſion to be found in the Engliſh; its ſoftneſs may ſuit the diſpoſition of thoſe who are born ſlaves, but is neither ſuitable to the free and manly ſentiments of Engliſh Kings, or Engliſh Subjects.

Proud of the honour of being an Engliſhman, and governed by a Prince born in England, the author begs leave to ſubſcribe himſelf,

Your MAJESTY's moſt loyal,

And moſt obedient

Subject and Servant,

Royal Exchange, July 3d, 1761.

DANIEL FENNING.

PREFACE.

THE ſtudy of languages has, in all ages, been recommended by the example of the greateſt ſcholars and ſtateſmen; but the knowledge of our own language ſhould be the firſt object of our thoughts, and the chief employment of our leiſure hours. By theſe means, we ſhall be enabled not only to free it from the ruſt of barbarity, which cleaves, in ſome meaſure, to all languages, but ſhall likewiſe acquire taſte ſufficient to form a proper judgment of the ſtile and elegance of our native authors. If we take into our conſideration the variety of acceptations in which the ſame word is uſed by different writers, nay, even by the ſame author, we ſhall find a ſtrong obligation to make the language of our country the ſubject of our meditations. Without this application, we muſt be ſtrangers to propriety, and blind to the beauties, which the pages of our learned countrymen diſplay to our minds. The only books which could furniſh us with any aſſiſtance in this literary purſuit, muſt be the works of ſuch authors, who have applied themſelves to compile the various ſenſes, in which the words of our language are uſed.

But theſe compilations are not confined to the uſe of the natives; the inhabitants of all the globe are compelled to avail themſelves of their help, and are obliged to make uſe of them as keys to unlock the treaſure of our language. The importance of *Dictionaries* being ſo great, the public, inſtead of wondering at their variety, ſhould rather wonder that their variety is not greater. As moſt lexicographers have had a different point in view, their labours have all proved, in ſome degree, of general uſe, and none, unleſs the mere copier of a precedent work, can be ſaid to have been uſeleſs. Yet, while the different branches of lexicography were kept diſtinct, the public ſeemed to have been defrauded of the profit that might have been acquired from their cultivation. Neither time, nor curioſity, nor wealth, have put it in the power of every one to be maſter of the various *Dictionaries* which have been publiſhed in the different branches of ſcience. To unite theſe ſcattered rays, as it were, into one focus, has been the intention of the author of this work; who is ſo far from depreciating the labours of his predeceſſors, as to own, that, were it not owing to them, this work would have been wanting in many of its

per-

perfections. To unite profit with amuſement, improvement with delight, and worth with frugality, has been his chief aim; and if the reader attends to the articles which are contained in the ſubſequent pages, he doubts not but he will congratulate himſelf in having met with a dictionary on a more extenſive plan than any that have already been publiſhed. Every word made uſe of in the common occurrences of life, or in the ſeveral arts and ſciences neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence or improvement of our being, are explained, ſo as to convey a preciſe and determined idea of their meaning. The various fountains, from which they are derived, are pointed out in ſuch a manner, as renders them intelligible to the moſt illiterate, and the meaneſt capacity. The different ſenſes, affixed to the ſame word, are ſupported with authorities from the moſt celebrated writers. The accents are placed over the proper ſyllables, to prevent a vicious pronunciation. And, in order to inform thoſe, who are not acquainted with grammar, of the part of ſpeech to which each word belongs, the initial letter is placed immediately after the word, to ſhew whether it be a verb, ſubſtantive, adjective, &c. The principal kingdoms and cities of the world are deſcribed with a comprehenſive brevity, which conveys to the mind an idea of their importance, as well as their ſituation. As this work may probably be more uſed by natives than foreigners, a deſcription is given, under their proper articles, of all the counties and remarkable curioſities that are contained in this iſland.

For the amuſement of the curious, the lives of the moſt eminent poets, and other illuſtrious men, who have flouriſhed in theſe kingdoms, are delivered in a ſuccinct manner. And that the fair ſex, as well as foreigners, might not lament the want of a Grammar, adapted to the genius of our language, and ſuited to the meaneſt underſtanding, we have prefixed a *new Grammar*, which, we may venture to ſay, is plainer (if not more comprehenſive) than any that have yet appeared.

A

A Conciſe and Comprehenſive

GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing any language properly.

As language is compoſed of words, a word of ſyllables, and a ſyllable of letters, Grammar is properly divided into four parts; 1ſt, That which treats of letters, or the moſt convenient and proper marks or ſounds for expreſſing words, called *orthography*, when confined to writing; and *orthoepy*, when applied to ſpeech. 2dly, That part which relates to ſyllables, and treats of their true pronunciation with reſpect to accent and time, is called *proſody*. 3dly, That part which relates to words, and treats of their kinds, their derivations, their endings, their changes, their analogy or likeneſs to each other, is called *etymology*: and 4thly, That part which treats of the right placing or joining of words together in a ſentence, is called *ſyntax*.

To begin with the firſt part of theſe branches, that is to ſay, with *orthography*, or the art of writing words with their true and proper letters. This word is derived from ορθος, *orthos*, Gr. right, and γραφη, *graphe*, Gr. writing.

The firſt ſtep to *orthography* muſt be to know the true ſound of the letters, which in the Engliſh alphabet are twenty-ſix, as

Roman		Italic		Old Engliſh		Their powers
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	ai
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	ſee
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	dee
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	e
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	eff
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	jee
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	aitch
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	i
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	i conſonant, jay, or
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	kai [jod
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	pee
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	cue
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯 ſ	ar
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ 𝔰	eſs
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	tee
U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲	u
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳	u conſonant, va, e,
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double u [or eu
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	ex
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	wy
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	zed, commonly iz-

zard or uzzard, that is, ſ hard.

From the foregoing alphabet it appears, that among the ſmall letters *ſ* has two forms, the long *ſ* being uſed in the beginning and middle of words, and the ſhort *s* at the end.

The letters are divided into vowels, ſemivowels, conſonants and diphthongs.

A vowel is a letter that makes a full and perfect ſound by itſelf.

A ſemivowel is a letter which makes an imperfect ſound by itſelf, ſuch are *r*, which is ſounded by twirling the tongue, and *ſ* by hiſſing.

A conſonant is a letter that cannot be ſounded without a vowel.

A diphthong is a ſound compounded of the ſound of two vowels, ſo as both of them may be heard.

A triphthong is a ſound compoſed of three vowels, as in *lieu*.

CHAP. I. Of the VOWELS.

THE vowels are ſix, *viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.*

A, has three ſounds; ſlender, open, and broad.

A *ſlender*, is found in moſt words, particularly in thoſe which end with an *e* final, as in *face, grace, lane*, and in thoſe which end in *tion*, as *creation, abomination, heſitation, ſtation.*

A *open*, is the *a* of the Italians, or nearly reſembles it, and is uſed in *man, can, father, glaſs.*

A *broad*, reſembles the *a* of the Germans, and is pronounced as if followed by an *u* or *w*, as in *all, fall, call*; this pronunciation ſeems to be borrowed from the Saxons, many of theſe words being formerly written with an *u* after them, which is now dropped.

The *a* ſhort approaches to the *a* open, as in *laſs.*

The *a* long, if followed by an *e* final, is always ſlender, as *cam, came, fam, fame.*

The *a* forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*, as in *gain, plain, day, may*, wherein it is pronounced like the *a* ſlender, as in *plane.*

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as in *claw, haughty.*

E. This vowel occurs more frequently in the Engliſh language than any other, and varies perhaps more than any other in its uſe and ſounds.

Before a double conſonant it is always ſhort, as in *fell, dwell, cellar, ſerpent.*

At the end of words, it is generally mute, or not ſounded, unleſs in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the, me*; or in proper names, as in *Penelope, Derbe*; or when uſed to ſoften the foregoing conſonant, as in *ſince, judge, ſiege*; or when it ſerves to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *can*, lengthened into *cane*; *wan*, lengthened into *wane.*

But it muſt be obſerved, that it does not always lengthen the preceding vowel, eſpecially in ſuch words which were written with an *ſ* in old Engliſh, as *gif*, now written *give, lof*, now written *love:* its being added to ſuch words was perhaps owing to the change of *ſ* into *v*, which being formerly written *liu*, with an *u* vowel, required ſome other letter to be added, in order to ſhew, that the *u* was to be pronounced like the *v* conſonant, not like the *u* vowel. In the participles of verbs this *e* is dropped, as in *loving*, not *loveing*; and *writing*, not *writeing.*

When the *e* comes before an *n*, or after an *r* or *l*, it has an obſcure ſound, which is ſcarcely perceptible; as in *hearken, audible, maſſacre.*

It forms a triphthong with *a*, as in *near*; with *i*, as in *view*; and with *u*, as in *lieu.*

Before *a* it is generally ſounded like *e* long, or double *ee*, as in *dean*, or *fear*; but in *great* it is dropped, and gives the *a* the ſame ſound as in *grate.*

Ei is ſounded like *ee*, as in *deceive*, *ſeize*.

Eu is ſounded like *u* long and ſoft, as in *Eudoſia*.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined and ſounded like *u* long in *beauty*, and its derivatives.

Eo is ſounded like *e* long in *people*; like *e* ſhort in *leopard*; and like *o* ſhort in *yeomen*.

I, is ſounded long before a conſonant followed by an *e* final, as in *fine*; but is ſhort in *fin*.

Before *r* or *u* it is generally ſhort, as in *dirt*: it forms a diphthong only with *e*, as in *field* or *believe*, where it is ſounded like double *e*; but in *friend*, the *i* is dropped, and the ſound ſhort. In the triphthongs *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*, it is ſounded like *u* open,

O, is long in words ending with an *e* mute, as in *bone*, *corrode*; and this is ſtill obſerved in compound words wherein the *e* is omitted, as in *corroding*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, and has the ſound of *o* long, as in *moan*; as it likewiſe does with *i*, which is the only proper diphthong in the Engliſh language, as in *foil*, *toil*; but in ſome words it is mute, and ſerves only to lengthen the ſound of the *i*, as in *ſpoil*, pronounced *ſpile*; *broil*, pronounced *brile*. Joined to another *o*, it forms a diphthong, and is ſounded like the Italian *u*, as in *loot*. It forms a diphthong likewiſe with *u* or *w*, as in *hour*, *power*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long; as in *ſoul*, *grow*; in *ſow*, the verb, ſignifying to ſcatter ſeed, to diſtinguiſh it from *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; in *bow*, an inſtrument uſed in ſhooting, to diſtinguiſh it from *bow*, a declining of the head; in *bowl*, a round or ſpherical body, to diſtinguiſh it from *bowl*, a wooden veſſel or diſh. *Ou* is likewiſe ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as in *court*, and in *cough*; like *u* cloſe, as in *could*; and like *u* open, as in *rough*, *tough*. It frequently ſhould, conſiſtent with analogy, be uſed in the laſt ſyllables of words, which are derived to us by the medium of the French from Latin words, ending in *or*; thus we ſhould ſpell *authour*, *errour*, *honour*, *labour*; but not as *innovators*, who for want of attending to the genius of our language, and from an utter ignorance of our ancient writers, generally write *author*, *error*, *honor*, *labor*; for indeed the laſt ſyllable of theſe words is neither pronounced as if written *or*, or *ur*, but as if compounded of both thoſe ſounds. Mr. Samuel Johnſon, whoſe works have rendered him juſtly eſteemed, for their elegant correctneſs, and ſublime ſentiments, has endeavoured to reſtore this ſpelling, and it were to be wiſhed, that if the analogy of our language will not ſtrengthen his reaſons, yet even faſhion will give force to his example.

O, in the plural of *woman*, is pronounced like an *i* ſhort, *women* being pronounced *wimen*; the reaſon of which ſeems to be, that this word was originally derived from the Saxon *wifman*, or *wiman*, which makes the plural *wimen*.

O ſhort is ſounded like *u*, in *ſon*, *come*, which alludes to the Gothic originals *ſunnum*, *cuman*, from whence theſe words are derived; *wonder* is ſounded in the ſame manner, becauſe at firſt written *wunder*, from *wunder*, Sax. but afterwards, when the *w* was uſed, *o* was added to ſupply the want of a vowel.

U, is long in the laſt ſyllable of words ending with an *e* mute, as in *uſe*, and it retains that ſound even in words wherein the *e* mute is ſuppreſſed, as in *profuſion*; otherwiſe it is ſhort, as in *but*, *cut*, *burſt*. It is joined with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but in ſuch combinations has the force of *v* or *w*, as in *quaff*, *request*, *acquit*, *requite*, *anguiſh*. Sometimes in *ui* the *i* looſes its ſound, as in *juice*, *bruiſe*: it is mute ſometimes before *a*, *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *buy*, *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*; in the laſt it ſeems to be inſerted purely to ſhew that the *g* is to be ſounded hard. This vowel ends no Engliſh words except *thou* and *you*, and in other words its ſound is expreſſed by *ue* or *ew*, as in *virtue*, *true*, *argue*, *nephew*.

nephew. In words that terminate with *ue*, the *u* is mute, in imitation of the French, as in *prorogue*, *plague*, *ſynagogue*, *vague*.

Y. This vowel is borrowed from the Greek, and its name from the Saxons. As no Engliſh words end in *i*, when *i* would occur at the end of a word, it is uſed to ſupply its place, as in *thy*; it is likewiſe uſed before an *i*, as *dying*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, as in *may*, *they*, *deſtroy*, *buy*; and is retained in ſuch derivative words as contain theſe diphthongs, as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*, *betray*, *betrayer*, *pray*, *prayer*, *ſay*, *ſaying*.

Beſides theſe particular obſervations reſpecting the ſound of the vowels, we muſt add the following general rules.

1ſt. A vowel is commonly ſhort in the beginning, or in the middle ſyllable of a word, when followed by two conſonants, as in *opportunity*.

2. A ſingle vowel coming before a ſingle conſonant in words of one ſyllable is ſhort, as in *bag*, *dog*.

CHAP. II. Of the CONSONANTS.

A Conſonant is a letter that cannot be ſounded without adding a vowel before or after it, as *m*, which is ſounded *em* by prefixing a vowel before it; and *p* ſounded *pe*, by ſubjoining a vowel after it.

The conſonants are ſubdivided into mutes, and ſemivowels.

A mute is a letter which makes no ſound without a vowel, ſuch are *b*, *c*, *g*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *x*; all the other conſonants are called ſemivowels.

A ſemivowel is a letter that makes an imperfect ſound without the addition of a vowel, ſuch are *f*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, four of theſe are called liquids.

A liquid is a letter which loſes part of its ſound in another conſonant joined with it, ſuch are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

B, has one unvaried ſound, is uſed before all the vowels, and before the conſonants *l* and *r*, as in *blame*, *break*. In the following words it is mute, *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

C, is ſounded like *ſ* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or before an apoſtrophe, denoting the abſence of *e*, as in *cement*, *city*, *cypher*, *grac'd* for *graced*; but before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, and at the ends of words, it is ſounded hard like *k*, as in *can*, *coſt*, *cub*, *claſs*, *cruſt*, *public*. It ſhould be obſerved, it has been the cuſtom to add a *k* to *c* at the ends of words, but as this deſtroys their analogy, and renders their etymology uncertain, the moderns have juſtly omitted the *k*. Joined to *h*, it has a like ſound as *ſh*, as in *church*, *crutch*; but in words derived from the Greek, it is ſounded like *k*, as in *chemiſt*, *ſcheme*, *archangel*; but when *arch* is compounded with a word beginning with a conſonant, it has the ſound of the Engliſh *ch* in *church*, as in *arch-biſhop*. In words derived from the French, it is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *machine*, *chaiſe*.

D, has but one uniform ſound, and is uſed before all the vowels, and the conſonants *r* and *w*, as *draw*, *dwell*.

F, is pronounced before a liquid, as in *flame*, *fright*, and has one unvariable ſound, excepting that *of* is ſometimes pronounced like *ov*.

G, has two ſounds, that before *a*, *o*, *u*, being hard, as in *game*, *gone*, *gun*; but ſoft before *e*, *i*, *y*, or before an apoſtrophe, when it denotes the abſence of *e*, as in *gender*, *ginger*, *gypſy*, and *judg'd* for *judged*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as in *dog*, *bring*. Its ſound before *e* and *i* is ſometimes hard, eſpecially in words not derived from the Latin or French, as in *give*, *get*, *geld*, *begin*, and all their derivatives. For this reaſon it is ſoft in *giant*, *gigantic*, *gibbet*, *giblet*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*. In words ending with *er* it is hard, as in *anger*, *finger*. When it is followed by *u*, or an *h*, at the beginning of a word, its ſound is hard, as in *guide*, *guilt*, *ghoſt*; but when *g*

is

is followed by *b* in the middle, and ſometimes at the end of words, it is ſilent; thus *though* is pronounced *tho'*; *right* is pronounced *rite*, and *ſought* is pronounced *ſawte*. Otherwiſe, at the end of words, it has the ſound of *f*, as in *cough*, *enough*; but the laſt word is ſometimes ſounded, according to the preceding rule, *enow*.

H, is a note of aſpiration, and ſhews, that the vowel following it muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as in *hat*, *horn*. It generally is pronounced in this manner at the beginning of words, excepting in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J. This conſonant is ſounded like a ſoft *g*, and might very properly be ſubſtituted inſtead of the *g*, when ſounded ſoft, to prevent miſtakes in foreigners; as in *jeſt*.

K, has the ſound of *c* hard, and where, according to the analogy of our language, the *c* would be ſoft; as in *kept*, *ſkirt*, *king*: *ſkeptic* ſhould likewiſe in Engliſh be written with a *k*, not a *c*, as *ſceptic*. This letter is never doubled, but has *c* often before it, to ſhorten the preceding vowel, as in *cock*.

L. The ſound of this letter is the ſame in Engliſh as in other languages. At the end of monoſyllables it is doubled, as in *kill*, *fall*; becauſe theſe words were originally written *kille*, *falle*; but in compound words one of the *l*'s is ſuppreſſed, as in *ſkilful*. In ſome words it is mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*; *could* and *would* are however ſeldom pronounced *cou'd*, *wou'd*, but by Londoners; and *ſalmon*, *falcon* drop the ſound of *l* in alluſion to the French pronunciation of them, from whence they are derived.

M, has always the ſame ſound.

N, has always the ſame invariable ſound, and after an *m* at the end of a word is mute; as in *condemn*, *hymn*.

P, has always the ſame ſound; when followed by *s*, and between *m* and *t*, it is mute; as in *damn*, *condemn*, *tempt*, pronounced *dam*, *condem*, *temt*.

When joined with *h*, in words derived from the Greek, it has the ſound of *f*, as in *philoſophy*, *Philip*, pronounced *filoſophy*, *Filip*.

Q, in Engliſh, as well as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has then the ſame ſound as our Saxon anceſtors expreſſed by *cw*; as in *quaver*, *queen*, *quire*. But in words derived from the French, it retains the French ſound, and is pronounced like *k*, as in *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R, has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other languages. In words derived from the Greek, it is joined with *h*, eſpecially in ſuch as had the *r* aſpirated, as in *myrrh*, *catarrh*, or *rheum*. *Re* at the end of words derived from the Greek or French, is pronounced like *er* weak, as in *theatre*, *metre*, *maſſacre*, *ſepulchre*.

S, has naturally a ſharp hiſſing ſound, as in *ſiſter*; when it ends a word, it is ſounded like *z*; as in *bees*, *pies*; unleſs in *this*, *thus*, *us*, *yes*; in thoſe words which are derived from the Latin, as *ſurplus*, *rebus*, and in adjectives which end in *us*, and are derived from the French, as in *gracious*, *religious*; where we ſhould remark that the *o* is ſilent, thoſe words being ſounded as if written *gracius*, *religius*. *S* has likewiſe the ſound of *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as in *infuſion*, but that of *ſ* ſharp, if it follow a conſonant; as in *converſion*. Before *e* mute it has the ſound of *z*, as in *adviſe*; before *y* at the end of words, as in *roſy*, and in *boſom*, *deſire*, *priſon*, and its derivatives, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*. It is mute or not pronounced in *iſle*, *iſland*, *viſcount*, *demeſne*.

A ſingle *ſ* ſeldoms ends any word except the third perſon of verbs, the genitive caſe, and the plurals of nouns, the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*, the adverb *thus*, and words derived from the Latin. Where it would cloſe a word, we generally add an *e* final; as in *houſe*, or elſe uſe a *ſi*, as in *graſs*, formerly written *graſſe*.

T, is ſounded hard before *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, and *i*, provided a vowel does not follow

low *i*, in which caſe it has the ſound of *ſ*, as in *ſalvation*; but when *ſ* goes before it, it retains its hard ſound, as in *queſtion*; as it does likewiſe in derivatives from words ending in *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*. When joined with *h*, it has two ſounds, the one ſoft, as in all the pronouns, relative words and conjunctions, in all words between two vowels, eſpecially ſuch as end in *ther*, as *father*, and between *r* and a vowel, as in *burthen*. In other words, it is ſounded hard, as in the prepoſitions *with*, *without*, *through*; and in the words *think*, *thrive*, *thigh*, *throng*, *death*, *faith*, &c. and in the adjectives *thick*, *thin*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* final ſhould be added; as in *breath*, *th* is ſounded hard, but in *breathe*, ſoft.

V, has a ſound much reſembling an *f* ſoft; as in *vain*, it being in the Iſlandiſh or Runic alphabet diſtinguiſhed from *f* only by a diacritical point.

W. It will not be amiſs to obſerve, that this letter is borrowed from the Gothic or Saxon, and receives its name, though improperly, from its ſhape, not from its ſound; had we retained *wen*, the antient Saxon name for it, it would have facilitated the underſtanding its power. The Latins, Greeks, and ſeveral modern languages, have no letter that anſwers it. At the beginning of a ſyllable, it ſomewhat reſembles a *v*, as in *water*, but ſounded rather broader. It is uſed before all the vowels except *u*; this exception ſeems to have been introduced when the Gallic *uu* were introduced, inſtead of the Saxon *w*, for it ſeems odd to have three *w*'s together. In the Saxon, *u* follows the *w*, as often as any other vowel, as in *wuce*, *wund*. As we write *w* as one letter and not as *uu*, we might have *u* after *w*, as well as formerly; but being too ſtrict imitators of Gallic nicety, and at the ſame time forgetting the ſources of our language, the *u*, which follows the *w* in the original words, has been changed into *o*, *oo*, *ou*, and we have done all we can to render the derivation of our words impracticable. At firſt indeed writers and printers were content with *uu* in ſuch words, writing *uunder*, from the Saxon *wundor*; but afterwards thinking a vowel was ſtill wanting, even when the *vv* were printed cloſe as *w*, they thought it neceſſary to add another vowel to ſupply the ſeeming omiſſion, and produced the word *wonder*. When *w* is uſed before the letter *h*, it is really ſounded after it, as in *when*, *which*, *what*; which our Saxon anceſtors even ſpelt in this manner, writing *hwen*, *hwich*, *hwat*. In *whore*, and *wholeſome*, which are pronounced *hore*, *holeſome*, the *w* is ſilent.

X, begins no Engliſh word; but when uſed, has the ſound of *ks*.

Y, is uſed as a conſonant before a vowel or diphthong.

Z, begins no Engliſh word; when uſed it has the ſound of *ſ* hard, as its name expreſſes.

CHAP. III. Of ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the derivation of one word from another, and the various modifications by which each word is diverſified.

Words are either primitive or derivative. A primitive word is that which is derived from no other word in our language, as *ball*. A derivative word is that which comes from ſome other word in our language, as a *fiſher*, from *fiſh*.

Words are again divided into eight ſorts, as

Noun	Adverb
Pronoun	Conjunction
Verb	Prepoſition
Participle	Interjection

The firſt four, *viz*. noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, are declined; but the laſt four, adverb, conjunction, prepoſition, and interjection, are not declined.

Declenſion

Declenſion means the altering of the laſt ſyllable of a word.

A noun is a general word made uſe of to convey the idea of any thing, or the quality belonging to it; and is therefore ſubdivided into ſubſtantive and adjective.

A noun ſubſtantive is the name of the thing itſelf, as a *man*.

A noun adjective is a word that expreſſes only the qualities or properties of a thing, as *good*, *bad*, *wiſe*.

To diſtinguiſh a ſubſtantive from an adjective, join a verb to it, and if it makes ſenſe, it is a ſubſtantive, but on the contrary, an adjective. Thus, if I join the verb *ſee* to *a man*, it makes this ſentence, *I ſee a man*, which is ſenſe, and the word *man* is conſequently a ſubſtantive; but if we join *ſee* to *wiſe*, we form this ſentence, *I ſee a wiſe*, which being nonſenſe, the word *wiſe* is conſequently an adjective.

Subſtantives are ſubdivided into proper, or common.

A noun ſubſtantive common, or appellative, is a word which ſtands for an univerſal, or a whole rank of beings of the ſame kind, as *man*, *bird*, *river*, *trout*, *eel*.

A noun ſubſtantive proper, is a word that belongs to ſome individual, and diſtinguiſhes it from others of the ſame kind; as *Anne*, is a name which belongs to a particular woman, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh her from others of the ſame ſex or family.

NUMBER. Subſtantives may likewiſe be conſidered as applied to one or more, which is called number, and diſtinguiſhed into ſingular or plural.

The ſingular number is uſed when we ſpeak but of one perſon or thing, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, a *ſtick*.

The plural number is uſed when we ſpeak of more than one perſon or thing, as *we*, *ye*, *they*, *boys*, *ſticks*.

The plural number in Engliſh is generally made by adding an *s* to the ſingular of the ſubſtantive, as *ſtick* makes *ſticks*, and *boy* makes *boys*, in the plural. The plural number therefore has no more ſyllables than the ſingular, thus *boy* has but one ſyllable, and *boys* has but one likewiſe. In the ſingular *father* is a diſſyllable, and the plural *fathers* is a diſſyllable likewiſe.

But when the ſingular ends in *ve*, *ze*, *ce*, or *ge*, the plural has a ſyllable more than the ſingular, thus *cage* makes *cages*, *maze* makes *mazes*, *face* makes *faces*, and *horſe* makes *horſes*.

When the ſingular ends in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſſ*, or *x*, an *e* is put before the *s* in the plural, thus,

Church	makes	Churches
Bluſh		Bluſhes
Witneſs		Witneſſes
Box		Boxes

Words that end in *f* or *fe*, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*, thus,

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
Calf	makes	Calves	Sheaf	makes	Sheaves
Half		Halves	Shelf		Shelves
Knife		Knives	Self		Selves
Leaf		Leaves	Thief		Thieves
Loaf		Loaves	Wife		Wives
			Wolf		Wolves

But the following words *hoof*, *roof*, *grief*, *dwarf*, *chief*, *handkerchief*, *relief*, *ſcarf*, *wharf*, *reproof*, *ſtrife*, *ſcoff*, *ſtuff*, and, generally ſpeaking, words ending in *ff*, make the plural according to the general rule, *i. e.* by the addition of *s*; thus *muff* makes *muffs*, and *hoof* makes *hoofs*; but *ſtaff* makes *ſtaves*.

Nouns ending in *y* make their plural in *ies*, becauſe they were formerly written with *ie* in the ſingular, as appears from Chaucer's prologue of the Teſtament of Love, "The names of hem in the boke of perpetual *memorie* "in virtue and pece are writen." According to this rule, *glory* makes *glories*, and *frailty*, *frailties*, in the plural.

The following words form their plurals irregularly;

Singular		*Plural*		*Singular*		*Plural*
Die	makes	Dice *		Foot	makes	Feet †
Mouſe		Mice		Tooth		Teeth
Louſe		Lice		Penny		Pence
Gooſe		Geeſe		Man and its compounds		Men

Child makes *children*, which is an imitation of the Dutch plural. *Brother* makes *brethren*, and *brothers*, which is borrowed from *brother*, plural of *brother* in Saxon. At preſent *brethren* is ſeldom uſed but by divines.

Ox makes *oxen*, from the Saxon words in *a* making *an* in the plural; thus *oxa* Saxon, makes *oxan* in the plural.

The following words are uſed in both numbers.

Sheep, *boſe*, *fern*, *deer*, *ſwine*. *Deer* retains its form according to the Saxon *deor*, which being of the fourth declenſion, has the nominatives ſingular and plural the ſame. *Swine* is a contraction of *ſowin*; yet it muſt be obſerved, that when *ſow* is uſed of the female only, we uſe *ſows*; but when it is a ſpecific name, we uſe only *ſwine*. *Chicken*, is uſed likewiſe in both numbers, and formed after the Dutch manner, *chick*, plural *chicken*; though Greenwood is of opinion that *chicken* is ſingular, and *chickens* the plural; yet this ſeems a miſtake, founded on the errors of the vulgar. We likewiſe ſay *five year*, but then uſe it as a compound word borrowed from the Saxon *fif-gear*; and *ten pound* from *tyn pund* Saxon, *pund* in Saxon being of the fourth declenſion, and the ſame in the nominative ſingular and plural: yet it ſhould be obſerved, that *ten pounds* and *five years* is better Engliſh on the modern analogy.

The following words have no ſingular.

As *aſhes*, *bellows*, *bowels*, *breeches*, *entrails*, *lungs*, *ſciſſars*, *ſhears*, *ſnuffers*, *tongs*, *thanks*, and *wages*.

Theſe words have no plural number,

1ſt, The proper names of *cities*, *countries*, *rivers*, *mountains*; the names of *virtues* and *vices*; ſpecific names merely ſuch; thoſe of gold, ſilver, or copper; the names of herbs, excepting *nettle*, *poppy*, *lilly*, *colewort*, *cabbage*, &c. 2dly, The names of ſeveral kinds of corn and pulſe, as *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, *darnel*, &c. except *bean*, which makes *beans*, and *pea*, *peas*. *Bread*, *wine*, *beer*, *ale*, *honey*, *oil*, *milk*, *butter*, want the plural; but when ſome of theſe ſtand for individuals, or ſeveral ſorts, they then admit of a plural, as *wines*, *oils*.

A ſpecific name is that which ſignifies a whole ſpecies or kind, and may be diſtinguiſhed, in our language, both from its having no plural, and likewiſe from its never being uſed in the ſingular with *a* before it; for we never

---

* This plural ſeems rather owing to falſe ſpelling than a departure from analogy, for the plural, according to the general rule, is *dies*, which is pronounced much the ſame as *dice*; and the ſpelling it in the preſent manner might be in order to diſtinguiſh it from *dies*, the third perſon ſingular of the verb *die*.

† *Feet* is borrowed from *fet*, the irregular plural of *fot*, Saxon. *Pence* is a contraction from *penny*, plural *pennies*, *pennes*, *pens*, or *pence*. *Men* is borrowed from *man*, Saxon, whoſe plural is irregular, and makes *men*.

ſay

ſay *a fleſh*, *a gold*, but *fleſh*, or *gold*; and when a word is uſed both for an individual and a ſpecific name, we leave out the article *a*, when we uſe it ſpecifically; thus we ſay *a man was killed*, when we uſe the word *man* of an individual; but *man is mortal*, or *man fell*, when we uſe it ſpecifically.

CHAP. IV. The Engliſh NOUNS, with reſpect to Caſes.

IN order to denote the different relations in which one word ſtands to another, the learned languages have made a change in their laſt ſyllables, but as we find no other change in Engliſh nouns, excepting in the genitive, we may ſay we have no other caſe; for excepting in the genitive, the reſpect which things bear to one another, is in our language expreſſed by means of certain words called prepoſitions, ſuch are *of*, *to*, *for*, *from*, *with*, *by*.

In Engliſh the genitive is expreſſed by adding an *'s* to the nominative, according as the pronunciation requires; as the *king's* prerogative; *Charles's* wain. This caſe is generally diſtinguiſhed by prefixing an apoſtrophe before or over the *s*.

The ablative is expreſſed in Engliſh by the prepoſition *with*, *from*, or *by*; as, "He cut him *with* a knife." "Engraved *by* Strange." "He roſe "*from* the dead."

CHAP. V. Of GENDER.

THE want of that variety of caſes to be found in other languages is an advantage, by which our language is freed from perplexity: but it boaſts ſtill of another, in which no other language but the Chineſe can rival it; I mean, that the Engliſh nouns admit of no difference of gender.

Gender is the diſtinction of ſex.

Sex is either male or female; inanimate things are neither, and therefore ſaid to be of the neuter gender.

The Engliſh have four ways of diſtinguiſhing the ſex.

I. By different words.

Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Batchelor	Maid, or Virgin	King	Queen
Boar	Sow	Lad	Laſs
Boy	Girl	Lord	Lady
Brother	Siſter	Maſter	Miſtreſs
Buck	Doe	Milter	Spawner
Bull	Cow	Nephew	Niece, *&c.*

II. When both ſexes are comprehended under one word, we add an adjective to the word to diſtinguiſh the ſex. Thus the word *child*, being applied to both ſexes, we add the words *male* or *female*; as a *male child*, a *female child*.

III. Sometimes we add another ſubſtantive to the word, as a *man-ſervant* for the *male ſex*, a *maid-ſervant* for the *female*. Theſe words being generally uſed to diſtinguiſh the ſex of nouns, are applied only to rational creatures. To diſtinguiſh the ſex of birds, we add the words *cock*, or *hen*, as a *cock-ſparrow*, a *hen-ſparrow*.

But the common words we make uſe of to diſtinguiſh the ſex are *he* and *ſhe*; when we ſpeak of the *male ſex*, we uſe the word *he*, as a *he bear*; when we ſpeak of the female ſex, we uſe the word *ſhe*, as a *ſhe bear*; but when we ſpeak of a thing that is neither male or female, we uſe *it*; for example, ſpeaking of *ſnow*, we do not ſay, *he*, or *ſhe* melts, but *it* melts; and when we uſe a word which leaves the ſex undetermined, we add *it* likewiſe. "Do not wake "the *child*, *it* is aſleep."

Some words, which expreſs inanimate things, and therefore ſhould be followed by *it*, are uſed figuratively, and ſerving formerly for hieroglyphics to ſignify perſons, are therefore ſpoken of as being of ſome ſex: thus of the *ſun*, we ſay, "*His* going forth is from the end of the heaven." Of the *moon*, "In borrowed majeſty *ſhe* walks abroad:" --- and of the *church*, "*She* "hath nouriſhed *her* children."

IV. We likewiſe diſtinguiſh the female ſex in ſome nouns by adding *eſs* to the male, or changing the termination into *eſs*; and this method of diſtinction we have borrowed from the Normans, as in *abbedeſſe*; though we might trace it ſtill higher, either to the Latin termination *iſſa*, or the Greek ις, *is*, ισσα, *iſſa*, as προφητις, *prophetis*, Greek, *propheteſſe*, French, *profeteſſe*, Old Engliſh; and at preſent *propheteſs*. Thus likewiſe βασιλευς, *baſileus*, Greek, for king, forms βασιλις, *baſilis*, or βασιλισσα, *baſiliſſa*, for the female, which is a queen.

Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Abbot	Abbeſs	Jew	Jeweſs
Actor	Actreſs	Lion	Lioneſs
Adulterer	Adultereſs	Prince	Princeſs, *&c.*

CHAP. VI. Of the ADJECTIVE.

THE Engliſh adjective is entirely undeclined, having neither caſe, gender, or number, but being added to the ſubſtantives in all relations without any change: thus we ſay, *a good* father, *a good* mother, *good* ſilver, *good* men.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

Compariſon is the act of ſetting two or more things together in the mind, in order to find out their agreement or diſagreement; but by grammatical compariſon, we mean comparing two or more qualities, whereby we are able to affirm, that the one is *more* or *leſs*, or poſſeſſed of any quality in the higheſt degree: ſo of three ſoft things, we, by comparing them together, find three degrees of ſoftneſs, the one being *ſofter* than the firſt, and the third the *ſofteſt* of the three. Hence we have three degrees of compariſon, *viz.* the *poſitive*, the *comparative* and the *ſuperlative*.

The *poſitive* expreſſes the quality of a thing ſimply, without any compariſon included, as *ſoft*.

The *comparative* heightens or leſſens the ſenſe of the poſitive, and denotes that the thing compared enjoys any quality in a greater or leſs degree than the thing it is compared with; as this wool is *ſofter*, or ſhe is a *fairer* woman.

The *ſuperlative* heightens the ſenſe of the poſitive in the higheſt, or diminiſhes it to the loweſt degree; or elſe ſhews that a perſon or thing poſſeſſes any quality to ſuch a degree, as nothing can go beyond or equal them; as the *wiſeſt* man, *i. e.* one who has not his equal, or cannot be ſurpaſſed in wiſdom.

The *comparative* degree is formed or made by adding *er* to the poſitive; thus to form the comparative of *fair* we add *er*, which makes *fairer*. But if the poſitive ends with an *e* final we add only *r*; thus, to form the comparative of *wiſe* we add only an *r*, which makes *wiſer*. This method of forming the comparative we borrowed from the Saxons.

The *ſuperlative* is formed by adding *eſt* to the poſitive; thus, to form the ſuperlative of *fair* we add *eſt*, which makes *faireſt*; but, in caſe the poſitive ends with an *e* mute, we then only add *ſt*, as we obſerved in the comparative; for if the poſitive be *wiſe* we only add *ſt*, which forms the ſuperlative *wiſeſt*.

But

But ſuch adjectives as are borrowed from the Latin, and ſuch as end in

ain	cal	ous	ant
ive	en	ent	ible
ly	leſs	id	ſome
ry	al		
able	ing	iſh	ed

providing they be words of more than one ſyllable, form their comparative by putting *more* before the poſitive, and their ſuperlative by prefixing *moſt*; thus the comparative of *certain*, is *more certain*, and the ſuperlative *moſt certain*. *Able* and *handſome* are exceptions to this rule, making *abler*, *handſomer*, in the comparative, and *ableſt*, *handſomeſt*, in the ſuperlative.

Some adjectives likewiſe are compared by uſing *better* to expreſs the comparative, and *beſt* to denote the ſuperlative; thus *learned*, in the comparative, makes *better learned*, and in the ſuperlative *beſt learned*.

Big, *hot*, and *fit*, double the laſt conſonant in their comparative and ſuperlative degrees, in order to retain the ſhort ſound of the poſitive; thus, *big* makes *bigger*, *biggeſt*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hotteſt*; and *fit* makes *fitter* and *fitteſt*.

The compariſon of the following adjectives are irregular.

Poſitive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
Good	Better	Beſt
Bad, Evil, Ill	Worſe	Worſt
Little	Leſs	Leaſt

This irregularity *Greenwood* ſuppoſes owing to borrowing words from other languages; but ſurely that learned man could not be ignorant that this irregularity is to be found even in the languages from whence they are borrowed. Thus *good*, *god*, or *bet*, in Saxon, makes *bettera* in the comparative, and *betſt* in the ſuperlative. *Good*, Iſlandic, makes *betre* in the comparative, and *beſte* in the ſuperlative. *Ill*, the feminine of *illur*, Iſl. makes *verre* in the comparative, and *veſt* in the ſuperlative. *Little* is likewiſe irregular in the Saxon, as *lytel* makes *læs* in the comparative, and *læſt* in the ſuperlative.

The following words have not the comparative degree; *middle*, *middlemoſt*; *very*, *verieſt*.

Some adjectives make their ſuperlative by adding *moſt*; thus *fore*, from the Saxon *for* or *forma*, makes *former*, and *foremoſt*. From *neath*, obſolete, comes *neather*, and *neathermoſt*; but *hind* has two ſuperlatives, as *hind*, *hinder*, *hindermoſt*, and *hindmoſt*; yet it muſt be remembered that *hindmoſt* is not ſo proper as *hindermoſt*. *Late* has two comparatives as well as two ſuperlatives, for from *late* comes *later* and *latter*; *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive when it implies compariſon, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

CHAP. VII. Of the PRONOUNS.

AS too frequent repetition of the ſame words is both diſagreeable and inconvenient, we make uſe of ſeveral words to ſupply the place of ſuch words, which are therefore called pronouns.

A pronoun is a word that may be uſed inſtead of a noun ſubſtantive; thus, inſtead of my own name, I ſay, *I*; inſtead of your name, I ſay, *you*; and inſtead of another man or woman's name, I ſay, *he* or *ſhe*.

As all diſcourſe may be confined to theſe three heads; 1ſt, in ſpeaking of ourſelves: 2dly, in ſpeaking *to* another; and 3dly, in ſpeaking *of* another; theſe three heads are therefore called by the name of *perſons*. For

1ſt, When

1ſt, When I ſpeak of myſelf, I uſe the word *I*; and when ſeveral ſpeak of themſelves, they uſe the word *we*; which words, *I* and *we*, are of the firſt perſon.

2dly, When we ſpeak to another, we uſe the word *thou* or *you*; but when we ſpeak to more than one, we uſe the word *ye* or *you*; and the words, *thou* or *ye*, are of the ſecond perſon.

3dly, In ſpeaking of another of the male ſex, we ſay *he*; but if of the female ſex, we ſay *ſhe*; and ſhould we ſpeak of any thing that is neither *male* nor *female*, we ſay *it*; and if we ſpeak of more things than one, let them be of the male or female ſex, or even of no ſex, we always uſe *they*. The words *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, and *they* are of the third perſon. Hence the

	Singular	*Plural*
1ſt	Perſon, I	We
2d	Perſon, Thou, or you	You, or ye
3d	Perſon, He, ſhe, it	They

All other nouns when ſpoken *of*, are of the third perſon; ſingular when one only is meant, and plural when we ſpeak of more than one.

Indeed though we ſpeak only of a ſingle perſon, we uſe *you*, which is plural; but never *ye*. So likewiſe out of complaiſance, we frequently uſe *your* for *thy*, and *yours* for *thine*. We likewiſe uſe *you* inſtead of *ye*, ſeldom placing *ye* before the verb, though it be the nominative or foregoing ſtate, unleſs by way of diſtinction, familiarity, or contempt; as, "*Ye* are the men." Again, which is likewiſe againſt the rules of grammar, we commonly uſe *ye* after the verb or a prepoſition; as, "I will give *ye* a ſpecimen;" or, "I will take it "away from *ye*."

When pronouns are declined, they are ſaid to have a foregoing ſtate and a following ſtate.

The *foregoing ſtate*, is that in which a word is uſed before a verb; and the following ſtate that in which it is uſed after the verb.

From theſe pronouns are derived others, called pronouns poſſeſſive, ſo called becauſe they denote poſſeſſion; from *me* comes *my* and *mine*; from *thee*, *thy* and *thine*; from *us*, *our* and *ours*; and from *you*, *your* and *yours*. Theſe pronouns are ſometimes uſed to expreſs the cauſe or author of a thing; as, "This "is *your* doing;" *i. e.* you are the cauſe of this. Again, "This is *my* "book;" that is, I am the owner of this book. Theſe poſſeſſive pronouns have no caſes.

In order to render the declenſion of pronouns, and the proper uſe of them more plain, we have ſubjoined, from Dr. Wallis,

A TABLE

A TABLE of all the PRONOUNS in the ſeveral States.

			The foregoing State	The following State	Their Poſſeſſives to be uſed: With a Subſtantive	Their Poſſeſſives to be uſed: Without a Subſtantive
1 Perſon	Sing.		I	Me	My	Mine
	Plural		We	Us	Our	Ours
2 Perſons	Sing.		Thou or you	Thee	Thy	Thine
	Plural		Ye or you	You	Your	Yours
3 Perſons	Sing.	Male	He	Him	His	His
		Fem.	She	Her	Her	Hers
		Neu.	It	It	Its	Its
	Plur.		They	Them	Their	Theirs
The Interrogative	Of Perſons		Who	Whom	Whoſe	Whoſe
	Of Things		What		Whereof	

Pronouns are likewiſe divided into ſubſtantives and adjectives. The pronouns ſubſtantive are, *I, thou, he* or *ſhe* in both numbers, together with *himſelf*. The adjectives are, *he, ſhe, it, mine, thy, thine, her*.

Who is an interrogative, ſo called from its being uſed in aſking a queſtion; and is uſed only when we ſpeak of perſons.

This, that, and *which* are adjectives, though commonly reckoned to be pronouns, for they are not put to ſupply the place of ſubſtantives, but are joined with them, as, "*This* man." "*That* book." And if they occur at any time without ſubſtantives, their ſubſtantives are then underſtood. *This* and *that* are called *demonſtratives*, becauſe they ſhew what particular perſon or thing you mean. *This* makes *theſe*, in the plural, and *that* makes *thoſe*. *Which* is called an interrogative, when uſed in aſking a queſtion, and a relative when it has relation to ſome ſubſtantive expreſſed or underſtood; as "Here is the book, *which* (book) you loſt." It is the ſame in both numbers, and is uſed only when we ſpeak of things.

CHAP. VIII. Of VERBS.

A Verb is a word that ſignifies being, action, or ſuffering; thus, *to ſit*, ſignifies being in ſome poſture: *to fight*, ſignifies action; and *to be beloved*, ſignifies the paſſion of a perſon. Such verbs as ſignify merely being, are *eſſential* verbs; thoſe that ſignify doing or action, are *active* verbs; and thoſe that ſignify ſuffering, are called verbs *paſſive*. Verbs that ſignify condition or habit, are called *neuter*. In Engliſh we have, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no paſſive verbs, but expreſs ſuch verbs by means of auxiliary words.

As actions may be conſidered as being paſt, or preſent, Verbs have tenſes, by which theſe ſenſes are expreſſed: The Engliſh indeed have but two tenſes or

times; *viz.* the preſent, and the preter time; the verb having different endings only to expreſs them.

The *preſent tenſe*, or time which now is, is expreſſed by the verb itſelf, as, *I burn*.

The *preter tenſe* or time, called the preterite, is commonly made by adding *ed* to the preſent tenſe, as *burn-ed:* but if the preſent tenſe ends in *e*, it is made by adding *d* only, as *love, loved*.

Some verbs whoſe preſent tenſe end in *d* or *t*, have their preter and preſent the ſame, as *read, lead*; but it is to be obſerved, that in pronunciation we make a diſtinction, the preſent being pronounced long, and the preter ſhort; on which account ſeveral authors of note have choſen, for diſtinction's ſake, to write the preter as pronounced; amongſt which is Bolingbroke, who writes the preters of *lead* and *read*, *led* and *red*.

As actions are to be affirmed of ourſelves, *to* others, or *of* others, verbs are ſaid to have perſons, which are diſtinguiſhed by prefixing the pronouns perſonal to them in Engliſh, as

Singular	*Plural*
1, I burn	We burn
2, Thou burneſt	Ye burn
3, He or ſhe burns	They burn

In other languages either of the perſons are expreſſed by an alteration made in the end of the verb; but in Engliſh this takes place only in the ſingular number of the preſent and preter tenſes, according to the ſubſequent ſcheme, wherein the endings of each perſon are expreſt.

Preſent tenſe ſingular	*Preter tenſe ſingular*
Perſons 1, The verb	*ed*
2, *eſt*	*edſt* or *dſt* or *d* after *e* final
3, *eth* or *s*	*ed*

As the Engliſh differs from other languages with reſpect to its tenſes, ſo it does likewiſe with reſpect to the *moods*.

CHAP. IX. Of Moods.

A *Mood* is a method made uſe of to expreſs the manner, poſſibility, or neceſſity of an action, together with the inclination of the agent. In the learned languages, theſe different circumſtances are expreſſed by the alterations made in the endings of their verbs; but as the Engliſh does not admit of ſuch a change, it is evident, that it has no moods. The manner, in which we expreſs theſe circumſtances of action, is by means of auxiliary words, and by the place of the nominative To expreſs the *poſſibility* of a thing, we uſe *can*; to convey the idea of *neceſſity*, we uſe *muſt*, or *ought*; to expreſs the *liberty* of the ſpeaker, we uſe *may*; to denote the *inclination*, we uſe *will*, or *would*; and to ſignify *command*, *permiſſion*, *entreaty*, or *exhortation* or *doubt*, we place the ſubſtantive after the verb: as "fight *the French*; do *I* underſtand?"

CHAP. X. Of Participles.

As participles are joined to auxiliary or helping verbs, it will be proper to premiſe ſomething concerning them, that the auxiliary verbs themſelves may be better underſtood.

A participle is derived from a verb, and receives its name from *partaking* both of the nature of a verb and of an adjective: it partakes of the nature of a verb, becauſe it ſignifies being, doing and ſuffering, as a verb does; and partakes of the nature of an adjective, becauſe it will not make ſenſe of itſelf: it ſignifies barely a quality, and is joined to a ſubſtantive as an adjective is: thus, in the ſentence, "a *loving* child," the word *loving* is a participle, and ſignifies action, as the verb *love* itſelf does: it partakes likewiſe of the nature of an adjective, becauſe when the word *loving* ſtands by itſelf, it requires ſome other word to determine its ſenſe, and when joined to the ſubſtantive *child*, makes a complete ſentence.

There are two participles; one of which is *active*, and the other *paſſive*.

The active participle is made by adding *ing* to the verb, as *burn, burn-ing*; but if the verb ends in *e* mute, the *e* is omitted, as in *write, writing*; this is called the active participle, becauſe it ſignifies action.

The paſſive participle is made by adding *ed, t,* or *en* to the verb; as *burn, burned*; *lend, lent*; *beat, beaten*. This is called the paſſive participle, becauſe when joined with the verb *to be*, it makes up the whole paſſive voice.

The auxiliary verbs are either perfect or defective.

CHAP. XI. Of the defective auxiliary VERBS.

A Defective auxiliary verb is that which is not uſed but in its own or the preter tenſe, has no participles, and admits of no helping verbs to be put before it: of this kind are *do, will, ſhall, may, can*, with their preter tenſes *did, would, ſhould, might, could*, or *muſt*.

When *do* is uſed as an auxiliary verb, it emphatically denotes the *preſent* time; and *did* the *preter*. Thus, *I burn*, or *I burned*, is more emphatical or ſtrong when we ſay *I do burn*, or *I did burn*. *Do* and *did* are formed thus;

	Singular	*Plural*
Perſons	1 I do	We do
	2 Thou doſt, *or* you do	Ye do, *or* you do
	3 He doth, *or* does	They do
Perſons	1 I did	We did
	2 Thou didſt, *or* you did	Ye did, *or* you did
	3 He did	They did

Shall or *Will*.

I ſhall, thou ſhalt, or *you ſhall, he ſhall*. Plural, *We ſhall, ye ſhall*, or *you ſhall, they ſhall*.

I will, thou wilt, or *you will, he will*. Plural, *We will, ye* or *you will, they will*.

To diſtinguiſh *ſhall* from *will*, though they are both uſed to expreſs ſomething future, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that in the firſt perſon *ſhall* expreſſes a future action; but *will* promiſes or threatens; thus *I ſhall proceed*, or *we ſhall proceed*, implies, that our proceeding is ſomething future; but when we ſay, *I will beat you*, or *I will pay you*, I promiſe or threaten beating or payment. Again, in the ſecond or third perſons, *ſhall* commands, promiſes, and threatens; but *will* barely foretels: thus when we ſay, *you ſhall go*, we command a perſon to go; when we ſay, you *ſhall* have your money, we promiſe to pay a perſon; and when we ſay, he *ſhall* be hanged, we threaten: but when we ſay, he *will* be beaten, they *will* run away, we only foretel ſomething that may happen.

Shall, from the old verb *ſhalle*, or *ſcealdan*, Saxon, makes *ſhould*, which is thus formed, *I ſhould, thou ſhouldſt*, or *you ſhould, he ſhould*. Plural, *We ſhould, ye* or *you ſhould, they ſhould*.

Will, in the preter tenſe, makes *would*, from the old Saxon verb *wolle* or *wold*, and is declined thus, *I would, thou wouldſt* or *you would, he would*. Plural, *We would, ye* or *you would, they would*.

In order to prevent impropriety, it ſhould be obſerved, that though both *would* and *ſhould* are uſed to denote what was, or had been to come, yet *would* is only uſed to intimate the will or intention of the doer; as, *I would* write, *i. e.* I am willing to write; but *I ſhould*, denotes the bare futurity, or that the thing will be, and the propriety of doing it; as, *I ſhould* write, *i. e.* it is proper for me to write.

May is declined thus, *I might, thou mightſt* or *you might, he might*. Plural, *we might, ye* or *you might, they might*.

May comes from the Saxon *magan*, to be able, and *might*, its preter, from *miht* the preter in the Saxon.

I may, thou mayſt or *you may, he may, we may, ye* or *you may, they may*.

Can forms *could*, in the preter, and is thus declined; *I can, thou canſt* or *you can, he can*. Plural, *We can, ye* or *you can, they can*.

I could, thou couldſt, &c. like *ſhould*.

Though both *can* and *could* intimate the power of doing a thing, yet they differ in this, that *may* and *might* implies the right, lawfulneſs, or poſſibility of a thing; as I *might* write, implies it right, lawful, or poſſible for me to write. But *can* or *could* are uſed only to imply ſufficiency of power or ſtrength for doing a thing; as, I *can* write, or, I *could* write; *i. e.* I had power ſufficient, or was able to write.

Muſt, which comes from the Saxon *moſt*, and *ought*, are thus declined. I *muſt*, thou *muſt*, *&c.* without any variation in the perſons. I *ought*, thou *oughtſt* or you *ought*, he *ought*, *&c.* both theſe words imply neceſſity or duty. *Muſt* is uſed with relation both to the future and preſent time; but *ought* to the preſent time only, but if *have* follows either *muſt* or *ought*, they then relate to the time paſt; as, I *ought* to *have* done it, *i. e.* it is fit I ſhould *have* done it at ſome time paſt.

Of the perfect helping or auxiliary VERBS.

The perfect helping verbs are *have, am*, or *be*: they are called perfect verbs, becauſe they may be joined with other auxiliary verbs, and are uſed in moſt of the tenſes. Theſe verbs we have borrowed from the Saxon and Gothic languages. When *have* is uſed as an auxiliary, it denotes the time in which any paſt action was done, and is thus declined; I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *hath*. *Plural*, We *have*, ye *have*, they *have*. Its perfect is *had*, and is declined after the following manner; I *had*, thou *hadſt*, or you *had*, he *had*. *Plural*, We *had*, *&c.* When *had* is prefixt to another verb, it denotes that the action is juſt paſt; as, I *have* dined, *i. e.* the action of dining is juſt paſt. *Had*, denotes, that an action was paſt before another which was paſt likewiſe; as, When Peter came to my houſe, I *had* dined; *i. e.* the action of dining was paſt, before that of Peter's arrival, though paſt likewiſe. *Had* is likewiſe uſed to ſignify the time paſt of an action not done, but intended to be done; as, I *had* gone thither, but Peter prevented me; *i. e.* the action of going thither was intended, and would have been paſt, had it not been for Peter's prevention. In this ſenſe the ſecond branch of the ſentence begins with *but*, as in the example produced. When *ſhall* or *will* is added to *have*, it denotes the time that is not, but will be paſt; as, I *ſhall have* burned it, I *will have* tranſcribed it an hour hence.

As the Engliſh, properly ſpeaking, have no verbs paſſive, this defect is ſupplied by adding *am* or *be*, to the participle paſſive: thus *live*, the participle paſſive, becomes a kind of verb paſſive when joined with *am*, as *I am loved*. But as *am* is a very irregular verb, it will not be unneceſſary to add the manner in which it is declined in the preſent and preter tenſes. In the preſent tenſe it is declined thus; ſingular, *I am, thou art, thou art*, or *you are, he is*: plural, *we are*, &c. or, *I be, thou be'ſt, he be*; plural, *we be, ye be*, &c. In the preter, we decline thus, *I was, thou waſt*, or *you were, he was*; plural, *we were, ye were*, or *you were*, &c. or *I were, thou wert, he were*; plural, *we were, ye were, they were*.

This verb makes *to be* in the infinitive, the active participle is *being*; and the paſſive participle *been be, be'ſt* and *were wert*, are generally uſed after the conjunctions *if, that, although*, &c. as, *if I be then at home*; *although I ſhould be at home*; *admitting that I were your brother*. *Be* is uſed after *let*; as *let* him *be quiet*. The irregular verbs are ſo numerous, that a particular detail of them would take up too much room in this treatiſe; but as this omiſſion is already ſupplied in the ſubſequent ſheets, we may be excuſed for not producing them here. The reader, whether a native or a foreigner, whether male or female, whether learned or unlearned, may eaſily comprehend what has been delivered in the foregoing pages, and be abundantly guarded by them, either from a vitious pronunciation, or an impropriety of ſtyle.

THE

THE

Royal Engliſh Dictionary.

A. The firſt letter of the alphabet in all the known languages, excepting the Æthiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. The reaſons aſſigned for its priority are, that it is the firſt and eaſieſt pronounced by children in their infancy. It is one of the five vowels in the Engliſh language, and has three different ſounds, viz. the *ſlender*, *open*, and *broad*. *A* ſlender, peculiar to the Engliſh, reſembles the French *e* maſculine, or their *a* in *pais*; as alſo in the Engliſh words *place*, *face*, and in all thoſe which terminate in *ation*, as *nation*. *A* open, like the *a* of the Italians, is ſounded in *father*. *A* broad, is ſounded in *talk* and *walk*, like the *au* in *pauſe*. *A* is ſhort in *glaſs* and *fancy*, and is generally made long by an *e* final as *plane*, or by the addition of an *i*, as *plain*. When ſet before nouns of the ſingular number, it denotes one, as *a* man, *i. e. one* man; or ſignifies ſomething indefinite, as, *a* man may paſs this way, that is, any man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewiſe before an *h* ſilent, as *an* herb, but when the *h* is ſounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horſe. Before a participle it denotes ſome action not yet finiſhed, as, I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*, as Thomas *a* Becket, for *at* Becket. Sometimes it ſignifies *to*, as, "*a* hunting Cloe went," in *Prior*. It has likewiſe a peculiar ſignification implying *each*, as, he gains a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a ſtroke over it thus, [A] it ſtood for 5000 among the Romans. With Logicians, it denotes an univerſal affirmative propoſition. On the inſcriptions of marbles it ſtands for *Auguſtus*, *ager*, *aiunt*; when double, *Auguſti*, and when triple, *auro*, *argento*, *ære*, i. e. gold, ſilver, braſs. On the reverſe of ancient medals, it ſignifies that they were ſtruck at Argos, or Athens, on moderns, at Paris. Among merchants, if ſet alone after a bill of exchange, it ſignifies *accepted*, and is uſed by them to diſtinguiſh their ſets of accounts inſtead of a figure, thus, A, B, C. are inſtead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *aa*, is uſed by phyſicians inſtead of *ana*, and ſignifies that the proportions of the ingredients, to which it refers, are to be equal. At the end of words, this letter ſignifies land ſurrounded with waters, and is derived from the Teutonic *a* or *ey*, which ſignifies an iſland, as in *Swinna*. In abbreviations it ſtands likewiſe for *Artium*, or *Artis*, as A. B. artium bacalaureus, or Batchelor of Arts, when applied to time, for *Anno*, as A. M. anno Mundi, or the year of the world.

A'AM, S. a meaſure made uſe of in the Low Countries; which, when filled with common water, weighs 288 pounds, and makes 148 $\frac{2}{3}$ Paris pints; in Engliſh it makes the ſame number of pints as it weighs pounds.

AA'RON, S. [***, אהרן Heb. *Aaron*, a mountaineer, or teacher הר *Hor*, a mountain, or ירה, *ierah*, teaching] the brother of Moſes, in his eighty-third year joined with him in the miſſion to Pharaoh. The firſt high prieſt of the Jews, in whoſe family that dignity was hereditary.

AARO'NICAL, Adj. [from *Aaron*] belonging to and deſcended from Aaron.

AB, at the beginning of Engliſh Saxon names, is generally a contraction of *abbot*, or *abban*, and ſhews that they either had an abbey, or belonged to one, as Abbingdon.

AB, S. [אב, *ab*, Heb. father] the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the eccleſiaſtic year of the Jews. It anſwers to our July. On the firſt they faſt, in commemoration of Aaron's death; on the ninth, for the burning of the temple of Solomon by the Chaldeans; and likewiſe on account of Adrian's edict, by which they were baniſhed from Jeruſalem, and on the 18th, becauſe the lamp in the ſanctuary was that night extinguiſhed, in the reign of Ahaz.

ABA'CA, S. [Perſ.] an Indian plant in the Philippines, which is ſown every year, and when gathered is ſteeped in water, and beaten like hemp. The white makes very fine linen, but the grey is uſed only in cordage.

ABACI'STA, S. [old Lat. from *Abacus*] an arithmetician: a word now out of uſe.

ABA'CK, } Adv. backwards. Obſolete
ABA'KE, }

A'BACOT, S. a cap of ſtate, in the form of a double crown, worn by antient Engliſh kings.

ABA'CTED, Part. [*Abactus*, Lat. driven away] Law term, driven away by ſtealth, or violence.

ABA'CTOR, S. [*Abactor*, Lat.] in Law, one who drives away cattle in *herds*, either by ſtealth or violence, in oppoſition to thoſe who ſteal only a ſheep or two.

ABA'CTUS, S. [*Abactus*, Lat. driven away] among the antient phyſicians, a miſcarriage cauſed by art, in contradiſtinction, to *abortus*, which is natural. This word is now obſolete.

ABA'CUS, S. [*Abacus*, Lat.] a kind of cupboard, or buffet, now out of uſe.

ABA'CUS, [אבק, Phœnic. *Habak*, duſt] among Mathematicians, a table covered with duſt, on which the antients uſed to draw their ſchemes, or write their figures; hence.

ABA'CUS *Pythagoricus*, or Pythagorean abacus, ſignified a table of numbers uſed for the more eaſily conveying the firſt elements of arithmetic, and derived its name from Pythagoras the inventor.

ABA'CUS, S. in Architecture, the uppermoſt member of the capital of a pillar, originally intended to repreſent a ſquare tile laid over a baſket. Its form varies in the different orders. In the Tuſcan, Doric, and antient Ionic, it reſembles the tile its original. In the richer orders, ſuch as the Corinthian and Compoſite, its four ſides are arched, or cut inwards with ſome ornament, as a roſe, or a fiſh's tail, in the middle of each arch.

ABA'DDIRES, S. [Punic, great fathers] certain deities of the Carthaginians.

ABA'DDON, S. [Αβαδδών, Gr, of אבדון Heb. *Abadon*, a deſtroyer] the name given in the Revelations, to the king of locuſts, an infernal angel; and one of the names of Satan.

ABAF'T, Adv. [*Abaftan*, Sax. behind] that part of a ſhip which is towards the hinder part or ſtern, including all the ſpace from thence to the fore-maſt, uſually allotted to the maſter and captain. Strictly ſpeaking, the ſtern is only the outſide, but *abaft* includes both inſide and outſide.

ABAI'SANCE, S. [*abaiſer*, Fr. to depreſs or bring down] an act of reſpect paid to a perſon by a bow, &c. Now wrote *obeiſance*, though corruptly, according to Skinner.

To ABA'LIENATE, V. Act. [*abalieno*, Lat.] in Civil Law, to make that another's, which was our own before; to transfer property from one perſon to another.

ABALIENA'TION, S. [*Abalienatio*, Lat.] the act of transferring one's right to another. In the Roman law, the things transferred were ſtiled *res mancipii*, the perſons capable of purchaſing were Roman citizens, or foreigners by particular indulgence; the manner in which it was performed, was either by weights, ready money, or ſurrender before a magiſtrate.

To ABA'ND, V. Act. [contracted from *abandon*, now obſolete] to forſake, "and Vortigern "enforced the kingdom to *aband*." *Fairy Q.*

To ABA'NDON, V. Act. [*abandonner*, Fr.] from *abandonnare*, It. to forſake one's colours, *bandum* in Italian ſignifying an enſign; or rather from the Saxon *bana*, deſtruction, or a curſe] to give up, reſign, or quit, followed by the particle *to* or *over*, before a ſubſtantive; to forſake or caſt off.

ABA'NDONED, Part. Adj. [from *abandon*] given up, forſaken, deſerted, corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABA'NDONER, S. [from *abandon*] the perſon guilty of forſaking or deſerting.

ABA'NDONING, S. [from *abandon*] the act of deſerting or forſaking.

ABA'NDONMENT, S. [*abandonnement*, Fr.] the act of forſaking, or the ſtate of a perſon forſaken.

ABA'NDUM, S. [*bana*, Sax.] in Law, any thing ſequeſtred, confiſcated, or denounced to be forfeited.

ABA'NET, S. [Heb.] a kind of girdle worn by the Jewiſh prieſts.

ABANNI'TION, S. [*abannitio*, cor. Lat.] a baniſhment for one or two years, on account of manſlaughter.

ABAPTI'STON, S. [Αβαπτιστον, from *a* not, and *βαπτω*, Gr. to ſink under] in Surgery, the perforating part of an inſtrument called the trepan, which derives its name from its being contrived ſo, as to be kept from ſinking into the brain, when the ſkull is cut through.

ABA'RCY, S. [from *a* privative, and *Berrtan*, Sax. or *Barrten*, Teuton.] inſatiableneſs: now obſolete.

To ABA'RE, V. Act. [*abarian*, Sax.] to make bare, diſcover, or diſcloſe: now out of uſe.

ABA'RNARE, V. Act [Sax.] in Law, to inform; to diſcover a ſecret crime to a magiſtrate.

ABARTICULA'TION [from *ab* from, and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] an apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they can readily perform their functions, and move ſtrongly and eaſily, as in the thighs, arms, &c.

AB'AS, S. [Perſ.] a weight uſed in Perſia for weighing pearls, being an eighth part lighter than the European carrat.

To ABA'SE, V. Act [*abaiſſer*, Fr. from *bas*, low, or *baſis*, Lat. a foundation] to humble; to bring down; to depreſs; to lower. At ſea, it denotes to ſtrike, take in, or lower a flag, in token of ſubmiſſion.

ABA'SED, Adj. [from *abaſe*] brought down; humbled. In Heraldry, denotes the top of the wings of any bird to look downwards towards the point of the ſhield, or elſe to be ſhut. A chevron, pale, or bend are *abaſed*, when their points terminate in, or below the center of the ſhield: an ordinary is *abaſed*, when below its due ſituation.

ABA'SEMENT, S. [*abaiſſement*, Fr.] the act of bringing, or ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion.

ABA'SSI, S. [Perſ.] a ſilver coin in Perſia, which takes its name from *Shah Abbas* H. the inventor. It reſembles the antient pieces of 15 ſols in France, both in figure and ſize, it has great currency in Perſia, and is worth two mammoudis or four chayes; which being nine ſols ſix deniers French, the *abaſſi* muſt be thirty-eight ſols.

To ABA'SH, V. Act. [*verbaſſen*. Dutch, to aſtoniſh] to affect with ſudden ſhame, or confuſion;

fusion; to dash. "They heard and were *abash'd*." *Milton.* The passive is followed by the particles *at*, or *of*.

To ABA'TE, V. A. [*abbatre*, Fr. to beat down] to lessen or diminish; to deject, or depress the mind. In Commerce, to lower or lessen the price of goods either in buying or selling.

To ABA'TE, V. N. to grow less: sometimes used with the particle *of* before the thing lessened, "*abated* of their virulence." *Dryd.*

To ABA'TE, V. in common Law, used both actively and neuterly; actively, it implies to beat, or pull down; to destroy; to defeat, or overthrow a writ on account of some errors, or to step into the possession of land between the former possessor, and his next surviving heir. In the neuter signification, it denotes, to be frustrated, overthrown, or disabled,

To ABA'TE, V. A. in Horsemanship, is applied to the curvets of a horse, which is said to *abate* his curvets, when he puts his two hind legs upon the ground both at once, observing the same exactness always.

ABA'TELEM, S. [Fr.] the consuls prohibition of trading, issued against all French merchants, in the Levant, who do not discharge their debts, or stand to their bargains.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [from *abate*] the act of remitting or abating; the state of a person who is deprived of a post; the cause of abating; extenuation. In Law, the act of the abator. In Heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, to diminish its dignity, and is either by diminution, or reversion. Abatement by diminution, is the blemishing any part by adding a mark or stain to the escutcheon. Abatement by reversion, is either by turning the whole escutcheon upside down, or adding another inverted. The marks are eitheir tawney or murry. But the editor of Gwillim explodes the supposition of abatements as a mere chimera, unless in cases of high treason. In Commerce, *abatement* denotes the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for promt payment, when he might have insisted on credit. At the custom-house, the word is used for an allowance made for the damage received by the goods delivered in.

AB'ATER, S. [Lat.] one who abates, or allows of an abatement.

ABA'TOR, S. [Lat.] in Law, one who enters on a house or land, void by the death of the last possessor, before the heir takes possession.

ABATU'DE, S. [in old records] any thing diminished.

ABATU'RES, S. [from *abate*] in Hunting, the sprigs of grass beat down by a stag in his passage.

ABA'WED, Part. [from *esbahir*, Fr.] abashed, daunted, *ashamed*. Chaucer. Now out of use.

To ABA'Y, or *Abey*, [from *Buy*, the letter *a* being added, according to Skinner] in Law, to suffer a great penalty; to purchase, or pay dear for. "Ye shall sore *abay* it." *Chauc.* now obsolete.

ABB, S. the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABB-WOOL, S. a compound word used in the same sense as the former.

ABBA', S. [אבא Syr. a scripture word signifying father] the spirit whereby we cry *Abba*, father. *Rom.* viii. 15. At first a term of affection both in the Hebrew and Chaldaic, but at length became a title of dignity, very much affected by the Jewish doctors, as is evident from Christ's forbidding his disciples to call any man their *father* upon earth.

ABBA'ASSIES, S. [Pers.] a silver coin current in Persia. See *Abassi*.

ABBA'CY, or ABBA'THEY, S. [*abbatia*, Lat.] the rights, privileges, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

ABBA'TIS, S. in old records, the steward of the stables, or groom.

AB'BER, S. [Brit.] the mouth or fall of a river, prefixed to the names of towns situated in such circumstances.

AB'BESS, S. [*abutessa*, Lat. from whence *abudesse*, Sax. and thence by contraction *abbesse*, Fr.] the superior or governess of a nunnery of women. Though, on account of their sex, they are not allowed to perform the offices of the priesthood, yet they formerly confessed their nuns, and gave blessings; but being deprived of that privilege on account of their abusing it, are now only allowed to commission a priest to act for them.

A'BBEY, S. [*Abbatia*, Lat. *abbaïe*, Fr.] a religious house governed by an abbess when appropriated to the fair sex, and by an abbot when inhabited by men. The privileges of these places were formerly so great, that they were exempted from the visitation of the bishop, and were a sanctuary for any malefactor after the commission of the most atrocious crimes. Prior to the reformation, one third of the benefices in England were appropriated to them; and at the dissolution of them by Hen. VIII. there were 190 of them, whose revenues were between 200*l.* and 3500*l. per annum*, (according to bishop Burnet) which, at a medium, must have amounted to 2,853,000*l.* yearly.

A'BBEY-LUBBER, S. [compounded of *abbey* and *lubbed*, Dan. fat] a slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of sanctity and austerity, "no huge over-grown *abbey-lubber*." *Span. Fryar.*

ABB'INGDON, S. See ABINGDON.

ABBO'T, S. [*abud*, or *abbod*, Sax. from אב *ab*, Heb. father, abbots being stiled *patres*, or fathers; and Abbesses, *matres*, or mothers.] the chief or superior of an abbey inhabited by the male sex. They were at first laymen, subject to the bishop, and had no share in ecclesiastical affairs, were men of great plainness and simplicity, and were contented with the government of their own monasteries. At length they were allowed a priest out of their own body, and some of them having rendered themselves conspicuous for their learning, they were called from their obscurity, and affected independency, which was at last granted them, after great opposition. Hence arose the new distinction of abbots mitred or not mitted, crozier'd and not crozier'd. The mitred abbots were exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, and invested with episcopal authority within their several precincts, and in England were lords of parliament, of which Camden reckons twenty-five, as may be seen in Gibson's edition,

p. 242. The unmitred abbots were ſubject to the viſitation of the dioceſan. *Crozierd abbots* are thoſe who bear the crozier or paſtoral ſtaff, and uncroziered thoſe who did not. It is likewiſe an honorary title borne by magiſtrates, which was antiently aſſumed by perſons, who had not the leaſt concern with a monaſtic life. Thus Philip I. Louis VI. and the dukes of Orleans, were called Abbots of St. Agnan.

A'BBOTS-BURY, S. [from *abbad*, an abbey, and *burig*, Sax. a town] a market town of Dorſetſhire, 133 miles from London, ſo called from an abbey of ten monks. The royalty belongs to the family of the Strangeways, now Horners, who have in this place a noble ſwannery, conſiſting of, at leaſt, 7000 ſwans. Its fair for ſheep and toys is on the 10th of July, and its market every Thurſday. The living is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Horner's family.

To ABBRE'VIATE, V. A. [*abbreviare*, Lat. to ſhorten] to ſhorten, by omiſſion of the leſs important parts; to abridge; to ſhorten by contraction Figuratively, to cut ſhort. "Our "lives are *abbreviated* into hundreds and ſcores." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ABBREVIA'TION, S. [from *abbreviate*] the act of ſhortening, by dropping ſome letters of a word, or ſubſtituting marks in their ſtead. Phyſicians make uſe of them both for ſpeed and myſtery. Aq. menth. for Aqua menthæ, mint-water. The Jewiſh rabbies frequently omit all but the initial letters, which dean Swift ſeems ludicrouſly to allude to in the editions of his works publiſhed by himſelf, which are ſubſcribed by J. S. D. S. P. D. in length, Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin.

ABBREVIA'TOR, S. [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] one who ſhortens, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE, S. [*abbreviate*] a mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening, as D for five hundred. Figuratively, a compendium, or abridgment. "An excellent *abbreviature* of the whole "duty." *Taylor's Guide.* But this is a ſenſe in which it is ſeldom uſed at preſent.

ABBREUVOI'R, S. [Fr. from *broiwen*, Dut. or *briwan*, Sax. to boil] a watering place: now obſolete. But, in Maſonry, ſtill uſed for the place where two ſtones join, which is filled up with mortar or cement.

To ABBRI'DGE, V. A. [*abreger*, Fr. to ſhorten.] See ABRI'DGE.

To ABBRO'CH, V. A. [*** *abbrocher*, Fr. from *ab*, from, and *broche*, a ſpit, i. e. to ſnatch off the ſpit] in Law, to buy up, or engroſs any commodities, in order to ſell them again, before they have been brought to, or expoſed in a market. *M. S. temp. Ed.* III.

ABRO'CHMENT, S. [*abbrocamentum*, Lat. See To ABBRO'CH] the act of foreſtalling.

ABUT'TALS, S. [ABBUTO, cor. Lat. *abbuter*, Fr. to bound, from *bout*, Fr. a bound, or end] in Law, the buttings or boundings of lands, ſhewing on what other lands they are bounded. The ſides are ſaid to lay bordering, but the ends are ſaid, properly, *abutting*, or abounding. *Camd.*

A'BDA, S. [עבדא Heb. a ſervant, from אבד *abad*, Heb. to ſerve, or that cloud, from עב, *ab*, Heb. a cloud, and דא *da*, Syr. that] a ſcripture appellative, or proper name. "Adoniram, ſon of *Abda*." *1 Kings* iv. 6.

ABDA'LS, S. [Perſ.] a kind of furious enthuſiaſts in Aſia, who frequently run about the ſtreets, killing all they meet.

ABDELA'VI, S. in Botany, the Egyptian melon.

ABDERI'TE, S. [from *Abdera*, the name of a ſea-town in Thrace] an inhabitant of Abdera, applied by way of emphaſis to ſignify Democritus, who was born there.

ABDE'RIAN, Adj. [from *Abdera*] *Abderian laughter*, by medical writers, uſed to denote inceſſant laughter, in alluſion to that of Democritus of Abdera, who always laughed at the follies of mankind.

ABDE'ST, S. [Arab.] a kind of ablution, or waſhing, uſed by the Mahommedans, before prayer, at entering their moſques, or reading the Kôran.

ABDE'VENHAM, S. a term uſed in Aſtrology for the head of the twelfth houſe.

A'BDI, S. [עבדי *abdi*, Heb. my ſervant, from עבד *abad*, a ſervant, and *i*, my] the father of Cis, the Levite, mentioned 2 *Chron.* xxix. 12. Likewiſe the ſon of Maloch, 1 *Chron.* vi. 7.

To A'BDICATE, V. A. [*abdico*, Lat.] to renounce, reſign, withdraw from, or voluntarily to forſake an office, either by expreſs words, or by ſuch acts as are incompatible with the nature of it.

ABDICA'TION, S. [*abdicatio*, Lat.] the act whereby a perſon in office renounces the ſame, before the legal time of ſervice is expired. It differs from reſignation, becauſe that implies the quitting the office in favour of another, but this does not. Thus James the II. is ſaid to have *abdicated* the crown; but Philip IV. of Spain to have *reſigned* it, becauſe he did it in favour of his ſucceſſor.

ABDI'EL, S. [עבדיאל Heb. the ſervant of God, of עבד *abad*, Heb. a ſervant, and אל *el*, God] the proper name of a perſon mentioned 1 *Chron.* v. 15. "Ahi ſon of *Abdiel*, "chief of the houſe."

ABDITO'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in old records, a place in which goods or money were preſerved in churches, or a cheſt wherein reliques were depoſited. *Mon. Ang.* 173.

ABDO'MEN, S. [*abdomen*, Lat. from *abdo*, to hide, or from *abdo* and *omentum*, Lat. the caul] The cavity called the lower belly, which contains the ſtomach, guts, ſpleen, bladder, and inteſtines. It is divided into three leſs cavities or regions, termed the epigaſtrium; the umbilicos, or regio umbilicalis; and the hypogaſtrium. It is lined on the inſide with a thin, ſoft membrane, called the peritonæum, which keeps the viſcera in their places. On the outſide it is defended by five pair of muſcles, which not only preſerve the viſcera from caſualties, but likewiſe, by their alternate relaxations and contractions, promote digeſtion, and evacuate the fæces.

ABDO-

ABDO'MINAL, } Adj. [*abdomen*] ſeated in
ABDO'MINOUS, } or belonging to the abdomen. Paunch-bellied, unweildy, according to *Bailey*: but now ſeldom uſed by any but medical authors.

To ABDU'CE, V. Act. [*abduco*, Lat. to draw from] to draw away, or move from one place or poſition to another. "If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* This word ſcarcely ever occurs, unleſs in medical or ſcientific authors.

ABDU'CENT, Part. [from *abduce*] indued with a power of drawing, or pulling back. The *abducent muſcles* are thoſe which pull back the parts to which they are joined; when applied to the hand, they are thoſe muſcles which are made uſe of to open it, when ſhut.

ABDU'CTION, S. [*Abductio*, Lat. a drawing, deducing from] in logic, is an argument, wherein the major is evident, but the minor ſtands in need of further proof. Thus in this ſyllogiſm: "All, whom God abſolves, are freed from ſin: (which is the major) but God abſolves all who are in Chriſt, (the minor) therefore, all, who are in Chriſt, are freed from ſin (the concluſion.) The major, that, *all whom God abſolves are freed from ſin*, is evident; but the minor, that, *God abſolves all who are in Chriſt*, is not, and therefore ſtands in need of the following propoſition to prove it, namely, that God received ſatisfaction for ſin by the ſufferings of Chriſt.

In ſurgery, it ſignifies a fracture, wherein the ends of the bones recede from each other.

ABDU'CTOR, S. [Lat.] in anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which draw back the parts, to which they are joined. *Abductor auricularis*, or the *abductor* of the little finger, is the muſcle which is inſerted in the firſt bone, and ſerves to draw it from the reſt, and bend it a little. *Abductor Indicis*, or the muſcle which draws back the fore-finger, is inſerted in the firſt bone of that finger, and draws it towards the thumb. *Abductor minimi digiti manus*, or the drawer back of the little finger; already deſcribed, under the terms *abductor auricularis*. The *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*, or, of the little toe, is inſerted in its ſecond bone, and pulls it from the reſt. The *Abductor oculi*, or abductor of the eye, is one of the four muſcles, which riſes from the bottom of the orbit, and draws the eye towards the outward canthus, or corner. The *Abductor pollicis*, or, of the thumb, ſtiled likewiſe thenar, makes the fleſhy body, called by anatomiſts, mons Lunæ, or mountain of the moon, and draws the thumb from the fingers. The *Abductor pollicis pedis*, or muſcle which draws the great toe, is that which draws it from the reſt.

A-BEA'RING [part. noun.] in Law, behaviour, as, "to be bound to a good *a-bearing*." A word of no authority, though cited by *Harris* and *Bailey*.

ABECEDA'RIAN, S. [*abecedarius*, Lat.] one who teaches the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of learning. "Farnaby was reduced, by his misfortunes, to follow the trade of an *Abecedarian*." *Wood. Ath. Oxon.* Now out of uſe.

ABECE'DARY, Adj. belonging to, or inſcribed with, the letters of the alphabet, "in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Scarce ever uſed by any authors at preſent.

ABE'CHED, Part. [*abecher*, F. to feed with the bill, from *bec*, Fr. a beak, or bill] fed, ſatisfied, refreſhed. "Yet ſhulde I ſom dele been *abeched*." *Gower, fol.* 32. *p.* 1. *col.* 2.

ABE'D, Ad. [from *a* contracted from *at* and *bed*.] In bed. See A.

To ABE'DGE, or ABE'G [*abæc*, Sax. a back, a corruption of the word *abide*. Skinner.] To abide, endure, or remain. *Chauc. Reeves Tale beginn.* Now obſolete.

ABEDNE'GO, S. [עבד־נגו Heb. *Abed-nago*, a ſervant of light, from עבד, *abed*, a ſervant, and נגה *nagah*, light, or ſplendor] the name given by Nebuchadnezzar to Azarias, whom he likewiſe made his miniſter, and afterwards ordered to be thrown into the fiery furnace. "He gave to Azarias the name of Abed-nego." *Dan.* i. 7.

A'BEL, S. [הבל Heb. *Hebel*, frail, mortal, unſtable.] the ſecond ſon of Adam, mentioned Gen. iv. 2. a ſhepherd of unblemiſhed integrity, and approved by the Deity, but was thro' envy ſlain by his brother Cain. A cataſtrophe which ſeems to have been prophetically known to Adam, at the time of naming him, ſince it ſtrongly points out ſuch an event.

A'BEL, S. [אבל Heb. Abel, *Grief.*] the name of a city twelve miles eaſt of Gadaris, mentioned 1 *Sam.* vi. 8. 1 *Kings* xv. 20. Likewiſe a town about ſeven miles from Philadelphia, where Jeptha made a league with the Ammonites.

A'BEL-BETH, MA'ACHAH, S. [אבל בית־מעכה Heb. mourning to the houſe of Maachah, from אבל, *Abel*, mourning, בית *beth*, a houſe, and מעכה Maachah] the name of a city mentioned 1 *Kings* xv. 20. and 2 *Kings* xv. 29. ſuppoſed to be the ſame with,

A'BEL-MAIM, S. [אבל־מים Heb. the mourning of waters, from אבל Heb, *Abel*, mourning, and מים *maim*, waters.] the name of a city beſieged by Benhadad, in the tribe of Naphthali; ſuppoſed by Calaſſio to have been the ſame as *Abel-beth-maachah*.

A'BEL-MEHO'LAH, S. [אבל־מחולה Heb. *Abel-mechola*, ſorrow of weakneſs, from אבל ſorrow, מ the Hebrew prefix for the ablative, and חול *chol*, weakneſs or ſickneſs] The name of a city in the tribe of Manaſſeh, where Eliſha was born. "Eliſha, the ſon of Shaphet, of *Abel-mechola*h. 1 *Kings* xix. 16.

ABELI'TION, S. the licence given to a criminal to deſiſt from proſecution. *Harris.*

ABEL-MIZRAI'M, S. [אבל־מצרים Heb. the mourning of the Egyptians, from אבל *Abel*, and מצרים *meſraim*, the Heb. name for Egypt.] a place ſo called from the great lamentations that were there made at the funeral of one of the patriarchs. "The name of it was called *Abel-mizraim*." Gen. l. 11.

A'BENAGUIES, S. the French name for the Owenagungas, North-england, or eaſtern Indians in America.

ABENAGUI'SE, S. an Indian tribe on the back parts of Nova Scotia.

A'BER or A'BBER, S. [Brit.] the fall, or emptying a leſſer water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, the mouth of a river; hence ſeveral nouns ſituated on or near the mouth of rivers generally derive the firſt part of their names, *Aber-conway*, &c.

A'BER-BRO'TH, S. [from *aber*, Brit. the mouth, *broth* or *brothock*.] a royal burgh, in the ſhire of Angus in Scotland, famous for its mineral waters. Lat. 56 deg. 36 min. Long. 2 deg. 29 min. W.

A'BER-CORN, S. [*Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *corn* or *corneth*] a town in Linlithgowſhire, in Scotland, near the Edinburgh Frith, famous for a monaſtery in the time of Bede, and a caſtle, once the ſeat of Douglaſs. Lat. 56 deg. 10 m. N. Long. 3 deg. 6 min. W.

Likewiſe a ſmall village or town in Georgia, in America, ſituated on the river, and about thirteen miles from the town, of Savannah.

ABERDE'EN, or ABERDO'N, S. [from *Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Dee*, or *Don*, the names of two rivers.] The name of two places in the counties of Aberdeen or Mar; the one ſeated on the river Don, the other Dee, and ſtiled *Old* and *New*. Old Aberdeen is enobled by being a biſhop's ſee, which was tranſlated from Murtlate by K. David I. in 1100. The King's College here, ſo called from James IV. is a very neat, if not ſtately edifice. The river Don, on which this city is ſituated, is remarkable for its abundance in ſalmon and perch. A mile ſouthward from hence lies New Aberdeen, on the river Dee, as its name imports; both theſe towns, taken together, form one city, which ſurpaſſes all in the north for largeneſs and beauty. It ſtands in a fine air; its inhabitants are well bred, and the houſes well built, moſtly of ſtone, and four ſtories high. The greateſt ornament to this city is the Mareſchal-college, or academy, originally a Franciſcan friery, built by George Keith, earl-marſhal in 1693, but enlarged and beautified ſince by the city. Meſſ. Blackwell, father and ſon, were ſucceſſively its principals, writers of ſome eminence, eſpecially the latter, who wrote the *Life of Homer*; *the Court of Auguſtus*; *Mythology*, &c. Colin Maclaurin was profeſſor in mathematics here, till he removed to Edinburgh. The preſent profeſſor of mathematics is Mr. Stewart, well known for his commentaries on Sir Iſaac Newton's treatiſe of curves. This is the capital of the ſheriffdome, a royal burgh, and gives the title of earl to a an ancient branch of the family of Gordons. It has a great revenue from its ſalmon fiſhery, produces excellent linen, and has a good manufacture for thread and worſted ſtockings. It has a great exportation for pickled pork, which is reputed the beſt cured, for long voyages, of any in Europe; and on that account victuals moſt of the Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips. The neighbouring ſea reproaches the inhabitants with criminal negligence, for confining themſelves ſolely to the ſalmon fiſhery, while the Dutch are enriching themſelves by the great quantities of herrings, and other fiſh, they catch on their coaſts. In the middle of the city is a ſpring, called the Aberdonian ſpaw, from its being ſimilar to that in the biſhopric of Liege, both in taſte and quality.

ABERDE'EN-SHIRE, S. [from *Aberdeen*, and *ſcyr*, or *ſcyre*, Sax. a portion, or province, from *ſcyran*, Sax. to divide into portions, or parts] a county, in the middle diviſion of Scotland, bounded on the ſouth with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee and the Grandbain mountains; on the N. W. by part of Bamff-ſhire; on the N. by part of Murray; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the W. by the river Spey, and part of Badenoch; being in length, according to Templeman, 73 miles, but 46 only, according to Gibſon's Camden; in breadth it is 28, and in area 1179 ſquare miles. The ſoil produces corn, particularly barley, rye, and oats, in great plenty. The hilly parts abound in eagles, and are covered with firs and oaks. It has quarries of variegated marble, lime-ſtone, and ſlate. Its rivers yield muſſels, containing large pearls of a tolerable good colour; the winters are more gentle than could be expected; and it has ſprings of allom-water, and veins of ſtone, from whence allom boils.

AB'ERFORD, S. [from *Aber*, Brit. the mouth of a river, and *Ford*] a ſmall market town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, 210 miles from London, famous for pin-making, even in Camden's time. It is near a mile long, has a market weekly on Wedneſday, and four fairs for horſes and horned cattle, viz. on the laſt Wedneſday in April, on the laſt Wedneſday in May, on the Wedneſday after St. Luke's day, and on the 18th of October. The vicarage is in the gift of Oriel college, Oxford.

ABERFRA'W, S. [*Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Fraw* the river's name] a ſmall village in Angleſea, N. Wales; formerly the royal ſeat of the kings of Guynedh, or N. Wales, thence ſtiled kings of *Aberfraw*. The rectory is in the gift of the prince of Wales.

ABERGAVE'NNY, or ABERGE'NNY, S. [the mouth or confluence of the river Gevenny, from *Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Gevenny*] a large well built town in Monmouthſhire, receiving its name from the Govenni, which falls below it into the Uſk. It carries on a conſiderable trade in flannels, gives the title of baron to the antient family of Nevils, the firſt baron of England; has a fine ſtone bridge conſiſting of 15 arches; is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and 27 burgeſſes; has a weekly market on Tueſday, and two fairs, the one 14 May, and the other the firſt Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday. It is diſtant from London 111 computed, and 142 meaſured miles.

‡ ABERI'STWITH, or ABER-YSTWITH, S. [the mouth of the Yſtwith, from *Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and Yſtwith, the name of a river] a market town in Cardiganſhire, S. Wales, built on the mouth of the Teivi, the moſt populous of the whole county; being dark and ſmoaky, and ſituated near the lead-mines, the complexion of

of its inhabitants is very dark and ſwarthy. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, &c. drives a good trade in lead and fiſh, has a tolerable market for corn and wool on Mondays, and two fairs, one on the Monday before Eaſter, the other 12 Dec. Notwithſtanding its populouſneſs, it has no pariſh church! Its diſtance from London is 119 miles, according to *Cote's Geograph. Dictionary*, but 146 computed, or 229 meaſured miles, according to *Dyche*.

ABERLE'MNO, S. [from *Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Lemno*, the proper name of a river] a place in Angusſhire, Scotland; where is a croſs, erected upon ſome of the Danes killed there, with ſome antique pictures, and letters upon it. In the river, from whence it derives its name, are pearls, ſome of which are ſo fine and large, that they may be compared to the oriental.

ABE'RRANCE, or ABE'RRANCY, S. [*Aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way] a deviation from the truth, an error, miſtake, or falſe opinion. "Alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrancies*, as now." *Glanville's Scep. Scient.* This term is not uſed at preſent.

ABE'RRANT, Part. [*Aberrans*, Lat. wandering, from *aberro*] deviating from the right, or common way.

ABERRA'TION, S. [*aberratio*, Lat. a going out of the way,] the act of departing from the common track. "There is no hereſy in ſuch an *aberration*." *Glanvil. Scepſ. Scient.* This word is not uſed by preſent writers but very ſeldom. In aſtronomy, it implies a ſmall apparent motion of the fixed ſtars, diſcovered by Dr. Bradley, owing to the progreſſive motion of light, and the ſenſible proportion, which the velocity thereof bears to the velocity of the annual motion of the earth. Theſe ſmall ecliptic motions of the ſtars occaſion their declinations and diſtances from the poles of the world to vary 20 min. and a half on one ſide or the other.

ABE'SSED, Adj. [*abaiſſer*, F.] humbled, depreſſed, caſt down; a word of no authority, according to *Skinner*.

ABE'STA, S. [Arab.] in Perſian antiquity, one of the ſacred books of the Magi, aſcribed to Zoroaſter their founder, and is a comment on the Zend and Pazend.

To ABE'TT, V. Act. [*Betan*, Sax. *Boteren*, Teut. or *Eoten*, old Eng. to kindle or blow in the ſame manner as a fire] to ſupport, encourage, or help. "It is well known, they *abetted* both parties in the civil war." *Addiſ. Freeholder*. No. 28.

To ABET'T, V. Act. in law, to aid, incite, adviſe, encourage, or ſet another on.

ABE'TTMENT, S. the act of ſetting another on, or incouraging him to the commiſſion of a crime, either by command, advice, or aſſiſtance.

ABET'TER, or ABE'TTOR, S. [from *abett*] the perſon who encourages, ſupports, or ſtirs up. "Whilſt this ſin of calumny has two ſuch potent *abettors*." *Governm. of the tongue*. In law, one who inſtigates, encourages, or ſets another on to the commiſſion of ſomething criminal, or aſſiſts in the performance of it. There are abettors in felony, but none in treaſon, becauſe the law deems all concerned in treaſons to be principals.

ABEVACUA'TION, S. [of *ab*, from, and *evacuatio*, Lat.] a partial evacuation; a word ſeldom uſed.

ABEY'ANCE, S. [*bayer*, Fr. to gape after, to expect, or long for] in law, a thing not in poſſeſſion, but in reverſion, or expectation.

A'BEX, or HABE'SH, S. [Arab.] a narrow tract, or ſlip of land, on the weſtern or African ſhores of the Red ſea, formerly a part of Upper Ethiopia, and ſubject to its emperor; but ſince conquered by the Turks, who are maſters of all its bays and ports.

To A'BGREGATE, V. Act. [of *ab*, Lat. from *grege*, a flock] to ſeparate or ſend out from a nock; a word now ſeldom uſed.

ABGREGA'TION, S. [from *abgregate*] the act of ſeparating, or parting of one portion of a flock or company from another.

To ABHO'R, V. Act. [*abhorreo*, Lat. to deteſt] to reject with a ſtrong and violent averſion; to deteſt with great loathing.

ABHO'RRENCE, ABHO'RRENCY, S. [the firſt uſed by the beſt Engliſh writers, from *abhor*] a paſſion of the mind, ariſing on the contemplation of any thing entirely diſagreeable, vicious, and worthy of its hatred.

ABHO'RRENT, Part. [from *abhor*] exerting the paſſion of a ſtrong averſion, or abhorrence; uſed with the particles *to* and *with*; and when joined with the former, implies ſomething contrary to, incompatible, or inconſiſtent with. "*Abhorrent* to your function." *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

ABHO'RRER, S. [from *abhor*] one who has a very great averſion to a thing.

A'BI, S. [אבי Heb. my father, from אבה *abbah father*] the proper name of the mother of Hezekiah, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xviii. 2. called *Abiah*, 1 *Chron.* xi. 32.

ABI'AH, S. [אביה Heb. God, my father, from אבי *abi*, my father, and יה *jah*, God] the ſecond ſon of Samuel the prophet, 1 *Sam.* viii. 2. the wife of Hezron, 1 *Chron.* ii. 24. one of the ſons of Becher, vii. 8. and a ſon of Rehoboah, 1 *Chron.* iii. 10. and *Matt.* i. 7.

ABI'A, S. [ſee *Abiah*] the deſcendants of Aaron multiplying ſo that they could not miniſter in the temple at the ſame time, David divided them into 24 courſes, which miniſtered alternately, of which the courſe of *Abia* mentioned *Luke* i. 5. was one; the eighth in David's regulation, and included Zechariah, the father of John the baptiſt.

A'BI-A'LBON, S. [אבי־עלבון moſt, or ſuper-intelligent father, from אבה *abba*, father בון *bon*, intelligent] a very brave man in the reign of David, called likewiſe *Abiel*, in 1 *Chron.* xi. 32.

ABI'ATHER, S. [אביתר Heb. excellent father, of אב a father, and יתר *iather*, Heb. excellent, or remnant] the father of Ahimelech, high prieſt in king David's reign, from whom he received the ſhew-bread when he fled from Saul, *Mark* ii. 26. Likewiſe the ſon of Ahimelech, who fled to David, after the maſ-

facre of the prieſts of Nob; who was depoſed from the high-prieſthood by Solomon.

A'BIB, S. [אביב green fruits, or ripe ears of corn] the firſt month of the Jews eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering to part of our March and April, and derives its name from the maturity of corn, which uſed to be on that month in Judea; at firſt it was named Niſan, and before the Jews left Egypt, was reckoned the ſeventh; but afterwards was by the command of the deity, in the eccleſiaſtical account, reckoned the firſt. On this month, the paſſover was celebrated by by the Jews in commemoration of their leaving Egypt. "Ye came out in the month *Abib*." *Exod.* xiii. 4.

*** ABI'D [Part pret. of abide] ſcarce ever to be met with, unleſs in the following ſentence of *Woodward*. They have *abid* a very rigorous teſt. Lett. 1. *i. e.* endured, ſuſtained.

*** ABI'DA, S. [אבידע the father of knowledge, or the knowledge of the father. From אבה aba and ידע ida, knowledge] one of the ſons of Midian, the ſon of Abraham, by Keturah, Gen. xxv. 4.

*** ABI'DAN, S. [אבידן the father of judgment; of אבח *abba* father דן and *divan*, to divide into equal portions, which being the office of a judge, is uſed for judging, and among the Arabians, is uſed in the ſame ſenſe, when they term their court of judgment a *Diwan*.] The ſon of Gideon, of the tribe of Judah, who aſſiſted Moſes in numbering the people, *Numb.* i. ii.

To ABI'DE, V. N. [*abidan* Sax. to ſtay, preter, *abode*, and *abid*; particip. preſ. *abiding*] To ſtay or remain in a place; to continue in the ſame ſtate without alteration; to diſlike being with, or to have an averſion to. Figuratively to endure, or ſupport, uſed with the particle *with*, before a perſon, and *at* or *in*, before the name of a place. "The ark of God ſhall not *abide with* us, 1 *Sam.* v. 7. "*Abide at* the door of the tabernacle, Lev. viii. 35. If ye *abide in* this land, *Jer.* xlii. 10. When followed with *by*, it ſignifies to ſupport, ſtand by, confide in, or rely upon: and in common converſation, to ſecond or ſupport a perſon. But this is a ſenſe ſome-what low. By Chaucer and Pope, it is uſed for refrain; or ſuffer, 'calamitous reſtraint *abides*.' *Pope's Odyſſ.* Actively it denotes to wait for, to expect, or await. Bonds and afflictions *abide* me, *Acts* xx. 23.

ABI'DER, S. [from *abide*] a perſon who lives or dwells in any place for a time. This word is of no authority.

ABIDING, S. [from *abide*] a permanent ſtate, or continuance; our days are as ſhadows, and there is no *abiding*, 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

ABI'DING, Part. preſ. [from *abide*] fixed, ſettled, permanent. "no *abiding* place." Applied to doctrine, it denotes its leaving ſtrong and laſting impreſſions on the underſtanding, "his word *abiding* in you."

A'BJECT, Part. [*Abjectus*, Lat. Part. of *abjicio*, to throw away, as of no value] When applied to perſons, mean, low, or baſe; when ſpoken of things and actions, contemptible, worthleſs and deſpicable; when uſed of condition, miſerable, forlorn, wretched, void of hope, deprived of comfort, and abandoned to woe.

AB'JECT, S. [from *abjectus*, Lat.] a perſon in the extremities of poverty; in the greateſt infamy; in the loweſt abyſs of baſeneſs; and void both of conſcious integrity, or reputed honeſty.

To ABJE'CT, V. Act. [*abjicio*, Lat. to caſt away] to reject with diſdain, ſcorn, or content; to throw away as of no worth. A word ſeldom uſed, and void of any good authority among modern writers.

ABJE'CTEDNESS, S. [compounded of *abjected* and *neſs*, from the *Goth. NS.* which implies abſtraction] the ſtate or condition of an abject perſon.

ABJEC'TION, A'BJECTNESS, S. [*abjectio*, Lat.] a baſe, ſervile, mean diſpoſition of mind.

AB'JECTLY, Adv. [from *abject*] in a mean, baſe, ſervile, contemptible, or deſpicable manner.

AB'IEL, S. [אביאל, God my father from אבה *Abba*, father and אל *el* God.] The name of ſeveral perſons in ſcripture, but particularly of a hero, famous for his martial proweſs, mentioned, 1 *Chron.* viii. 29.

ABIE'NA, S. [*abeo*, Lat. to go out] ſpelt likewiſe *Abeona*; a goddeſs, ſuppoſed by the Romans, to protect adult perſons in their going out of doors, and render their departure from home, either proſperous or unſucceſsful.

ABIE'ZER, S. [אביעזר, Heb. the father's help, or court, from אבה *abba*, father, and עזר *iezer*, help, or a court] one of the champions of David; and likewiſe the name of a family, *Joſh.* xvii. 12. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 27.

ABIGAIL, S. [אביגיל Heb. Father of joy, or the father's joy; from אבה *Abba* father and גול, *Gol*. He whirld round like a whirlwind; people affected with tumultous joy, generally expreſſing it in great agitations] a woman of great perſonal charms, who by her eloquence and beauty, diverted David's anger from her firſt huſband Nabal, and at the ſame time ſo captivated him, that when Nabal died, he married her, 1 Sam. xxv. 3—xxx. 5.

† ABIG'EAT, S. [from *abigo*, to expel by force] uſed, by medical authors, for an abortion procured by art, now obſolete.

ABIHA'IL, S. [אביחיל the father of light, or praiſe, from אבה *aba* father, and הלל *hallel* praiſe.] The name of Abiſhur's wife, mentioned 1 *Chron.* ii. 29.

ABI'HAIL, S. [אביחיל Heb. *abichail*, the father of ſtrength, or of an army, or riches from אבה *abba*, the father and חיל *chail*, ſtrength, an army, or riches] the proper name of ſeveral perſonages in ſacred writ. The ſon of Zuriel, the chief of the Mahlites, Numb. iii. 3. ii. One of the tribe of Gad, 1 *Chron.* v. 4. iii. the father of the celebrated Eſther, *Eſth.* ii. 15. of Abiſur's wife, 1 *Chron.* ii. 8. and iv. the daughter of Eliab, married to K. Rehoboam, 2 *Chron.* xi. 18.

A[illegible]'HU, S. [אביהוא he is my father, from אב *ab*, father, יי *i*, my, and הוא *hu*, he is.]

the ſon of Aaron, the ſon of Amram, the ſon Caath, the ſon of Levi, *Exod.* vi. 23. and 1 *Chron.* vi. 23. Who was deſtroyed by lightning, for uſing ſtrange, or unhallowed fire in ſacrifice, *Lev.* x. 1.

*†‡ ABI'JAH and ABI'AM, S. [אביה and אבים, the former implying the Lord my father, from אב *ab*, father, and יה *jah* God; and the latter, father of the ſea from אב *ab* a father, and ים *iam*, the ſea.] Two appellatives which are promiſcuouſly uſed for the ſon of King Rehoboam, 1 *Kings* xiv. 1. and 31. xv. 1. 7. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 10. Likewiſe the name of Hezekiah's mother, 1 *Chron.* xxix. 1.

*†‡ ABI'LENE S. [the father of the apartment or mourning] a province ſituated between Libanus and Antilabanus, mentioned *Luke* iii. 1.

ABI'LITY, S. [*** of HABILITE', Fr. of *abal* Sax. power] In the ſingular, power ſufficient for the performance of any thing, whether it require, wealth, underſtanding, or ſtrength. In the plural, *abilities*, peculiarly the powers or faculties of the mind. "We find our *abilities* too weak for the performance." *Roger's Serm.*

*** ABI'MELECH, S. [אבימלך Heb. my father, the king or the greateſt King, from אבי my father, and מלך Melech, a king ſuperior to others in dignity] a king of Gerar in Philiſtia, about the year of the world 1086, famous for his detention of Abraham's wife. And though ſome commentators imagine his name, like that of Pharaoh and Ptolemy, to be rather a name of office, and ſay, that the perſon who detained Rachael, the wife of Iſaac, was another perſon, who bore the ſame title; yet the circumſtances of the ſtory; the poſſibility of his living to that time, and ſeveral other reaſons, ſeem to make it more than probable, that it was the ſame perſon, who was guilty of both theſe exertions of deſpotic authority. See *Gen.* xx. xxi. xxvi. and xxiv.

*** ABI'NADAB, S. [אבינדב the father of a Prince, from אבה a father, and נדב *nadab*, a Prince] the name of ſeveral perſonages in Scripture. 1. The grandfather of David, 1 *Kings* xvi. 8. 2. The ſon of Saul, who was ſlain by the Philiſtines, 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 2. 1 *Chron.* viii. 32. iii. The perſon to whom the ark was brought, after its capture by the Philiſtines; from whom David fetched it, as mentioned, 2 *Sam.* vi.

*** ABI'NOAM, S. [אבינעם Heb. the father of beauty or pleaſure, from אב a father, and נעם *noem*, beauty.] The father of Barak, one of the judges of the people of Iſrael, of the tribe of Nepthali, *Jud.* iv. 6.

‡ ABI'NTESTATE, Adj. [of *ab* and *inteſtatus*, Lat. one who leaves no will behind him] in civil law, one who inherits the eſtate of another, who died without will.

* ABI'NGTON, ABI'NGDON, or ABE'NDON, S. [from *abban*, Sax. an abbey, and *dune*, Sax. a mountain or open plain] a ſmall town on the Ouſe in Berkſhire, formerly called, by the Anglo-Saxons Sheovesham, Ciſſa, king of the Weſt-Saxons, built an abbey here in 675, on which account it changed its name to ABBANDUN, which it derived from the abbey, and its ſituation, which, according to the book of *Abendon*, is upon the plain of an hill. It is a free borough and town incorporate, conſiſting of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and has a power of electing nineteen more. It has likewiſe a high-ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk; ſends one member to parliament, has a charity-ſchool, two alms-houſes, and a free-ſchool founded by Mr. Royſe, in 1563. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; its fairs, the firſt Monday in lent, the 20th of June, the 19th of September, and the 11th of December. Its market-houſe is handſome, built on lofty pillars, with a large hall above, wherein are held the county aſſizes. The trade of the inhabitants conſiſts chiefly in malt, which is carried in barges to London, from which it is diſtant 150 miles by water, and 55 by land.—Likewiſe a neat town of Philadelphia county in Pennſylvania, North America.

*** ABI'RAM, S. [אבירם Heb. the father of highneſs or election, from אב a father, and רום *rom*, highneſs] one of the confederates of Corah, who was involved in the ſame dreadful cataſtrophe, *Numb.* xvi. 1. *Deut.* xi. 6. Likewiſe the ſon of Hilel, rebuilder of Jericho, 1 *Kings* xvi. 34.

ABI'SHAG, S. [אבישג the multiplying father, from אבה *abbah*, father, and שגה *ſhagah*, multiplying] a young virgin, of remarkable beauty, choſen to cheriſh and adminiſter to David, in his advanced age, 1 *Kings* i. to 4 v.

‡ ABISHA'I, S. [אבישי Heb. my father's reward from אבה father, י *i*, my and שי *ſhai*, a reward] the brother of Joab, and one of David's champions, who in company with two others, attacked a body of three hundred men, and ſlew them, 2 *Sam.* xxii. 18, 19. 1 *Chron.* xi. 20, 21.

*** ABI'SHERING or ABISHE'RSING, S. [* *Beſhaetzen*, Teut. to fine] in antient records, a liberty, or freedom from amerciaments; and alſo to have thoſe of others within ones fee.

ABIT' or ABIT'TE, V. N. [2d perſon preſent] abideth, or dwelleth, *Bailey* from *Chauc.* a word of no authority, and obſolete.

ABI'TION, S. [*abitio* Lat.] a going away, dying: a word of no uſe.

*** ABI'UD, S. [אבידוד Heb. the father of praiſe or confeſſion, from אב *ab*, father, and ידה *Jedah*, praiſe or confeſſion] the ſon of Bela, the ſon of Benjamin, the ſon of Jacob, 1 *Chron.* viii. 3.

ABJURA'TION, S. [*abjuratio*, Lat.] in a general ſenſe, the act of renouncing or denying with an oath; among the Romans, the denying of a debt or depoſite by a falſe oath. In a more reſtrained and modern ſenſe, a ſolemn recantation, or renunciation of ſome perſon, doctrine, or thing.

Oath of ABJURATION, is that which is taken by all perſons matriculated in univerſities, by thoſe admitted to ſcholarſhips, fellowſhips, headſhips, holy orders, or poſts in the government: it conſiſts in renouncing upon oath every

title

title or claim of the pretender and his heirs to this crown. In law it ſignifies a ſworn baniſhment for life; for if a man committed felony, and fled to ſome church-yard, on confeſſion of his crime to the coroner, he was admitted to his oath of *abjuring* the kingdom, and freed from further proſecution. But by the *ſtatute* 21 *Jac.* i. all uſe of ſanctuaries being taken away, this kind of abjuration ceaſed.

To ABJU'RE, V. Act. [*abjurer*, F. of *abjurare*, Lat.] in a ſecondary ſenſe, to quit or abandon, in alluſion to the neceſſity of their quitting the realm, who had taken this oath: to caſt off, and have no connection with; "*abjure* for ever the ſociety of men." *Shakeſ.* To retract, renounce, or recant an opinion upon oath.

ABLA'DIUM, S. [obſolete] corn mowed and reaped.

To ABLAC'TATE, V. Act. [*ablactio* Lat. of *ab*, negative, and *lac*, Lat. milk] To wean from the breaſt: in a ſecondary ſenſe, to leave off a thing which is become habitual; a word ſeldom uſed.

ABLACTA'TION, S. [*Ablactatio*, Lat.] the act of weaning a child: metaphorically, the quitting an inveterate habit. Seldom uſed by modern writers. In gardening, a method of grafting, wherein the cyon of one tree is united to another by degrees, and then cut off or weaned from its mother ſtock. In modern gardening it is called inarching, or grafting by approach, and is practicable only when two trees are ſo near, that the cyon of one may be applied, without cutting off, to the ſtock of another. On this account it is ſeldom practiſed on any other but thoſe plants which grow in caſes, ſuch as oranges, lemons, and pomegranate trees, jaſmins, vines, &c.

*** ABLA'QUE, S. [*Ablaque*, or *la ſoy ablaque*, Fr.] the Ardaſſine ſilk, which comes from Perſia, by way of Smyrna: though very fine and little inferior to the Sourbaſtis, it is ſeldom uſed in the ſilk manufactures at Lyons and Tours, becauſe it will not bear hot water in the winding.

ABLAQUEA'TION, S. [** *Ablaqueatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from and *laqueus*, a ditch] in gardening, the digging away the mould from the roots of trees, that the ſun, air and rain may operate upon them, and recover their loſt, or improve their preſent fecundity.

ABLA'TION, S. [*ablatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away, diminiſhing or making leſs. Seldom uſed and of no authority.

AB'LATIVE, Adj. [*ablativus*, Lat. taking away] in latin grammar the ſixth caſe: it is peculiar to that language and therefore ſtiled by ſome the Latin caſe. This is oppoſed to the dative, becauſe that implies the act of giving, but the ablative that of taking. In engliſh we uſe the term only in alluſion to its force in the Latin, our nouns having properly ſpeaking no ſuch caſe. Thus in this ſentence "Of man's firſt diſobe-"dience and the fruit—Of that forbidden tree." *Par. Loſt. Of man's firſt diſobedience* is termed the ablative, and *Of that forbidden tree* the genitive, becauſe they would be rendered by thoſe caſes in Latin.

A'BLE, Adj. [‡ *abal*, Sax. ſtrength, power or fortitude] endued with, or having power ſufficient; metaphorically, great powers ariſing from knowledge or wealth; "he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men." *Bacon's Hen.* viii. when joined with *for*, it implies qualified; "*able for* utterance," *Wilkins. Mathem. Magic.*

‡† To A'BLE, V. Act. [from *able*] to endue with ſufficient power; uſed inſtead of ENABLE; which ſee.

‡† ABLE-BO'DIED, Adj. [compounded of *able* and *body*] ſtrong in body, "many *Able-bodied* clergymen." *Swift's againſt aboliſh. Chriſtian.*

†‡ ABLE'CTI, S. of *ab* Lat. from, and *lectus*, Lat. choſen] in Roman antiquities, a ſelect body of ſoldiers choſen out of the Extraordinarii.

‡ To AB'LEGATE, V. Act. [*ablego*, Lat.] to ſend abroad upon an embaſſy, or other public employ: figuratively, to ſend a perſon, one is tired of, out of the way. This word is not ſupported by the uſe of any good modern writer.

ABLEGA'TION, S. [from *ablegate*] the act of ſending, or the ſtate of a perſon ſent abroad, or out of the way. A word which wants authority

†‡ ABLEG'MINA, S. [of *ab*, from and *lego*, Lat. to chuſe] in Roman antiquities, choice parts of the entrails of victims.

AB'LENESS [‡ from *able*] ſufficient power, or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body: "both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*," *Sidney.* Inſtead of this word modern writers uſe *ability*.

† AB'LEPSY, S. [αβλεψια, Gr. *ableptia*, not ſeeing] want of ſight; figuratively, inadvertence, unadviſedneſs, or raſhneſs. Seldom to be met with in authors of note.

To AB'LIGATE, V. Act. [*abligo*, Latin, of *ab*, from, and *ligo*, to tie or bind] to bind or tie up from. A word of no uſe.

ABLIGURI'TION, S. [*abliguritio*, Lat.] a waſteful, extravagant, or prodigal ſpending a man's eſtate. Though it has a place in *Bailey* and *Dyche*, it is not adopted by any modern writer of taſte.

‡† To AB'LOCATE, V. Act. [*abloco* Lat.] to let out to hire; ſpoken properly of one, who is hired himſelf. *Calvin's Lex Jur.* Seldom uſed

ABLOCA'TION, S. [from *ablocate*] the act of letting out to hire. A word of no uſe; and ſeems to have crept into our language either through the ignorance of tranſlators, or the pedantry of dictionary-makers.

To ABLU'DE, V. Act. [*ablude*, Lat.] to be unlike. A word of no authority.

AB'LUENT, Adj. [*abluo*, Lat. to waſh or away] that which waſhes clean, or cleanſes

†‡ *Abluent* medicines are ſuch as dilute, diſſolve and carry off the acrimonious ſalts lodged in the parts of the bodies, ſtiled more properly *detergents* which ſee.

ABLU'TION, S. [*ablutio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean, in its primary ſenſe. In its ſecondary, what is left after the act of waſhing. *Ablution*, was a religious ceremony practiſed

practiſed by the ancient Romans before they began to ſacrifice, which they, probably, borrowed from the Jews; for whom Solomon made a great laver, or braſs ſea, wherein the prieſts uſed to waſh themſelves before they offered ſacrifice, having firſt ſanctified the water by throwing in the aſhes of a victim, that had been ſlain for the ſacrifice. The Mohammedans retain this ceremony with religious ſcrupulouſneſs. In the Roman church the word is uſed for a ſup of wine and water not conſecrated, given by the prieſt to waſh down, and promote the digeſtion of the hoſt. And is likewiſe made uſe of to ſignify what the prieſt waſhes his hands with. In pharmacy, *ablution*, denotes the preparations, which divers medicines undergo to cleanſe them from their impurities. In phyſic, the waſhing the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal, by thin diluting fluids. In chemiſtry, the waſhing or infuſing certain medicines in water, to freſhen them and diſſolve their ſalts. See DULCIFYING.

ABLY'ING, Part. [**abal*, Sax. power] communicating ſufficient power for the performance of any particular action. *Bailey* from Chaucer: A word now obſolete.

‡ To AB'NEGATE, V. Act. [*abnego*, Lat.] to deny. A word of no uſe at preſent.

ABNEGA'TION, S. [*Abnegatio*, Lat.] a poſitive and abſolute negation, or denial of a thing; with divines, the renouncing our paſſions, intereſts, and luſts; being ſynonimous to ſelf-denial.

ABN'ER, S. [*אבנר Heb. *Abiner*, the father's candle, from אב *ab*, a father, and ניר *ner*, a candle.] the ſon of Ner, and general of Saul's forces, to whom he introduced David, after his ſlaying Goliah the giant. His fidelity to Saul's houſe is repreſented in ſtrong terms by the ſacred pages: but meeting at length with abuſe inſtead of gratitude from Iſhboſheth, he quitted his party; and as he was returning from making ſome overtures to David, was treacherouſly killed by Joab, David's general, in revenge for the death of Aſahel his brother, 1 *Sam.* xvii. 57. xxvi. 15. 2 *Sam.* ii. and iii.

‡ To AB'NODATE, V. Act. [of *ab* negative and *nodus*, a knot] to cut off the knots of trees.

ABNODA'TION, S. [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in gardening, the pruning away knots, knobs, or other excreſcencies from trees.

ABNO'RMETH, V. Act. [iii. perſ. ſing. of *abnorm* from *abnormis*, Lat. out of rule] diſfigureth or diſguiſeth. *Bailey* from *Chauc.* obſolete.

ABNOR'MITY, S. [*abnormitas*, Lat.] uglineſs, deformity. A word of no uſe, or authority, perhaps coined by *Bailey*.

ABNO'RMOUS, Adj. [*abnormis*, Lat.] irregular, in ſhape deformed. Seldom occurs in good authors.

ABO'ARD, Adv. [‡ from *a* implying *on*, or *a* and *bord*, Sax. a houſe. A ſhip being by the ſeamons termed a water-houſe,] a ſea-term, in a ſhip, "called to them that were *aboard*." *Fairy Q.* In gaming, it is uſed to imply that the ſide which at firſt was leſs, is equal to the other.

**ABO'DE, V. Neut. [the preter. of *abide*] remained, continued ſome ſpace of time, ſtayed; "*abode* with them that day." *John* i. 39.

ABO'DE, S. [from *abide*] the act of ſtaying any time, or continuing in any place, when joined to the word *make*; figuratively, the place wherein a perſon ſtays, continues, or dwells. "I know thy *abode*." 2 *Kings* xix. 27.

To ABO'DE, V. Act. [*bodian*, Sax. to foretell] to preſage, ſhew, or threaten a thing before it happens; to foretell. It is uſed both in a good or bad ſenſe. "This tempeſt *aboded* a ſudden breach." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

ABO'DEMENT, S. [from *abode*] a ſecret impreſſion of the mind, anticipation, or preſage of ſomething future. "*Abodements* muſt not fright us." *Hen.* VIII.

ABO'GEN, Part. [*abogen*, Sax. from *abeogan*, Sax. to bend] bowed; an obſolete word.

To ABO'LISH, V. Act. [*abolir*, Fr. from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out] to deſtroy, to put an end to; figuratively, to annul, to annihilate. "Wilt thou thyſelf *aboliſh* thy creation?" *Par. Loſt.*

‡ ABO'LISHABLE, Adj. [* from *aboliſh* and *abal*, Sax. power] that which may, or can be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER, S. [from *aboliſh*] the thing, or perſon which aboliſhes.

‡ ABO'LISHING, Part. [from *aboliſh*] that which annuls, repeals, or deſtroys. "The *aboliſhing* clauſe of an act."

ABO'LISHMENT, S. [from *aboliſh*] the act or cauſe of aboliſhing. This term is now changed for the word

ABOLI'TION, S. [*abolitio*, Lat. now uſed inſtead of *aboliſhment*] the act of deſtroying. In common law, the repealing any law or ſtatute; in civil law, the leave given to deſiſt from further proſecution; in metaphyſics, an abſolute deſtruction.

‡ ABOMA'SUS, ABOMA'SUM, S. [Lat.] the maw, or laſt of the four ſtomachs, in ruminating animals, wherein the chyle is formed; and in calves, where the rennet is found, which is made uſe of to curdle milk.

ABO'MINABLE, Adj. [from *abominabilis*, Lat.] that excites horror, joined with averſion and deteſtation. In converſation, this term is uſed to convey an idea of ſomething ſuperlative. "*Abominable*, unclean," is ſomething ſuperlatively ſo.

ABO'MINABLENESS, S. [from *abominabilis*, Lat.] the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABO'MINABLY, Adj. [from *abominable*] extremely, prodigiouſly, ſuperlatively, in an ill ſenſe; a word of low and familiar language. "cheat you moſt *abominably*." *Hiſt. of Jn. Bull.*

ABO'MINANTS, S. [*abominans*, Lat.] thoſe who abhor or dread any bad omen or preſage; ſtands purely on the authority of *Bailey*, who as a dictionary-maker might be permitted to make words, but cannot claim any authority to eſtabliſh them.

To ABO'MINATE, V. Act. [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor, deteſt, or have any extreme averſion to. "*Abominate*, and deſpiſe all myſtery." *Gulliv.*

ABO'MINATION, S. [from *abominatio*, Lat. or *abominate*] an object cauſing extream averſion.

averſion. When uſed with the auxiliary verb, to *have*, followed by the particle *in*; to reckon, or look upon, as an object of deteſtation. As idolatry and idols are objects of the divine averſion, they are therefore figuratively expreſſed by this word in ſcripture: "Aſhtoreth, the *abomination* of the, &c." 2 *Kings* xxiii. 13.

A'BON, or A'VON, S. [**Afon*, Brit.] among the antient Britons, a river, as the Avon in Warwickſhire, from whence the adjacent town is called Stratford upon *Avon*, i. e. Stratford upon the river,

ABORI'GINES, S. [of *ab* negative, and *origo*, Lat, a ſource, or beginning] the antient inhabitants of a country, whoſe origin is unknown.

ABO'RSEMENT, S. [*aborſus*, Lat.] an untimely birth. We are indebted to *Bailey*'s drag-net for this word, which is of no authority.

To ABO'RT, V. Act. [of *aborto*, Lat.] to bring forth before the due time. Seldom uſed.

ABO'RTION, S. [*abortio*, Lat.] a miſcarriage, or the excluſion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery: in irrational animals, it is termed ſlinking or caſting their young. Abortion is produced by cauſes immediately affecting the child or the mother; with reſpect to the child, whatever occaſions its death cauſes abortion; with reſpect to the mother, immoderate evacuations, ſudden paſſions, frights, diſtempers either acute or chronical, lifting too great a weight, ſtraining in order to ſpeak loud, a diſagreeable ſmell, the heavineſs and largeneſs of the fœtus, irritation of the womb, relaxation of the placenta, weakneſs and want of nouriſhment in the fœtus, exceſs of eating, faſting, or watching, the uſe of buſks, and every thing which tends to promote the menſes. *Abortion* is dangerous, when the time of pregnancy is far advanced; where the cauſe is violent, the patient convulſed, large hæmorrhages precede, or the fœtus is putrefied. By the figure metonymia, wherein the cauſe is made uſe of for the effect, this term is uſed for the fœtus thus expelled: "The abortion proved only a female fœtus." In gardening, the word ſignifies ſuch fruits as are produced too early.

ABO'RTIVE, Adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.] that which is brought forth before its time; figuratively, any thing or deſign which miſcarries, is fruſtrated, or comes to nothing.

‡ ABO'RTIVE, Adj. [from *ab*, a negative, and *ortus*, a riſing] that which one cannot riſe from. "Plunged in that *abortive* gulph." *Par. Loſt*, *C.* ii. 451. This is an unuſual acceptation, and, as far as we know, to be met with only in the author juſt produced.

‡↓ ABO'RTIVE-VE'LLUM, S. [compound word] vellum, made of the ſkin of an abortive calf.

ABO'RTIVELY, Adv. of quality, or the manner. [‡** from *abortive* and *ly*; thoſe adjectives which end in this ſyllable, which anſwers to the Sax. *lic*, or *lice*, denote the ſame quality or manner, as the adjectives from whence they are derived] born before the due time.

ABO'RTIVENESS, S. [from *abortive*] the ſtate of abortion; figuratively, want of ſucceſs, diſappointment.

↓*↓ ABOO'T, Part. [* a corruption of *a-bowed*] caſt down, dejected, daunted. "She was abaſhed, and *aboot*." *Chaut.* fol. 340. p. 1. *C.* i. now obſolete.

ABO'VE, Prep. [*Bufan*, Sax.] higher in place, or poſition; before nouns of time, it denotes *more*, or *longer than*; figuratively, it ſignifies ſuperiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewiſe beyond, or more than. "We are preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength." 2 *Cor.* i. 8. When joined with the word *reaſon*, it denotes a diſproportion between the object and our intellectual faculties, and its not being diſcoverable by the exerciſe of them. When uſed comparatively, it implies, preferable to.

↓‡ ABO'VE, Adv. [this is diſtinguiſhed from the prep. by the manner in which it is uſed, becauſe that is followed by nouns, but this is not; and has a relation not to the words which precede, but thoſe which follow it] a higher place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In alluſion to the method of writing antiently on ſcrolls, it denotes *before*.

↓‡ ABO'VE-ALL, [compounded of *above* and *all*] chiefly, eſpecially; after a deduction of ſeveral particulars, it ſignifies a preference given to that which follows.

↓‡ ABOVE-BO'ARD, [* compound word, borrowed from gameſters, who generally put their hands under a table in order to change their cards] in open ſight, plainly, honeſtly, without artifice, deceit, or diſſimulation. "Now-a-days they are owned *above-board*." South.

↓‡ ABOVE-CITED, Part. [*compound-word; for the origin of this expreſſion, ſee *above*] quoted, or cited before.

‡↓ ABO'VE-GROUND [compound word, alluding to a perſon's being put under ground, at his burial] alive; to be met with, or found. "I'll find him if he be *above-ground*." A low and familiar expreſſion.

ABO'VE-MENTIONED, Part. [a compound word; ſee *above*] mentioned, or ſpoken of in a former part of a work or writing.

ABOU'GHT, ABOU'GHTIN, Part. [obſolete] bought, paid dear for, ſuffered. *Bailey*, from *Chauc.*

To ABOU'ND, V. Neut. [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.] when uſed with the particles *in*, or *with*, to have an exceſſive great number, or quantity of any thing; when uſed without the particles, to increaſe prodigiouſly, to be in great number, plenty, or exceſs.

ABOU'T, Prep. [*abutan*, Sax. encircling] when applied to time or place, it denotes near, or within compaſs of; and when uſed before words implying meaſure, "*about* night," "*about* Cheapſide." Its moſt ſimple acceptation is that of round, ſurrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, from whence it is derived. "*about* the keel." *Waller*. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a perſon, as cloaths, &c. concerning, of, relating to.

ABOU'T, Adv. [in circumference, or compaſs. "two yards *about*." *Merry W. of Windſ.*

Figura

Figuratively, the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhorteſt, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle; when joined with *go*, it ſignifies from place to place, or every where: "he *went about* doing good." *Acts*. When prefixed to other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will ſoon happen; as, "*about* to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in; "what are you *about*?"

‡‡ABOU'T, Adj. [‡ *à bout*, to an end, Fr.] a certain point, period, or ſtate: "he has *brought about* his purpoſes," i. e. he has accompliſhed them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain ſtate or point: "when the time was *come about*." 1 *Sam.* i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or deſign: "why *go* ye *about* to kill me?" *John* viii. 19. In familiar diſcourſe, we ſay, "to *come about* a man," i. e. to circumvent him.

ABP. an Abbreviation for Archbiſhop.

***A'BRA, S. a ſilver coin in Poland, worth 24 or 25 French ſols, current at Conſtantinople, and all the dominions of the grand ſeignior.

ABRACADA'BRA, S. [*Abracax*, the name of an Aſſyrian idol] a charm invented by the elder Serenus Samonius, to cure a ſemi-tertian. It was to be wrote as many times as it contains letters, omitting a letter each line; ſo that it formed an inverted cone, having this property, that which way ſoever the letters be taken, beginning from the point, and aſcending either to the right or left, they form the ſame word as the firſt line.

‡‡ABRACA'LAN, S. a cabaliſtic word, made uſe of by the Jews, for the ſame purpoſe as the former.

To ABRA'DE, V. Act. [*abrado*, Lat. to ſhave off] to rub off, or waſte away by degrees.

A'BRAHAM, S. [‡ אברהם Heb. the father; or the purifier of many nations, from אב a father, בר *bar*, he purified, and הם *ham*, a multitude] the ſon of Thare, both the firſt and moſt eminent of all the patriarchs. He was born A. M. 1948, about 58 years before the death of Noah, and was at firſt named אברם *Abram*, the high father, from אב a father, and רום *Rom*, high. In his 75th year he left his own country, by the command of God, and dwelt in Canaan, where, in his 99th year, he was circumciſed, and God changed his name from Abram to Abraham. He died in his 175th year, and was buried by his ſons Iſhmael and Iſaac in a cave at Machphelah. *Gen.* xi.

*** A'BRAHAM's BO'SOM, a ſcripture term to denote a place or ſtation of the higheſt degree of felicity and eminence in heaven. "carried by the angels to Abraham's boſom." *Luke* xvi. 22.

A'BRAHAM's BALM, S. [compound word] in botany, the hemp-tree, a ſpecies of the willow.

A'BRAM-COVE, Sub. [compound word] a naked or poor man. *Bailey* from *Chaucer*. Obſolete.

ABRA'SION, S. [ſee *abrade*] The act of wearing away by rubbing. In medicine, the wearing away the natural mucus, which covers the membranes of the inteſtines, by corroſive medicines. Figuratively; the ſubſtance worn off by the rubbing of bodies againſt each other.

ABRE'AST, Adv. [*breaſt*, Sax.] ſide by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſt may bear againſt the ſame line. Ships are ſaid to ſail *abreaſt*, when two or more bear down by ſide of each other in the ſame line.

ABRE'DE, Adj. [*** obſolete, from *abrædan*, Sax. to ſpread abroad] abroad. *Bailey* from *Chaucer*.

To ABRE'DGE, or ABRIGGE, V. Act. [*abbreger* Fr.] to ſhorten. Now obſolete.

To ABRE'I'DE or ABRE'YD, V. N, [‡‡ corruptly ſpelt for *abraid*; from the verb *Ray* a corruption of *Raiſe*] to ſtart up abruptly; to awake; to ariſe. A word grown obſolete.

ABRE'DING, Part. [*** from *abrædan*, to divulge, or ſpread abroad] upbraiding. An obſolete word in *Chaucer*.

ABRENUNCIA'TION, S. [*abrenunciatio*, Lat.] a renouncing or forſaking a thing entirely; ſeldom uſed even by lawyers, though a law term, and ſtands in need of authority.

AB'RICOT, S. See *Apricot*.

To ABRI'DGE, V. Act. [*abreger*, Fr.] to ſhorten in words, ſo as to retain the ſubſtance; to expreſs a thing in fewer words: "we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume." 2 *Maccab.* ii. 23. Figuratively, to diminiſh, leſſen, or cut ſhort. "Such determination *abridges* not that power." *Locke*. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive: "to be *abridged from* ſuch a noble rate." *Merch. of Venice*. In common law, to make a count or declaration ſhorter, by taking away ſome of the ſubſtance of it: "tho' the demandant has *abridged* his plaint." 21 *Hen.* VIII. c. 3. *Bro. Abridg.*

ABRIDGED-OF, Part. [from *abridge*] law-term, deprived of, debarred from, cut off.

ABRI'DGER, S. [*** from *Abridge*] and *er*, which is derived from the Gothic *Wair*, or Sax. *Wær*, a man] a ſhortener, a writer of abridgments, or compendiums.

ABRI'DGMENT, S. [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and leſs compaſs; a leſſening, or diminution, in a ſecondary ſenſe: "an *abridgment* of liberty." *Locke*.

ABRO'ACH, Adv. [ſee BROACH] running out, in alluſion to liquor which is *broached* or tapped; to be in ſuch a poſition that the liquor may eaſily run out: figuratively, to undertake with a ſure proſpect of ſucceſs. "What miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach?*" *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

ABRO'AD, Adv. [‡ *a*- and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement, at large, out of the houſe, in a foreign country; in all directions; from without, in oppoſition to within: "through diſeaſes bred *within* themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*." *Hooker*.

ABRO'CHMENT, S. [*abrocamentum*, Lat.] in law, foreſtalling. See ABBROCHMENT.

To A'BROGATE, V. Act. [*abrogo*, Lat.] to deprive a law of its force; to repeal, or annul.

O-

ABROGA'TION, S. [from *abrogâtio*, Lat. ſee A'BROGATE] the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, uſed in oppoſition to *rogation*; diſtinguiſhed from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; from *ſubrogation*, which denotes the adding a clauſe; from *adrogation*, which implies the limiting or reſtraining it; from *diſpenſation*, which ſets it aſide, only in a particular inſtance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refuſing to paſs a law.

To ABROO'K, V. Act. [‡ from *ia*, ſuperfluous, and to *brook*, now obſolete; from *Brucan*, Sax. to enjoy, or digeſt] to bear, or endure. "Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. an obſolete word.

‡ ABROHA'NI, or MALMO'LLE, S. [Ind.] the name of a muſlin or fine cloth, brought from Bengal, in length 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ French ells, and in breadth $\frac{5}{8}$.

ABRU'PT, Part. [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off] craggy, broken; ſudden, unexpected, without the cuſtomary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compoſitions: "the *abrupt* ſtile." *Ben Johnſ. Diſcov.*. Uſed ſubſtantively, a great cleft, or cavity: "over the vaſt *abrupt*." *Par. Loſt.* B. ii. 409.

‡ ABRU'PTED, Part. [*abruptus*, Lat. a word ſeldom uſed] broken off ſuddenly: "not precipitouſly *abrupted*." Modern writers have entirely declined uſing this term.

ABRU'PTION, S. [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off, ſeparation: "marks of its *abruption*." *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.* This term is not to be found in the authors who are famous for their ſtyle at preſent.

ABRU'PTLY, Adv. [from *abrupt*] in a haſty, unexpected, rude manner; without the previous ceremonies required.

ABRU'PTNESS, S. [from *abrupt*] an haſty, unexpected, un-ceremonious manner; ſuddenneſs, the ſtate of uncon-nectedneſs, rugged-neſs, craggineſs: "which *abruptneſs* is cauſed by its being broken off." *Woodw.*

*** A'BRUS, S. in exotic botany, a kind of red phaſeolus, or kidney-bean, growing in Egypt and the Indies.

A'BSALOM, S. [‡ אבשלום Heb. the father of peace, or the father's peace; the father of conſummation, or the father's conſummation; the father of retribution, or the father's retribution; from אבה *abah*, father, and שלם *ſhallum*, pacific, perfect, or awarding] the ſon of David by Maacha, who, together with his ſiſter, were remarkable for their perſonal charms. After his return from exile, for the murther of Ammon his brother, he conſpired againſt his father, and drove him out of his kingdom; but was afterwards ſlain by Joab, as he hung by his hair on a tree. 2 *Sam.* Chap. xiii. to xviii.

A'BSCESS, S. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] a critical diſcharge of humours, which collects itſelf ſo as to form a tumour, or ſwelling, and break or corrode the veſſels, if not diſcuſſed: the matter thus collected is ſometimes included in a cyſtis or bag, and appears curdy and is then termed an encyſted tumour. Hippocrates and Galen uſe this word, *abſceſs*, for the change of one ſpecies of fever into another; as an intermittent into a continual; and ſometimes they ſubſtitute it for any critical evacuation: modern authors do not follow them in this abuſe of the word, but confine themſelves to its firſt acceptation.

ABSCE'SSION, S. [*abſceſſio*, Lat.] going-away, departure. A word of no authority.

To ABSCI'ND, V. Act. [*abſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often uſed.

ABSCI'SSA, or ABSCI'SSE, S. [*abſciſſus*, Lat.] in conics, that part of the axis in a curve lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate: hence there may be an infinite number of *abſciſſa* in the ſame curves, as well as ordinates.

ABSCI'SSION, S. [*abſciſſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off. "this interciſſion, not *abſciſſion*, or total deſtruction." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Scarce ever uſed by modern writers.

To ABSCO'ND, V. N. [*abſcondo*, Lat. to hide] to keep one's ſelf from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide: applied to thoſe who fly from the commerce of mankind to eſcape the law, whether on account of debt, or criminal actions.

ABSCON'DER, S. [*** from *abſcond*, and *wair*, Goth. *war*, Sax. a man] the perſon who quits his dwelling on account of debts and crimes, to prevent his being diſcovered.

ABSCO'NDING, Part. Preſ. [from *abſcond*] the act of avoiding the ſight of mankind, or leaving one's reſidence with that view: in law, it is generally allowed a circumſtantial proof of the guilt of a criminal.

ABSCO'NSION, S. [See ABSCO'ND] an hiding: A word of no authority.

A'BSENCE, S. [*abſence*, Fr. *abſentia*, Lat.] diſtance, which renders a perſon incapable of ſeeing and converſing with another; uſed in oppoſition to preſence; figuratively, inattention to the preſent object; becauſe a perſon in that ſtate reſembles one who is diſtant. It is uſed with the particle *from*, which limits its ſignification. "His *abſence from* his mother." *Dryd.* In law, it is diſtinguiſhed, 1. into neceſſary and involuntary, which is that of baniſhed perſons; 2. neceſſary and voluntary, or that which is in the ſervice of the church or ſtate; 3. probable, which is that of a ſtudent, on account of ſtudy; 4. entirely voluntary, which is that of a perſon on account of trade, and the like; and, 5. an *abſence cum dolo et culpa* (with deceit and blame) being that which is committed by a perſon on his not appearing on a citation, through contumacy.

A'BSENT, Part. [*abſens*, Lat.] at a diſtance from, out of the ſight and hearing of a perſon; figuratively, inattentive to, or regardleſs of, ſomething preſent; uſed ſometimes with the particle *from*: "*abſent from* London."

To ABSE'NT, V. Act. [from *abſent*] to withdraw, or decline the preſence of a perſon, or thing.

‡ AB-

‡‖ ABSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*abſentaneus*, Lat.] done in, or relating to abſence; ſeldom, if ever, uſed by modern authors.

‡ ABSENTEE', S. [See A'BSENT] in law, he that is abſent from his ſtation, or country; moſt generally applied to the Iriſh refugees: "a great part of eſtates in Ireland is owned by *abſentees*." *Child on trade.*

ABSE'NTER, S. [from *abſent* and *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man] one who does not attend: "an *abſenter* from church." "an *abſenter* from parliament."

ABSI'NTHIATED, Part. [from *abſinthium*, Lat. wormwood] in medicine, impregnated with wormwood.

‡* ABSI'NTHIUM, S. [wormwood, ἀψινθιον, Gr. *apſinthion*, unpleaſant, from a negative, implying *void*, and ψινθος, *pſinthos*, according to Heſychius, delight] there are 33 ſpecies of this plant; but that uſed in phyſic is the abſinthium vulgare majus of Bauhine, or common wormwood: the leaves and flowers have a very bitter taſte, and a very ſtrong ſmell. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave, are immortal; as curing all dropſies not attended with a rupture of the viſcera: a conſerve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of great ſervice to perſons labouring under a langour; and an infuſion of them in wine is very good for the worms: it grows on roads and dunghills, and is very common in England: flowers in July, may be propagated from ſlips, in March or October, and is by Linnæus ſtiled "Artemeſia foliis compoſitis multifidis, floribus ſub-globoſis pendulis, receptaculo globoſo." i, e. Mugwort, with multifidious compound leaves, hanging half globular flowers, and a hairy receptacle.

AB'SIS. See APSI'S.

To ABSI'ST, V. N. [*abſiſto*, Lat.] to ſtand off, or leave off: a word which ſeldom, if ever, occurs in modern writers.

ABSOLU', Part. [*abſolu*, F.] abſolved: this word ſeems to be adopted only to increaſe his number, by *Bailey*; not occurring in any claſſic Engliſh writer.

ABSOLVA'TORY, Adj. [*abſolutoire*, Fr. from *abſolutorius*, Lat.] that has relation to pardon, or abſolution.

To ABSO'LVE, V. Act. [*abſolvo*, Lat.] to clear, or acquit of a crime; to free from an engagement, or promiſe; to pardon, in alluſion to the *abſolution* of a prieſt; to perfect, accompliſh, or compleat, applied to time: "*abſolved* in the ſpace of twenty-four hours." *Hale's Orig.* This is a ſenſe in which it is ſeldom uſed at preſent.

A'BSOLUTE, Adj. [*abſolutus*, Lat.] perfect, without defect, compleat, without conditions: "though it runs in forms *abſolute*." *South.* Independent, without relation: "*abſolute* ſpace." Without reſtraint, or limitation: "my crown is *abſolute*." *Dryd.* Poſitive: "I'm *abſolute* it was." *Shak. ſp.* This latter ſenſe ſeems now quite obſolete.

A'BSOLUTE NUMBER, in algebraic equations, the known quantity, which poſſeſſeth one ſide of an equation, being the rectangle, or ſolid, whoſe root or value is to be found: thus in this equation, $aa + 16 = 36$, the abſolute number is 36, which is equal to aa multiplied by itſelf added to 16 times a. *Abſolute* equation, in aſtronomy, is the aggregate, or amount of the eccentric and optic equations. *Abſolute eſtate*, in law, is one free from incumbrances. *Abſolute abſolute*, in grammar, is a word or phraſe which has no dependence on any other in the period, of which it makes a part. This occurs very often in Latin authors, and is mimicked in Engliſh, when we ſay, "*all things conſidered*, reaſon is the beſt guide." The words in italics, if rendered into Latin, would be the *ablative* abſolute, and are therefore termed ſo by ſome Engliſh grammarians.

AB'SOLUTELY, Adv, [*** from *abſolute*, and the termination *ly*, from the Sax. *lic*, which implies *manner*] in an entire, compleat, perfect manner; without any check, reſtraint, or limits: poſitively, "command me *abſolutely* not to go." *Par. Loſt.*

AB'SOLUTENESS, S. [from *abſolute* and *neſs*, Goth.] compleatneſs; freedom from reſtrictions: when applied to the exerciſe of regal power, arbitrarineſs, deſpoticiſm.

ABSOLU'TION, S. [*abſolutio*, Lat.] in common law, a full acquittal of a perſon, by ſome final ſentence; a temporal diſcharge from farther attendance upon a meſne proceſs: in eccleſiaſtic law, a juridical act, whereby a prieſt pronounces pardon for ſins to ſuch as, upon confeſſion, ſeem to have the neceſſary qualifications. Abſolutions from Rome are high treaſon, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.*

AB'SOLUTORY, Adj. [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] that which imports pardon, forgiveneſs, or abſolution.

AB'SONANT, Part. [*abſonans*, Lat.] ſounding harſhly; figuratively, contrary to reaſon, abſurd, foreign to the purpoſe.

AB'SONOUS, Adj. [*** *abſonans*, Lat. ill-ſounding] not agreeable to, in alluſion to the concords of muſic: "*abſonous* to reaſon." *Glanville.* This word is, at preſent, very ſeldom uſed.

ABSONIA'RE, V. Act. [uſed in old records] to ſhun, avoid, deteſt. Now obſolete.

To ABSO'RB, V. Act. [preter, *abſorbed*, part. preter, *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt*, from *abſorbeo*, Lat. to ſup up] to ſuck up.

ABSO'RBENT, S. [*abſorbens*, Lat.] in phyſic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewiſe the lacteals, which *abſorb* the chyle; the cutaneous veſſels, which admit the water in baths or fomentations; or thoſe veſſels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravaſated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

ABSO'RPT, Part. pret. [See ABSO'RB.] ſwallowed up, whether uſed in its primitive ſenſe of things, or in its ſecondary ſenſe of perſons.

ABSO'RPTION, S. [from *abſorb*] the act of ſwallowing, or ſucking up: "the cauſes of this diſruption, or this *abſorption*." *Burnet.* At preſent very little uſed, and uneſtabliſhed by proper authority.

⁂ A'BSQUE HOC, [Lat. without this] in law, words of exception uſed in a traverſe: "the defendant pleads, ſuch a thing was done "at B. *abſque hoc*, i. e. unleſs it was done at C. *Mod. Caſes*, 103.

To ABSTAI'N, V. Neut. [*abſtineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification: it is uſed with the particle *from*: "*abſtain from* all appearance of evil." 1 *Theſſ.* v. 22. and with great elegance applied to inanimate things: "the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain* from the toſs'd veſſel." *Dryd. Virgil.*

ABSTE'MIOUS, Adj. [*abſtemius*, Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of ſenſual gratifications: figuratively, the cauſe of temperance: "Such is the virtue of the *abſtemious* well." *Dryd. Fab.* Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively, for thoſe who practiſe the virtue of temperance: "chiefly among the *abſtemious*." *Arbuthn. on aliment.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, Adv. [⁂ from *abſtemious* and *ly*, from the Sax. *lic*, or *lice*, which denotes manner] in a ſober, temperate manner.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, S. [from *abſtemious*, and NS. Goth.] the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying of our ſenſual appetites.

ABSTE'NSION or ABSTE'NTION, S. [*abſtineo*, Lat.] the act of holding off, or reſtraining: in common law, the withholding or hindering an heir from taking poſſeſſion of his right.

To ABSTE'RGE, V. Act. [*abſtergo*, Lat. to wipe off] to wipe clean, to cleanſe: uſed moſtly by medical writers.

ABSTE'RGENT, Part. preſ. [*abſtergens*, Lat.] endued with a cleanſing quality: uſed ſubſtantively in medicine, it ſignifies medicines which abrade and wipe away ſuch mucous particles as they meet with: their moſt uſual name is that of detergents.

To ABSTE'RSE, V. Act. [*abſtergo*, Lat.] to cleanſe or purify: a word ſeldom uſed. Not ſo analogical as *abſterge*.

ABSTE'RSIVE, Adj. [*abſterſivus*, Lat. from *abſtergo*] endued with the quality of cleanſing.

⁂ ABSTHA'NES, S. [from *abs* and *thane*, Sax. a king's miniſter] a lower kind of nobility, formerly in Scotland, but now extinct.

AB'STINENCE, S. [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] in a general ſenſe, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propenſity: uſed with the particle *from*. In a more limited ſenſe, faſting, or the forbearance of neceſſary food: diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as that implies a moderate uſe of food, but this a total avoiding of it, for a time. It is a virtue of great ſervice to perſons of ſedentary life, and numerous inſtances could be produced of its efficacy in the cure of chronical diſeaſes, and in lengthening out the ſhort ſpan of human exiſtence.

AB'STINENCY, S. [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] the ſame as *abſtinence*: "were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*, &c. *Ham. Fundam.* A word, at preſent, out of uſe.

AB'STINENT, Part. preſ. [*abſtinens*, Lat. temperate, modeſt, in oppoſition to rapacious, covetuous, or luxurious, whether applied to perſons or things.

ABSTO'RTED, Part. [*abſtortus*, Lat.] plucked, torn, or forced from another, by violence.

To ABSTRA'CT, V. Act. [⁂ *abſtrabo*, Lat. to draw from] to take one thing from another: figuratively, to ſeparate, followed by the particle *from*: uſed abſolutely, the exerciſe of the faculty of the mind, named abſtraction; or ſeparating ideas from one another. When applied to books or writings, to reduce their ſubſtance to fewer words, and leſs compaſs.

A'BSTRACT, Part. [*abſtractus*, Lat. See To ABSTRA'CT] ſeparated from ſomething elſe; generally applied to the operations of the mind. *Abſtract terms*, are thoſe which ſignify the mode or quality of a being without any regard to the ſubject in which it inheres: it is uſed with the particle *from*. *Abſtract mathematics*, thoſe branches which conſider the quantity, without reſtriction to any particular ſpecies of it. *Abſtract numbers*, are aſſemblages of units, conſidered in themſelves, without being applied to any ſubject.

A'BSTRCT, S. [from, *to abſtract*] a compendious view of a treatiſe, more ſuperficial than an abridgment: figuratively, applied to perſons, thoſe who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the ſpecies: "a man who is the *abſtract* of all faults, all men follow." *Shakeſp. Anton. and Cleop.* An *abſtract* ſtate, in alluſion to the faculty of *abſtraction*: "if they be conſidered in the *abſtract*. *Wotton.* In a particular ſenſe, an idea formed in the mind, on conſidering a mode, or quality, ſeparate from all the particular ſubjects in which it inheres: thus magnitude is an *abſtract*, when conſidered without being attached to any particular body.

ABSTRA'CTED, Part. [from *abſtract*] ſeparated, refined, or abſtruſe: a diſpoſition of mind, whereby a perſon is inattentive to external objects, tho' preſent: "an *abſtracted* ſcholar."

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, Adv. [⁂ from *abſtract* and *ly*, of *lic* or *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in an abſtract manner, diſtinct, or ſeparate from contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRA'CTION, S. [*abſtractio*, Lat.] an operation, or faculty of the mind, whereby we ſeparate things naturally exiſting together, form and conſider ideas thus ſeparated. This is performed, 1ſt, by conſidering one part of a thing, in ſome reſpects diſtinct from the whole: 2dly, by conſidering a mode, diſtinct from the ſubſtance in which it inheres; or ſeveral modes which exiſt together: as geometricians, when they conſider a line, omitting the ideas of length and breadth: 3dly, when the mind forms general and univerſal ideas, by leaving out thoſe ideas in which they differ, retaining thoſe only in which they agree, and connecting them into one complex idea, by giving them one name. *Abſtraction* is ſometimes uſed for the exerciſe of this faculty. The ſtate of being inattentive to external objects, or abſence of mind. In pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menſtruum from the ſubject it was intended to abſolve.

‡ ABSTRACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *abſtract*] in pharmacy, the native ſpirit of vegeta-

bles

bles in contradiſtinction to that which is procured by fermentation.

ABSTRA'CTIVE, Adj. [from *abſtract*] indued with the power of abſtracting.

ABSTRU'SE, Adj. [*abſtrus* Fr. *abſtruſo* It. *abſtruſo* Sp. of *abſtruſus* Lat.] obſcure, dark; not eaſy to be underſtood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehenſions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SENESS, or ABSTRUSITY [S. difficulty, darkneſs, obſcurity, hard to be underſtood, or comprehended.

ABSTU'SELY, Adv. obſcurely, unintelligibly.

ABSU'RD, Adj. [of *abſurdus* Lat.] 1ſt not agreeable to reaſon or common ſenſe, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehenſions of men. 2. Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon.

ABSU'RDNESS, or ABSU'RDITY, S. [of *abſurditas* Lat.] a contradiction to common ſenſe; an inconſiſtence with reaſon; ſtupidity.

ABSU'RDLY, Adv. impertinently, fooliſhly.

ABUNDA'NCE, S. [of *abundantia* Lat.] 1. great plenty. 2. A great many, vaſt numbers: As abundance of people. 3. A great quantity. 4. More than ſufficient.

ABU'NDANT, Adj. [*abundans* Lat.] plentiful, exuberant, numerous, well ſtored with, or replete, or abounding.

ABU'NDANT NUMBERS [with *Arithmeticians*] ſuch numbers, whoſe aliquot parts, added together, make more than the whole number of which they are parts, as 20 whoſe aliquot parts are 10, 5, 4, 2; 1. which make 22.

ABUNDA'NTIA, as an allegorical deity, was repreſented by the antients as a very beautiful woman, crowned with flowers, having on a green garment embroidered with gold: in her right hand was a horn of plenty filled with fruits; and in her left, ears of corn, ſtanding in the midſt of all ſorts of temporal bleſſings.

ABUNDA'NTLY, Adv. plentifully, in great numbers, amply.

A'BUS, S. the old name for the river Ouſe in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

To ABU'SE, V. A. [*abutor* Lat.] 1. To make a bad uſe of. 2. To impoſe upon, or deceive. 3. To affront or treat rudely.

ABU'SE, S. [from *abuſe*] 1ſt, the ill or improper uſe of a thing. 2. A vicious practice or bad cuſtom. 3. Unjuſt cenſure. 4. Carnal knowledge either with or without violence.

SELF-ABUSE, S. the crime called otherwiſe ſelf-pollution.

ABUSER, S. [from *abuſe*] the perſon who makes an ill uſe of any thing. An impoſtor, ſeducer, raviſher; one who makes uſe of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeneſs towards another.

A'BUSCO S. [in Rhetoric] a figure, the ſame as catachreſis, by which a word is not uſed in its ſtrict and moſt proper ſenſe, but with ſome conſiderable reductions and abatements, as *worſhip*, though, ſtrictly ſpeaking, appropriated to God; by a catachreſis, may be applied to magiſtrates and women. The Scripture uſes it in theſe ſo widely different ſenſes in one and the ſame ſentence; "They *worſhipped* God and the king."

ABU'SIVE, Adj. [*abuſivus*, Lat.] inſolent, offenſive, injurious.

ABU'SIVELY, Adv. improperly, offenſively, rudely, reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, S. [from *abuſe*] the uſe of reproachful language; or the exerciſe of rude and unmerited incivility, profaneneſs, filthineſs.

To ABUT, or ABUTT, V. [of *aboutir*, Fr.] to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABU'TMENT, S. that which abuts or borders upon another.

ABU'TILON, S. [in Botany] the yellow marſh-mallows.

A'BYN-HALL, S. a rectory in Glouceſterſhire, in the gift of Mr Vaughan.

ABY'SM, S. [*abiſme*, old Fr. now wrote *abime*] a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water.

ABY'SMAL, A. pertaining to an abyſs.

ABY'SS, S. [of Αβυσσος, Gr. of *a* privative and Βυσσος, a bottom]. 1. A bottomleſs pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is ſuppoſed to have no bottom; a vaſt unfathomable depth of waters. 2. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt. 3. The vaſt collection of waters ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the bowels of the earth. 4. Among Divines, it is often uſed to ſignify hell.

A. C. an abbreviation for Ante Chriſtum; or, before Chriſt.

AC, AK, or AKE, at the beginning or end of a name of a town or place is the Saxon word [*ac*] which ſignifies an oak, as Acton is as much as to ſay oak-town, and Auſtin's Ac, Auſtin's oak, and as for the names of perſons of the ſame form, they are for the moſt part derived from the places of their birth, or ſome atchievement there.

ACA'CALIS, S. [in Botany] a ſhrub, bearing a papilionaceous flower, and ſiliquious fruit: which reſembles the plant Siliqua Sylveſtris rotundis foliis, or Judas-tree.

A'CACIA, [in Botany] Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree. This *Acacia* ſtiled Vera, i. e. true, is the tree from whoſe branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the Succus Acaciæ, or juice of Acaciæ, is drawn and ſtiled.

A'CACIA-VERA, S. is the inſpiſſated juice of the above, which is brought from the Levant in round balls of different ſizes, wrapt in very thin bladders.

A'CACIA, S. [with Medaliſts] a kind of roll, reſembling a bag, ſeen on medals in the hands of ſeveral of the conſuls and emperors after Anaſtaſius.

ACA'CIA GERMANICA, S. i. e. the German Acacia, which is made of the inſpiſſated juice of unripe ſloes, and put in bladders in the ſame manner as that of Egypt, yet it is eaſily

diſtinguiſhed by its colour, which is as black as that of Spaniſh liquoriſh.

ACA'COS, Adj. [of *a* privative and Κακος, Gr. bad] a term applied, by medical writers, to diſtempers which are not dangerous.

ACA'DEMICAL, Adj. [from *Academicus*, Lat. of Ακαδημικος, Gr.] belonging or relating to an academy.

ACA'DEMIC, or ACA'DEMICK, Adj. [from *Academicus*, Lat.] belonging to the academy.

ACADEMICS, S. [Ακαδημικοι, Gr.] the diſciples of *Plato*, who were ſo named, becauſe they ſtudied in the public ſchool, called *Academia*, a famous ſchool not far from *Athens*, built and planted with trees, as ſome ſay, by Cadmus the Phœnician, others by *Academicus*, whoſe great dogma was, *unum ſcio quod nihil ſcio*, i. e. I know this one thing that I know nothing: A ſect of ſceptical philoſophers, who taught, that all things were uncertain, and that men ought to doubt of all things, and believe nothing.

ACA'DEMICIAN, or ACA'DEMIAN, S. a name now uſed for members of modern *Academies*, or inſtituted ſocieties of learned men.

ACA'DEMIC, ACA'DEMICK, S. in a large ſenſe, ſignifies a member of an univerſity or ſchool, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught.

ACA'DEMY, S. [of *Academia*, Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, ſo called from one *Academus*, who preſented it. A place where learned men meet to confer upon the diſcoveries already made in the ſciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is ſometimes uſed for a college, or univerſity; a place where perſons are taught the liberal arts and ſciences, *&c.* It is alſo uſed for a particular ſociety of ingenious perſons, eſtabliſhed for the improvement of learning, *&c.* and for a ſort of collegiate ſchool, or ſeminary, where young perſons are inſtructed, in a private way, in the liberal arts and ſciences, as thoſe of the Non-conformiſts.

ACA'DMY, or ACADEMY FIGURE [with Painters] is a drawing or deſign, done after a model with crayon or pencil.

ACA'DEMY, S. [of Horſemanſhip] is alſo uſed to ſignify a riding-ſchool, a place where perſons are taught to ride the great horſe, and other exerciſes, as fencing, *&c.*

ACA'DEMY, S. [in the Canting dialect] is a brothel or bawdy-houſe, or receptacle for all ſorts of vagrants. Here the young ones are initiated and inſtructed, as well in the canting language, as in their ſeveral cheats and impoſtures. And here they are afterwards ſeparated into tribes, according to their different capacities for miſchief.

ACA'DIA, S. or *New Scotland*, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, ſituated between 41 and 51 degrees of North latitude, and between 63 and 70 degrees of weſt longitude. It is bounded by the river St Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the eaſt, and by the bay of Fundy and the ſeas of Acadia on the ſouth, and by Canada and New England on the weſt. The chief town is Annapolis.

ACA'ID, S. [with Chemiſts] vinegar.

ACA'JOU, S. [the coſſu-nut] the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the continent of America.

ACALY'PHE, [Ακαλυφη, Gr.] the ſea-nettle or great ſtingging nettle; likewiſe a fiſh of eaſy digeſtion; a ſea-fowl and a ſea-animal.

ACALY'PHA, [in Botany] three-ſeeded mercury. There are three ſpecies of it, but as they have no beauty to recommend them, we only add, that they are propagated from ſeed, which they ſcatter themſelves, better than if ſown by the hand.

ACANA'CEOUS, [of Ακαζω, to ſharpen, or rather Ακανθα, a thorn] prickly; applied to all plants of the thiſtle-kind, and ſometimes alſo to the prominent parts of animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS, S. [Ακανθαβολος, of Ακανθα, a thorn, and Βαλλω, to caſt out, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta, reſembling twizers, uſed in extracting a cariated piece of a bone, that is looſe, or thorns, or any thing extraneous in a wound, as a tent, *&c.* Alſo, in pulling away hairs from the eye-lids, that are troubleſome and irritate the eyes.

ACANTHA, S. [Ακανθα, Gr.] a thorn, brier, or bramble, *Lat.*

ACA'NTHA, S. [with Anatomiſts] the moſt backward protuberance or knob of the vertebræ of the back, otherwiſe called Spina Dorſi.

ACA'NTHICE, S. [Ακανθικη, Gr.] a ſweet and pleaſant juice, contained in the top of pellitory or joy, *Lat.*

ACANTHIS, S. [with Botaniſts] the herb groundſel, *Lat.*

ACANTHUS, S. [Ακανθος, Gr.] the herb bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brank-urſine.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [in Architecture] the repreſentation of the precedent plant on the capitals of pillars. The Greek architects made uſe of the ſmooth ſort in the Corinthian and Compoſite orders; and the Gothic, the wild, not only in their capitals, but in other ornaments likewiſe.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [among the Mythologiſts] a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'NZII, S. Turkiſh light horſe; the advanced guard of the Grand Seignior's forces.

ACA'PALTI, S. a plant of New Spain or Mexico, which produces long pepper.

ACA'PULCO, [P. N.] a port-town of North-America, ſituated in the province of Mexico, on a fine bay of the South Sea, from whence a rich ſhip ſails annually to Manila, in the Philippine iſles, near the coaſt of China in Aſia, and another returns annually from thence to Acapulco, laden with all the treaſures of the Eaſt-Indies. It was one of theſe ſhips, laden with ſilver, and bound from Acapulco to Manila, that lord Anſon took near the Philippine iſles.

ACA'RNA. See *Cninus*.

ACA'RNAR, or ACHERNER, S. [in Aſtronomy] a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus.

ACA'RON, [Ακαρον, Gr.] the plant, wild myrtle, or gow; alſo butcher's broom.

ACA'RUS, [Ακαρος, Gr.] in Natural hiſtory, a ſmall worm breeding in wax; alſo, a particular kind of vermin which lodge themſelves under the cuticula, by ſome ſtiled hand-worms.

ACA'STUS, the ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, famous for his ſportmanſhip.

ACA'TALECTOS, or ACA'TALECTIC Verſe, [Ακαταληκτικος, Gr.] a verſe exactly perfect, in which there is not one ſyllable too much or too little.

ACA'TALEPSIS, S. [of. Ακαταληψια, Gr.] incomprehenſibleneſs, or the impoſſibility of comprehending or conceiving a thing.

ACA'TALEPTIC, Adj. [Ακαταληπτικος, Gr.] incomprehenſible.

ACA'TALIS, S. [Ακαταλις, Gr.] the leſſer kind of juniper.

ACATE'RA, S. [Ακαθηρα, Gr.] the greater juniper-tree.

ACATE'RY, S. [in the king's houſhold] a ſort of check between the clerks of the king's kitchen and ſurveyor.

ACATHA'RSIA, S. [Ακαθαρσια, Gr. of *a* negative, and Καθαιρω, to purge or cleanſe] that filth or impurity in a diſeaſed body, which is not yet purged off. In Surgery, it ſignifies the ſordes or impurities of wounds.

ACA'TIA, or ACA'CIA, S. a little thorn growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit of which is preſſed a black juice, which being dried is called by the ſame name, and has a very aſtrictive quality.

ACA'TIUM, S. [from Ακη, a point, Gr.] a kind of boat or pinnace, uſed by the antients in military affairs: of the ſpecies of the naves actuariæ, or veſſels wrought by oars.

ACAU'LIS, or ACAU'LOS, S. [from *a* neg. and *Caulis*, a ſtalk] in Botany, applied to plants, whoſe flower reſts on the ground, without any viſible ſtalk.

A'CCA, S. biſhop of Hogulſtadt, or Hexham in Northumberland, in which ſee he ſucceeded Wilfrid, anno 709.

ACCAPITA'RE, V. [a law-term] to pay relief to the chief lord.

ACCAPI'TIUM, S. [from *ad* and *caput* the head] in law-books, the ſum of money paid by a vaſſal to his lord, upon his admiſſion to a feud. Likewiſe relief due to the chief lord.

A'CCEDAS AD CURIAM, S. a writ directed to the ſheriff, requiring him to go to the court of ſome lord or franchiſe, where any falſe judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any ſuit in a court of record, that a record may be made of the ſame ſuit there, and certified in the king's court.

ACCE'DAS AD VICECOMITEM, V. [in law] is a writ directed to a coroner, commanding him to deliver a writ to the ſheriff, who preſſes a *fine* delivered.

To ACCE'DE, V. N. [*accedo*, Lat. of *ad*, *to*, and *cedo*, to yield] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's ſelf to ſomething already ſuppoſed to take place; as "ſuch "a ſtate acceded to a war or treaty," *i. e.* ſhe joined the other powers, and became a party in it.

To ACCELE'RATE, V. A. [*accelero*, Lat. of *ad* and *celer*, ſwift] to haſten, to quicken, to ſpur on with ſuperadded motion and expedition.

ACCELE'RATED MOTION, S. [in Mechanics] a motion which receives continual increments or acceſſions of velocity.

ACCE'LERATION, S. [of *acceleratio*, Lat.] a haſtening, &c.

ACCELE'RATION, S. [with Philoſophers] a continual encreaſe of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the center of the earth by the force of gravity.

ACCELE'RATION, S. [with the antient Aſtronomers] a term uſed in reſpect to the fixed ſtars, which ſignified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobille and the ſolar revolution; it was computed at 3 minutes and 56 ſeconds.

ACCE'LERATORES, S. [in Anatomy] certain muſcles ſo called of *accelero*, to haſten.

ACCE'LERATORES URINÆ, S. [with Anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles belonging to the penis; the uſe of which is to expedite the paſſage of the urine, and the ſeed.

To ACCEND, V. A. [*accendo*, Lat. of *ad* to and *candeo*, to glow] to kindle, or ſet on fire.

ACCE'NSION, S. [in Philoſophy] the kindling or ſetting any natural body on fire.

ACCE'NSI, S. [Lat. of *ac* and *cenſio*, to reckon] a kind of ſupernumerary ſoldiers among the Romans, ſubſtituted in the place of thoſe who were killed, or rendered incapable by their wounds.

ACCE'NSI, S. [Lat. from *accio*, to ſend for] a kind of officers among the antient Romans, reſembling our uſhers, ſerjeants, or tipſtaves, which generally attended the magiſtrates. They were choſen out of the liberti or enfranchiſed, and the office was eſteemed rather laborious than honourable.

ACCE'NT, S. [of *Accentus*, Lat. of *ad*, *to*, and *canο*, to ſing] the riſing or falling of the voice, a tone and manner of pronunciation, contracted from the country in which a perſon was bred, or reſided a conſiderable time.

ACCE'NT, S. [with Rhetoricians] a tone or modulation of the voice, uſed ſometimes to denote the intention of the ſpeaker, with regard to energy or force, and expreſſive of the ſentiments and paſſions.

GRAVE A'CCENT, S. [with Grammarians] is this mark (`) over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be depreſſed.

ACUTE A'CCENT, S. is this mark (´) over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be raiſed.

CIRCUMFLEX A'CCENT, S. is this mark (^) over a vowel in Greek, and points out a kind of undulation in the voice.

The LONG ACCE'NT [in Grammar] ſhews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expreſſed thus (-)

The SHORT ACCE'NT [in Grammar] ſhews that the time of pronouncing ought to be ſhort, and is marked thus (⏑). The Greek tongue has ſhort, ſhorter, and ſhorteſt ſyllables, and in the laſt of theſe has Homer deſcribed the ſtones of Siſyphus as rolling down the hill.

ACCE'NT, S. [in Muſic] a certain undulation or warbling of the voice, to expreſs the paſſions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCE'NT, V. A. [*accentus*, Lat. of *accino*] 1. To mark with an *accent*. 2. To pronounce with regard to the *accents*.

ACCE'NTOR, S. [of *accino*, Lat.] to ſing in conſert, one who ſings the treble or higheſt part in a choir.

To ACCENTUA'TE, V. A. [*accentuer*, Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, ſpeaking, or writing, on the vowels or ſyllables of any word.

ACCENTUA'TION, S. a pronouncing or marking a word, ſo as to lay a ſtreſs of the voice upon the right vowel or ſyllable.

To ACCE'PT, V. A. [of *accipio*, Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly, to take with particular approbation, either with or without the particle *of*. He will accept money, or of money.

ACCEPTA'BLE, Adj. [of *acceptabilis*, low Lat.] that may be favourably or kindly received, agreeable.

ACCEPTA'BLY, Adv. agreeably.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, S. [of *acceptable*] the qualification of being received with liking and approbation.

ACCEPTA'BLENESS, S. [from *acceptable*] the quality which renders a thing worthy of a reception, joined with approbation.

ACCE'PTANCE, S. [of *acceptans*] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; ſometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word with the accent promiſcuouſly on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable.

ACCE'PTANCE or ACCEPTA'TION, S. [in Law] is the tacit agreement to ſome act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if ſuch agreement or acceptance had not been made.

ACCE'PTANCE, S. [in Commerce] is the ſubſcribing or ſigning an inland bill of exchange, which makes the perſon debtor for the ſum of its contents, and obliges him to diſcharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTA'TION [*acceptation* Fr.] 1. The received meaning of a word, or the ſenſe in which it is uſually taken. 2. Reception of any perſon or thing, either agreeably or not. 3. Particular regard as to acceptableneſs and manner of reception.

ACCE'PTER, S. [from *accept*] he who accepts.

ACCE'PTER, S. [in Commerce] the perſon who accepts a bill by ſigning it, and thereby obliges himſelf to pay the contents when due.

ACCEPTILA'TION, S. [in Civil Law] an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

A'CCESS, S. [of *acceſſus*, Lat.] 1. Admittance, approach or paſſage to a place or perſon. 2. Licence or means of approach to any thing. 3. Of [*acceſſio*, Lat.] acceſſion to any thing, additional increaſe.

A'CCESS, S. [*acces*, Fr.] return, or fit of an ague or other diſtemper.

ACCESSA'RINESS, S. [*acceſſary* corrupted for *acceſſory*, which ſee] quality or ſtate of being *acceſſory*.

ACCE'SSIBLE, Adj. [of *acceſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the object.

ACCE'SSIBLE HEIGHT, is either that which may be meaſured mechanically, by applying a meaſure to it; or elſe it is a height whoſe baſe can be approached to, and from thence a length meaſured on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, S. [*acceſſio*, Lat.] 1. Addition or increaſe; the act whereby a thing is ſuperadded to another; joining one's ſelf to any thing elſe. 2. Coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown.

ACCE'SSION, S. [in Phyſic] the beginning of a paroxyſm.

ACCE'SSOR, S. [*accedo*, Lat.] a comer to; one who joins himſelf to any party.

ACCESSO'RILY, Adv. [from *acceſſory*] in the manner or form of a partaker, aider, abettor, or acceſſory.

ACCESSO'RIUS WILLISII [with Anatomiſts] a nerve ſo termed from Dr. Willis, who firſt diſcovered it.

ACCESSO'RY, Adj. [*acceſſorius*, Lat.] additional, ſuperadded, or that is an accomplice, not a principal.

ACCESSO'RY or ACCESSA'RY, S. [in Civil Law] any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, although it be ſeperated from it; as if tiles be taken from an houſe to be laid on again; they are an *acceſſary*, if the houſe be to be ſold.

ACCESSO'RY, S. [by Statute] a perſon who commands, encourages, adviſes, or conceals an offender, that is guilty of felony by ſtatute.

ACCESSO'RY or ACCESSA'RY, S. [in Common Law] a perſon guilty of felony, though not principally, but by participation, as by advice, command, concealment, aiding or aſſiſting; and this may be either before or after the fact.

ACCI'DENCE, S. [*accidentia*, Lat.] a little book, containing the firſt principles of the Latin tongue.

Per A'CCIDENS [with Philoſophers] that which does not follow from the nature of the thing, but from ſome accidental quality of it.

A'CCIDENT, S. [of *accidens*, Lat.] a caſualty or chance; a contingent effect, or ſome thing produced caſually, or without any foreknowledge or deſtination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is alſo frequently ſtiled an *accident* in reference

to its cauſe, or at leaſt to our knowledge of it, and by this an effect either caſually produced, or which appears to have been ſo to us, is commonly underſtood. In Grammar, the property of words, ſuch as their diviſion into ſubſtantives and adjectives, their declenſions, caſes, numbers, and genders of nouns; their conjugations, moods, tenſes, numbers, perſons, *&c.* of verbs. In Phyſic it is an effect which is not produced immediately from the firſt cauſe, but by ſome other intervening incidents, and is analogous to the word Symptom. Among the Logicians, whatever does not belong to the being or eſſence of a thing, as a mans cloaths, money, &c. are called *accidents*; alſo ſuch qualities as are changeable, as red in cloth, becauſe that, purely as cloth, it might have been, and may ſtill, be brown, black, *&c.* In Heraldry, *accidents* are the principal points in the eſcutcheon; and with the Aſtrologers, the moſt extraordinary circumſtances that have occurred in the courſe of a perſon's life.

Abſolute A'CCIDENT [with Roman Catholics] is an *accident* which does or may poſſibly ſubſiſt at leaſt miraculouſly, or by ſome ſupernatural power, without a ſubject.

ACCIDENTA'L, Adj. [*accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to *accidents*, happening by chance; ſometimes it denotes any thing adventitious. This laſt is unuſual.

ACCIDENTA'L DIGNITIES and DEBILITIES [with Aſtrologers] certain caſual affections or diſpoſitions of the planets, by which they are ſtrengthened or weakened, on account of their being in ſuch a houſe of the figure.

ACCIDENTA'L POINT, S. [in Perſpective] a point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel among themſelves do meet, though they are not perpendicular to the figure.

ACCIDENTA'LLY, Adv. in a mannner which is not eſſential or neceſſary; by meer chance; without any previous deſign or intention.

ACCIDENTA'LNESS, S. [of *accidentalis*, Lat.] 1. The happening by chance. 2. Quality of being accidental.

ACCIDI'OUS, Adj. [*accidius*, Lat.] ſlothful.

ACCIDITY', S. [*acciditas*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs.

ACCI'NCT, Adj. [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCIPIENT, Part. [*accipiens*, Lat.] 1. Receiving, 2. A receiver.

ACCIPITRI'NIA, S. [in Botany] the herb hawkweed.

ACCI'SE, S. [*acciſe*, Fr.] exciſe, a tax on beer, *&c.*

A'CCIUS [*Lucius*] a celebrated tragic writer among the Romans: He was the ſon of a freedman, and, according to St. Jerom, was born in the conſulſhip of *Aulus Hoſtilius Mancinus*, and *Actilius Serranus*, about 170 years before Chriſt.

ACCLA'IM, S. *Acclamation*, Milton.

ACCLAMA'TION, S. [of *acclamatio*, Lat.] a ſhouting of the people for joy; expreſſing their applauſe, eſteem, or approbation of any thing.

ACCLI'VIS, S. [in Anatomy] a muſcle called alſo *obliquus aſcendens*.

ACCLIVITY', S. [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the aſcent of a hill; and among Geometers, the ſlope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLIVO'US, Adj. [*acclivis*, Lat.] riſing upwards with a ſlope.

To A'CCLOY, V. A. 1. To crowd, or overfill. 2. To ſurfeit or ſatiate.

ACCLOY'D, Part. [with Farriers] denotes a horſe's being pricked in ſhoeing.

To ACCO'IL, V. N. to buſtle, crowd, or be in a hurry. See *Coil*.

A'CCOLADE, S. an embracing about the neck; a ceremony anciently uſed in conferring of knighthood.

A'CCOLENT, S. [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOLLE', Part. [in Heraldry] collar'd or wearing a collar, Fr.

ACCOMMODA'BLE, Adj. [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that which may be fitted to another thing, in its primary ſignification; in its ſecondary, that which may be reconciled to, is conſiſtent with, or may be applied to.

To ACCOMMODA'TE, V. A. to provide or furniſh with conveniences; to agree, compoſe, make up, or adjuſt a matter in diſpute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

To ACCOMMODA'TE, V. A. [with Geometricians] to adapt or fit a line or figure into a circle, *&c.* according as the conditions of the propoſition or problem require.

ACCOMMODA'TE, Adj. [of *accommodatus*, Lat.] when uſed with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper, with the particle *to*, it implies ſuitable.

ACCOMMODA'TELY. Adv. in a convenient, ſuitable, or fit manner.

ACCOMMODA'TION, S. [*accommodatio*, Lat.] 1. An adapting, fitting, adjuſting, *&c.* 2. The compoſing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, *&c.* 3. Convenience.

ACCOMMODA'TION, S. [in Philoſophy] the application of one thing to another by analogy.

ACCOMPA'NIMENT, S. the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament. In Heraldry, the mantlings, ſupporters, &c. are ſo called. In Muſic, it is the inſtrumental part playing or moving, while the voice is ſinging.

To ACCOMPANY, V. A. [*accompagner*, Fr.] 1. To go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with. 2. To join or unite with.

To ACCO'MPANY a Voice, *i. e.* to play to it with proper inſtruments.

ACCO'MPLICE, S. [*complice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the ſame crime or deſign with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH, V. A. [*accomplir*, Fr.]

1. To perform, finish, or fulfil. 2. To execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection. 3. To complete a period of time. 4. To obtain or acquire.

A Person well *accomplished*, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accomplishments in learning.

ACCOMPLI'SHMENT, S. the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or atchieving of any matter or thing entirely or completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPT [*accompte*, Fr.] all computations made arithmetically. In Commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions. Merchants accompts are those which are kept by double entry.

A'CCOMPT in Company, is between two merchants or traders, wherein the transactions relative to their partnership are registered.

ACCO'MPT in Bank, is a fund deposited either at some bankers or the bank, by traders, as running cash, to be employed in payment of bills.

ACCO'MPT of Sales, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, net proceeds, &c. of goods sent for the proper account of the sender or senders who consigned the same.

ACCO'MPTANT, S. [*accomptant*, Fr.] one who is not only well skilled in casting up accounts, but in book-keeping.

ACCO'MPTANTSHIP, S. [from *accomptant*] the qualifications necessary for an accomptant.

ACCO'RD, S. [*Fr.*] 1. Agreement or compact. 2. Agreement of mind. 3. Mutual harmony or symmetry. 4. Self-motion; as, it opened of its own *accord*.

ACCO'RD, S. [in Common Law] agreement between several persons or parties, to make satisfaction for an affront or trespass committed one against another.

ACCO'RD, S. [in Music] is the production, mixture, and relation of two sounds, of which the one is grave, and the other acute.

To ACCO'RD, V. N. [*s'accorder*, Fr.] to agree, to hang together.

To ACCO'RD, V. A. 1. To tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow. 2. To harmonize.

ACCO'RDING or ACCO'RDING to. 1. Agreeable to, in proportion. 2. With regard to.

A'CCORDANCE, S. friendship, conformity, consistence, or agreement with.

ACCORPORA'TED, Part. [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to, embodied.

ACCO'RDINGLY, Adv. [from *accord*] in manner conformable or consistent with. In the beginning of a sentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

To ACCO'ST, V. A. [*accoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCOU'NT, S. [*conte*, Fr.] 1. A computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. 2. The total or result of computation. 3. Estimation or value. 4. Rank, dignity, or distinction. 5. Regard, consideration, for the sake of: As "Sempronius gives no "thanks on this account." 6. Reason or cause. 7. Narrative or Relation. 8. Opinion or belief. 9. Review or examination. 10. Explanation, or assignment of causes. 11. The reasons of any thing collected. 12. Profit, gain, or advantage.

ACCOU'NT, S. [in a Law sense] a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c. of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Also,

ACCOU'NT or ACCO'MPT, S. [in Common Law] a writ or action that lies against a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his master,) and refuses to do it.

Upon no ACCOU'NT, or by no means.

Upon all ACCOU'NTS. 1. By all means. 2. In every respect.

To ACCOU'NT, V. to compute; in the passive voice, to be reckoned, or esteemed. With the particle *for*, it denotes to explain, by assigning the causes and reasons. With the particle *to*, it implies, to be charged, applied, appropriated or assigned to. With the particle *of*, to estimate or to be valued. Lastly, to be imputed.

ACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. [from *account*] liable to give an *account*, answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, S. a person skilled in figures, and versed in the art of book-keeping.

ACCOU'NTANT, S. [in Law] a person who is obliged to render an account to another.

ACCOU'NTANT GENERAL, an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England.

ACCOU'NT-BOOK, S. a book wherein the transactions between traders are entered.

ACCOU'NTING, Part. [S.] the settling, stating, or examining into a person's affairs.

ACCOU'NTING-HOUSE, S. a place set apart by merchants and other traders to transact their business, and keep their books and vouchers in.

To ACCOU'PLE, V. A. [*accoupler*, Fr.] to link or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE, V. A. [*accoutrer*, Fr.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, S. 1. Dress. 2. Equipage, furniture, or habilaments of war. 3. Ornaments.

ACCRE'TION, S. [of *ad* and *cresco*] growing to another, so as to augment it.

ACCRE'TION, S. [with Naturalists] an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increase of such bodies as are without life, and it is also called apposition or juxta-apposition.

ACCRE'TION or ACCRE'MENT, S. [with Civilians] a vague or vacant portion, joined with grounds held or poſſeſſed by another.

ACCRE'TIVE, S. [from *accretio*, Lat.] that by which growth is encreaſed; that by which vegetation is augmented.

To ACCRO'ACH, V. [*accrocher*, Fr.] a law term, to incroach, to draw away another's property.

ACCRO'ACMENT, S. the act of incroaching or graſping what is the propeaty of another.

ACCROCHE', Part. [in Heraldry] is when one thing hooks into another.

To ACCRU'E, V. N. [of *accreſco*, Lat. or *accroitre*, Fr.] 1. To be encreaſed or added to. 2. In a commercial ſenſe, to ariſe or proceed from.

ACCUBA'TION, S. [from *accubatio*, Lat.] the poſture of lying down, practiſed by the ancients at their meals.

ACCUBI'TION, S. [Lat. *accubitus*] a ſitting down.

To ACCUMULA'TE, V. A. [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amaſs together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, S. [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquiſitions and additions; an amaſſing; the ſtate of a thing amaſſed.

ACCUMULATI'VE, Adj. [from *accumulate*] that which increaſes, or that which is added to; additional.

ACCUMULA'TOR, S. one who repeats any action.

ACCURA'CY, S. [*accuratio*, Lat.] exactneſs, including the idea of induſtry; juſtneſs or nicety.

A'CCURATE, Adj. [*accuratus*, Lat.] done with care, exact either as to perſons or things; not negligent, ignorant, or deficient.

ACCURA'TELY, Adv. [from *accurate*] with nicety, not negligently.

ACCURA'TENESS, S. [from *accurate*] exact, nicely, not careleſsneſs.

To ACCU'RSE, V. A. to blaſt or load with a curſe; to doom to deſtruction, to imprecate curſes upon.

ACCU'RSED, Part. [from *accurſe*] 1. Lying under a curſe, or excommunicated. 2. Execrable, that which deſerves execration.

ACCU'RSIUS, S. a Florentine, profeſſor of the Civil Law in the 13th century.

ACCU'RSIUS [*Francis*] the elder ſon of the foregoing.

ACCU'RSIUS [*Cervot*] the younger brother of *Francis*.

A'CCUSABLE, Part. [*accuſabilis*, Lat.] that which is liable to be found fault with, cenſured, or blamed.

ACCUSA'TION, S. the charging with ſome defect or crime. In Law, the preferring a criminal action againſt any one before a proper judge, in order to inflict a puniſhment or penalty on the perſon accuſed.

A'CCUSATIVE CASE [*accuſativus*, Lat.] in Grammar the 4th caſe of nouns. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCUSATO'RY, Adj. [*accuſatorius*, Lat.] of or belonging to accuſation.

To ACCU'SE, V. A. [*accuſo*, Lat.] to charge with a crime, to inform againſt, indict, or impeach, to cenſure. It has the particle *of*, and ſometimes *for*, before the matter of cenſure or accuſation.

ACCU'SER, S. [from *accuſe*] the perſon who accuſes.

ACCU'SERS, S. [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the eight order of the devils, whoſe prince is called Aſteroth, *i. e.* a ſpy.

To ACCU'STOM, V. A. [*accoutumer*, Fr.] to inure or uſe one's ſelf to any thing. It hath the particle *to* before the thing accuſtomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, Part. that which a perſon has practiſed or been uſed to for a continuance.

ACCUSTOMA'BLY, Adv. according to uſe or cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMA'RILY, Adv. according to common cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMA'RY, Adj. commonly practiſed, cuſtomary, uſually done.

ACE, S. [from *as*, Fr. *as* Span, or ἑις, Gr. an unit or one] a ſingle point or ſpeck on cards or dice. Figuratively the leaſt quantity, or the ſmalleſt diſtance.

ACES, S. [a Sea-term] hooks for the chains.

ACE'POINT, S. the ſquare of a dye having a ſigle point.

ACE'LDAMA, S. [Heb. the field, inheritance, or portion of blood] the name of the field bought by the Jewiſh prieſts with the thirty pieces of ſilver that had been given Judas Iſcariot, to betray our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. It was likewiſe called the Potters field.

A'CE-MANNES-CEASTER [from *acefick-mannes*, *man's* and *ceaſter*, *Sax-town*, *ſickman's town*] the original name of bath, ſo called from the reſort of the ſick for the benefit of their health.

A'CETIAM [Lat. and likewiſe] in Law, a clauſe of a writ, where the action requires ſpecial bail, founded on the ſtatute 13 Car. 2d, ch. 11.

ACE'PHALI [ἀκέφαλοι of ἀ priv. κεφαλὴ an head, Gr. *i. e.* having no head] certain eccleſiaſtics ſo called, who making profeſſion of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or eccleſiaſtic. Alſo certain levellers mentioned in the laws of Henry I. who acknowledged no head.

ACE'PHALI VERSUS, S. [Poetry, Gr. and Lat.] verſes that begin with a ſhort ſyllable, and end with a long one.

ACEPHALOUS, Adj. ſomething without a head. Naturaliſts apply this term to worms, which have been ſuppoſed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, thoſe who have no ſuperior, chief, or leader. In antient law-books, thoſe poor people who held nothing in fee, either of king, biſhop, baron, or feudal lord.

ACER, S. [with Botaniſts] the maple-tree. It hath jugged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard winged veſſels.

ACE'RENZA, S. [antiently *Acherontia*] a ſmall town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Brandano at the foot of the Appenines.

ACE'RNO, or ACERNUM, S. a ſmall epiſcopal ſee, under that of the Picentini, at the foot of the Appenines.

ACE'RB, Adj. [*acerbus*, Lat.] that which hath a compound taſte between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or ACERBITY, S. 1. The rough ſour taſte of unripe fruit. 2. Severity of temper, roughneſs of manners.

ACE'RIDES, S. [Ακηριδες, Gr. of *a* priv. and Κηρος, wax] plaiſters without wax.

ACE'ROSE, Adj. [*aceroſus*, Lat.] chaffy, full of, or mixed with, chaff.

ACE'RRA, S. [among the Romans] a kind of altar erected near the gate of a perſon deceaſed, whereon his family and friends daily offered incenſe till the time of his burial.

ACE'RRA, S. a ſmall town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Patria.

ACE'RVAL, A. [*acervalis*, Lat.] belonging to a heap.

To ACE'RVATE, V. A. [*acervo*, Lat.] to raiſe up in heaps.

ACE'RVATION, S. a heaping up, *Lat.*

ACE'SCENT, Adj. [*aceſcens*, Lat.] tending to ſourneſs.

ACE'SIS, S. [Ακεσις, Gr] in Medicine, a remedy, or cure.

ACE'TABULA, S. [in Anatomy] certain glandules in the chorion, one of the ſkins which cover a child in the womb.

ACE'TABULUM, S. [with Botaniſts] the herb navelwort.

ACE'TABULUM, S. [with Anatomiſts] a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone, for the convenience of a circular motion of the joint thus articulated. In Antiquities, it is uſed for a meaſure equal to one eighth part of our pint.

ACESTA, S. [from Ακεμαω, Gr. to cure] in Medicine, diſtempers that are curable.

ACE'STORIS, S. [Ακεςορις, Gr.] a female, uſed by antient medical writers, and ſometimes applied to a midwife.

ACE'TARS, S. [*aceraria*, Lat.] ſallads and vinegar.

ACE'TIAM BILL, S. the words of a writ, where the action requires good bail.

ACETO'SA, S. [with Botaniſts] ſorrel.

ACETO'SE, Adj. [*aceroſus*, Lat.] eager, ſour, full of ſourneſs.

ACETO'SELLA, S. [with Botaniſts] wood-ſorrel.

ACE'TOSILY, Adv. ſourneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. [*acetoſus*, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar, or being ſomewhat like vinegar in quality.

ACE'TUM, S. vinegar, in general; any ſharp liquor, as ſpirit of ſalt, nitre, vitriol, &c.

ACE'TUM DISTILLATUM, S. [Lat.] in Chemiſtry, diſtilled vinegar, chiefly uſed in preparations for precipitation and diſſolution

ACE'TI SPIRITUS, S. [Lat.] ſpirit of vinegar, or diſtilled vinegar rectified.

ACE'TUM ROSATUM, [Lat.] vinegar of roſes.

ACE'TUM ALCALISATUM, S. [in Chemiſtry] vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alcaliſed ſalt is infuſed.

ACE'TUM PHILOSOPHORUM, S. [in Chemiſtry] a ſour liquor, made by diſſolving the butter or icy oil of antimony in water.

ACE'TUM RADICATUM, S. [with Chemiſts] the ſharpeſt part of vinegar, having its phlegm drawn off.

A'CHA, S. one of the four diſtricts of Teſſit, in Africa.

ACHA'IA, now LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, containing the famous cities of Athens, Delphi, Pythia, the mounts Parnaſſus, Helicon, and other places, celebrated in antient writers.

A'CHAM, S. a country in the Eaſt Indies, bordering upon Bengal.

A'CHATES, S. [Αχατης, Gr.] an agate, ſo called from a river in Sicily where it was firſt found. It is of ſeveral colours, the veins and ſpots of ſome of which preſent various figures, as trees, ſhrubs.

ACA'MECH, S. [in Chemiſtry] the droſs of ſilver.

A'CHAT, S. [of *Achat*, Fr.] a purchaſing, or buying.

A'CHAT, S. [in common Law] a contract or bargain.

ACHA'TORS, S. purveyors, buyers.

A'CHE, S. [of *ace*, Sax. pain, or Αχθ-, Gr. pain] a continued pain or ſmart in any part of the body, as the headach, toothach, bellyach, &c.

ACHE, S. [with Farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, cauſing a numbneſs in the joints.

To A'CHE, V. N. to be affected with pain.

A'CHEM, S. the capital of the iſland of Sumatra in the Eaſt Indies. A large and populous city, ſituated on the north-weſt point of the iſland, about a league and a half from the ſea.

ACHE'RNER, S. [in Aſtronomy] a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus, whoſe longitude is 10. 31 of Piſces, and latitude 59. 18.

A'CHERON, S. [αχεςων of αχθ- ſorrow, and ρεω to flow; or of *a* priv. and χαιρω Gr. to rejoice, *i. e.* a river of ſorrow] a river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed ſouls were ferried. Alſo a ſtinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavora of Naples, between Cuma and Miſeno, named Tenebroſa Palus by Virgil, on account of the blackneſs of its waters. Figuratively, it is uſed for the ſtate of departed ſouls, or the grave.

ACHE-

ACHE'RONTIC, Adj. of or pertaining to *Acheron*.

ACHE'REST, S. an antient meaſure of corn, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as our quarter.

A'CHIA, S. a ſpecies of cane growing in the Eaſt Indies, which is pickled green there, with ſtrong vinegar, pepper, and other ſpices.

ACHI'AR, S. [a Malayan word, ſignifying all ſorts of fruits and roots pickled with vinegar and ſpices] pickles.

To ACHI'EVE, V. A. [*achever*, Fr.] 1ſt, to finiſh, to accompliſh, to perform ſome notable exploit with ſucceſs. 2. To gain or procure.

ACHIE'VEMENT, S. 1ſt, *Achievement*, the finiſhing of a notable action. 2. The enſigns armorial of a family.

ACHIE'VER, S. he who acquires or obtains, or performs ſome great exploit.

ACHI'LLEA, S. an iſland of the Euxine Sea, called the iſland of Heroes, the iſland Macaron, or the iſland of the Bleſſed, Leuce, &c. according to ſome over againſt the Boryſthenes, but if we believe others, oppoſite the Danube.

A'CHILLEA, [Αχιλλεία, Gr.] ſo called of Achilles, who is ſaid to have cured Joſephus of a dangerous ulcer with it, the herb milfoil or yarrow. It is a good vulnerary, is cooling, drying and aſtringent, of ſervice in all kind of hemorrhages, whether ſpitting or vomiting of blood and of ſome efficacy in gonorrheas.

ACHI'LLES, S. [Αχιλλης, Gr. from Αχος, grief, and λυειν, to diſſolve or mitigate] the name of divers illuſtrious perſons among the Greeks; but more particularly the ſon of Peleus and Thetis.

ACHI'LLES, S. [with Anatomiſts] a tendon formed by the tails of ſeveral muſcles, and tied to the os calcis. It derives its name from the wound given Achilles, which is ſuppoſed to have been in this part.

ACHI'LLES, S. a name which the ſchoolmen give to the principal argument, alledged by each ſect in their behalf.

ACHIO'TE, S the name of a dye in the Brazils, more commonly known by that of Rocou.

ACHI'SH, S. the name of the king of Gath, to whom David fled, when perſecuted by Saul.

A'CHLYS, S. [Αχλυς, Gr. darkneſs] in Phyſic, a diſorder of the eyes, occaſioning dimneſs. Condenſed air in the uterus. According to Galen, a ſmall mark or ſcar on the cornea, cauſed by a ſuperficial exulceration; or according to Aetius the exulceration itſelf, almoſt covering the pupil, of a very light blue colour.

A'CHMET, S. the ſon of Seirim, who flouriſhed in the ninth century, in the court of Mamoun, Caliph of Babylon, ſuppoſed to be the author of a book, containing the interpretation of dreams, according to the Indians, Perſians, and Egyptians.

ACHNE', S. [Αχνέ, Gr.] froth, chaff, ſmoak, or any light ſubſtance, uſed by Galen, 1ſt for a ſoft white mucilage ſwimming in the eye, very common in fevers. 2. A frothy matter with which the fauces are ſometimes filled in an exulceration of the lungs.

ACH'OR, S. [*Achor*, Lat. of αχως, Gr.] a ſpecies of the herpes.

ACHO'RES, S. [of α negat. and χωρος, ſpace, Gr. becauſe theſe eruptions have but a ſmall vent as Galen ſuppoſes] the plural of *Achor*, ulcers in the heads of infants, which perforate the ſkin with many ſmall holes, thro' which a thin glutinous matter oozes.

A'CHOR, S. a valley in the tribe of Judah, ſouth of Jericho, not far from Gilgal. Likewiſe the name of a deity, called the god of flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians ſacrificed, when troubled with them.

ACHO'RISTOS, Adj. [Αχωριστος, Gr. of α priv. and χωρις, ſeparate] inſeparable; in Medicine, applied to thoſe accidents, ſigns and ſymptoms, which always accompany each other.

A'CHROI, S. [Αχρως, Gr. of α priv. and χρωα, colour] pale, according to *Galen*, through a deficiency of blood. Applied by old medical writers to thoſe perſons who have loſt their natural colour.

ACHRY'ANTHIS, S. [of Αχρως, Gr. and ανθος, a flower] the name of a flower.

ACHRO'NICAL, Adj. [Αχρονικος, Gr. out of time] a term in Aſtronomy. It ſignifies the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes: in which caſes the ſtar is ſaid to riſe or ſet *achronically*.

ACHTE'LING, S. [gum] a liquid meaſure in Germany.

ACHTENDE'LEN, or ACHTELING, S. a dry meaſure in Holland.

ACI'CULA, S. [with Botaniſts] the herb ſhepherd's needle, or wild cherfil. *Lat.*

ACI'D, Adj. [of *acidus*, Lat.] ſour, ſharp, biting.

ACI'DS, S. all things that affect the organs of taſte with a pungent ſourneſs. But the Chemiſts call all ſubſtances *acids*, that make an effervescence with an *alcali*. This, however, does not ſeem to be a true characteriſtic of *acids*, becauſe ſome *acids* will make an effervescence upon being mixed with *acids* of another kind, and alſo with natural bodies. Another mark of *acids* is, that they change the colour of the juices of the reliſtropium, roſes and violets, red, whereas *alcalis*, eſpecially, thoſe extracted from animals, turn it green.

NATURAL ACIDS, S. [with Phyſicians] are ſuch as have a proper ſharpneſs of their own, as juice of lemons, &c,

ARTIFICIAL ACIDS, S. [with Chemiſts] are ſuch as are prepared by the fire in chemical operations.

MANIFEST A'CIDS, S. are ſuch as affect the tongue with a ſenſe of ſharpneſs and ſourneſs.

DUBIOUS A'CIDS, S. are ſuch things as have not enough of the *acid* nature, to give ſenſible marks to the taſte; but yet agree with the manifeſt *acids* on other properties.

ACI'DITY, or ACI'DNESS, S. [*Aciditas*, Lat.] keeneſs, ſharpneſs, that taſte which *acid* or ſharp bodies leave in the mouth.

ACI'DITY, S. [with Chemiſts] the *Acidity*, or keeneſs of any liquor that conſiſts in keen particles of ſalts diſſolved, and put into a violent motion by the means of fire.

ACI'DULÆ, S. [in a medical ſenſe] any ſpa-waters that are not hot.

ACI'DULA, S. [in Botany] an herb, a kind of ſorrel.

To ACI'DULATE, V. A. [*aciduler*, Fr.] to impregnate with acids, to turn ſour by the infuſion of an acid.

ACI'NESIA, S. [Ακινησια, Gr.] the immoveableneſs of the whole body, or any part of it, as in an apoplexy, palſy, &c.

ACI'NE, S. [with Botaniſts] are taken for thoſe grains that grow thick, or ſmall grains growing in bunches after the manner of grapes, ſtones, of which the fruits of the elder-tree, powel, and other plants of the like kind are compoſed; alſo, the protuberances in the mulberry, ſtrawberry, &c.

ACI'NI, S. [with Phyſicians] the ſeed that is within a fruit.

ACI'NIFORMES TUNICA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a coat of the eye, called alſo Uvea tunica.

ACI'NOS, S. the herb wild baſil.

ACI'NUS, S. [Ακινος, Gr.] a grape or raiſin-ſtone.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, V. A. 1. To confeſs or own. 2. To be grateful or thankful for any benefit. 3. To own or profeſs a former acquaintance with a perſon. 4. To approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, S. 1. Confeſſion of any thing. 2. Thankfulneſs, gratitude. 3. Confeſſion of a fault. 4. Belief, attended with open profeſſion.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT MONEY, S. money which was paid in antient times by ſome tenants upon the death of their lanchord, as an acknowledgment of the new one.

ACKMASTI'CA, S. [Ακμαζικη, Gr.] a ſpecies of the ſynochus or fever, which, during its continuance, has no remiſſion or abatement of the fever.

A'CME, S. [with Phyſicians] is uſed to denote the third degree or height of diſtempers of which many have four periods. 1. The arche or beginning. 2. Anabaſis, or growth. 3. The *Acme*, when the diſtemper is at the height. 4. The paracme, or declenſion of the diſeaſe.

ACO'LOTHIST, S. [Ακολουθεω, Gr. to follow] one of the loweſt order in the Roman church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements, to light the church, &c.

ACÆ'METES, S. [Ακοιμητοι, Gr.] certain monks in the antient church, ſo called, becauſe divine ſervice was performed in their churches continually, and without interruption.

ACO'MAC, S. a country of Virginia, in America, being a peninſula, bounded on the north by Maryland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantic ocean, and on the weſt by the bay of Cheſepiack.

ACO'NITE, or ACONITUM, S. [*aconitum*, Lat.] 1. Properly the herb wolfsbane, 2. With Poets, poiſon in general. There are ſeveral ſpecies of it, and moſt of them are deadly poiſon.

ACO'NTIAS, S. a comet or meteor with an oblong head, and a long ſlender tail, reſembling a dart or arrow. Alſo, a poiſonous ſerpent in Sicily, or Calabria, deriving its name from its darting at paſſengers like an arrow.

ACO'PIS, S. [Ακοπις, Gr. of α neg. and κοπος, wearineſs, becauſe the oil wherein it is boiled is ſuppoſed to be a remedy for wearineſs] a precious ſtone reſembling glaſs, marked with ſpots of gold.

ACO'PICA, S. [Ακοπα, Gr.] ingredients in medicines to relieve wearineſs.

ACO'PUM, S. [Ακοπον, Gr.] a fomentation made of ingredients that are ſoft and warm.

A'COR, S. [in Medicine] a ſourneſs at the ſtomach, whence flatulencies and ſour belches proceed.

A'CORN, S. the fruit or ſeed of the oak.

A'CORNED, Part. [in Heraldry] bearing acorns.

ACO'RNA, S. [Ακορνα, Gr.] the thiſtle called Androſæmon, or man's blood.

ACO'RUS, S. [Ακορος, Gr.] *Calamus aromaticus*, the ſweetruſh.

ACC'SMIA, S. [Ακοσμια, Gr. of α priv. and κοσμος, adorned] an ill ſtate of health, with the loſs of the natural colour in the face.

ACOU'STICKS, S. [ακουστικα, of ακουω, Gr. to hear,] 1. The doctrine of ſounds. 2. Either inſtruments or medicines that help the ſenſe of hearing.

ACOU'STIC, Adj. that which belongs to the organ of hearing. *Acouſtic* nerve, in Anatomy, the ſame as auditory nerve.

To A'CQUAINT, V. A. 1. To inform. 2. To be accuſtomed or habituated to. 3. To know perfectly. 4. To make one's ſelf agreeable to, to inſinuate one's ſelf into the favour of. 5. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

A'CQUAINTANCE, S. [*accointance*, Fr.] applied both to perſons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. 1. Application productive of knowledge. 2. Perſonal knowledge ariſing from familiarity. 3. An intimate friendſhip and alliance. 4. A familiar and conſtant companion. 5. Without the preposition, ſomething to which one has been accuſtomed, when applied to things; applied to perſons, a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

A'CQUAINTED, Part. [from *acquaint*] that which is not. 1. Uncommon, ſtrange or unuſual, with the particle *to*. 2. Followed by the particle *with*, known by long ſtudy and contemplation.

ACQUI'ST, S. from *acquerit*, Fr.] additional increaſe, ſomething acquired or gained, acquiſition. In Law, goods not held by deſcent or inheritance, but obtained by purchaſe. In Politics, ſomething gained by conqueſt.

A'CQUI, S. [*aqua*, Lat. water] a fortified town in the dutchy of Montferrat in Italy.

To ACQUIE'SCE, V. N. [of *acquieſcere*, Lat.] to yield to, to comply with, to reſt ſatisfied with, uſed with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, S. 1. A tacit conſent, ſubmiſſion, or yielding to. 2. Approbation excluding all ripening. In Commerce, the conſent or agreement a perſon makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator.

ACQUIETA'NDIS PLEGIIS [in Law] a writ which lies for a ſurety againſt a creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after payment of a debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA *de ſhirls & hundredis*, Lat. [in Law] a freedom from ſuits and ſervices in ſhires and hundreds.

A'CQUIETARE, V. A. [Law word] to pay the debts of a deceaſed perſon, as an heir does the debts of his father.

A'CQUIRABLE, Part. that may be acquired.

To ACQUI'RE, V. A. [of *acquiro*, Lat.] to attain, to get, to purchaſe by one's labour, what is not received from nature or inheritance.

ACQUI'REMENT, S. [from *acquire*] what is gained, or acquired.

ACQUI'RER, S. he who acquires or gains by labour or induſtry.

ACQUISI'TION, S. [*acquiſitio*, Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

ACQUISITI'VE, Adj. that which is acquired.

A'CQUISTS, S. [*acquiſita*, Lat. *acqueſts*, Fr.] procurements, purchaſes, things acquired.

To A'CQUIT, V. A. [of *acquitter*, Fr.] 1. To diſcharge or free from. 2. To clear from guilt, not to condemn with, of, or from, before the crime. 3. To diſcharge from any obligation.

A'CQUITMENT or ACQUITTA'L, S. [in Law] a ſetting free from the ſuſpicion of guilt, or an offence; alſo a tenant's diſcharge from or by a meſne landlord, from doing ſervice to, or being diſturbed in his poſſeſſion by, any ſuperior lord, or paramount.

ACQUITTA'L, S. [in Law] is when two perſons are indicted, the one as principal, and the other as acceſſo ry: the principal being diſcharged, the acceſſory of conſequence is acquitted.

A'CQUITTAL, S. [in Fact] is when a perſon is found not to be guilty of the offence with which he was charged, either by the verdict of a jury, or by overcoming his adverſary in the ancient way of tryal by battle or combat.

A'CQUITTANCE, S. [of *acquit*] 1. A diſcharge or releaſe given in writing for a ſum of money, or other duty paid or done. 2. The writing itſelf.

ACRA or ACRE, S. the moſt ſouthern city on the Phœnician coaſt in Aſiatic Turky, alſo a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea.

ACRA'PULA, S. [ἀκρατοπλα, Gr.] a remedy by way of prevention of drunkenneſs and ſurfeiting. *Lat.*

ACRA'SIA, S. [ἀκρασια, Gr. of α priv. and κεραννυμι, *miſceo*, becauſe the ancients uſed always to mix their wine with water] in Medicine, intemperance or exceſs in eating, drinking, ſleeping, or venery, or debility, impotency, from relaxation or loſt tone of the parts. Alſo the predominancy of one quality above another, either in mixtures, or the conſtitution of a human body.

A'CRE, S. [of *ager*, Lat. or αγρος, Gr. a field] a meaſure of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth.

A'CRE, S. a word uſed in the Mogul's dominions, inſtead of lack, to ſignify 100,000 roupees. Likewiſe a weight uſed in the Levant, named more generally a rotte.

A'CRE-TAX, S. a tax laid on land, at ſo much per acre, called in ſome places *acre-ſhot*.

A'CRID, Adj. [*acer*, Lat. ſharp] taſting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

ACRIDO'PHAGI, [of ἀκριδες locuſts, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] a people of Ethiopia, that fed principally on locuſts, which they took and ſalted in the ſpring of the year, for their ſtanding food the reſt of it.

ACRIFO'LIUM, S. [of *acer* ſharp, and *folium* a leaf] in Botany, a prickly leaf.

ACRIMONIOU'S, Adj. [from *acrimony*] abounding with ſharp or corroſive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, ſharp and auſtere, applied to behaviour.

ACRIMO'NY, S. [*acrimonia*, Lat.] 1. Sharpneſs, tartneſs, corroſive quality. 2. Severity of diſpoſition; ſharpneſs of temper.

A'CRITUDE, S. [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taſte with a ſenſation of rough, pungent and hottiſh ſour.

ACRIVIO'LA, S. [of *acer* ſharp, and *viola* a violet] in Botany, Indian creſs, of which there are five ſpecies.

ACROMATICA'L, Adj. [ἀκροαμαι, Gr. to hear] of or pertaining to deep learning, uſed in oppoſition to exoterical.

ACROATI'CS, S. a term applied to ſome lectures of Ariſtotle on the more abſtruſe parts of philoſophy, to which only his moſt intimate friends were admitted.

ACROCHO'RDON, S. [of ακρος extreme, and χορδη Gr. a ſtring] a ſort of large wart, having a ſmall root like a ſtring.

ACRO'CTRIA, S. [ακροδρυα of ακρος extreme and δρυς, Gr. an oak] all ſorts of fruits having hard rinds or ſhells, as acorns, almonds, nuts, &c.

A'CROE, S. [in Botany] the name given by the natives of Guinea to a kind of ſhrub, which they uſe in wine as a reſtorative and anti-eleptic.

ACRO'MION, S. [of ακρος and ωμος, Gr.

Gr. a ſhoulder] the upper part of the ſcapula or ſhoulder blade, which receives the clavicula.

ACROMPHALUM, S. [ἄκρος and ὀμφαλός, Gr. the navel] the top or middle of the navel.

A'CRON, S. [ἄκρον, Gr. the top or extremity] in Botany, applied to the top or capitulum of flower plants of the thiſtle kind.

ACRONYCA'L, Adj. [from ἄκρον and νύξ night] in Aſtronomy, the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes.

ACRONYCHA'LLY, Adv. [from *acronichal*] in an acronychal manner.

To ACROSPI'RE, V. N. [of ἄκρος, the extremity, and σπεῖρα, a ſhoot or blade] to ſhoot or ſprout at the blade end, applied to barley.

A'CROSPIRE, S. a ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are ſown.

A'CROSS, Adv. [*vide* CROSS] croſs-wiſe, thwart-wiſe.

ACRO'STIC, S. [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr. a verſe] a poetical compoſition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

ACRO'STIC, Adj. that which has the property of an *acroſtic*.

ACRO'TERS or ACROTE'RIA, S. [in Architecture] 1. Little pedeſtals, commonly without baſes, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontiſpieces or pediments, which ſerve to ſupport ſtatues. 2. Thoſe ſharp pinnacles of ſpiry battlements, ſtanding in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and baluſters. 3. The figures, whether of ſtone or metal, which are placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To ACT, V. A. [from *ago*, Lat.] 1. To be active, to exert one's active powers. 2. To exerciſe its active powers, to perform its proper functions. 3. To perform the functions of life, to be excited to action. 4. To perform, in alluſion to the theatre. 5. To counterfeit, in alluſion to the office of a player. 6. To be impelled, forced, or incited to action, with the particle *by*. 7. To exert action, or produce effects upon a ſubject. 8. To actuate, or be incited to action. 9. To perform a character in a play.

ACT, S. [of *actum*, Lat.] 1. A deed, a performance. 2. A part in a play. 3. The power of producing an effect. 4. A deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. 5. In Phyſics, an effective application of ſome power, or faculty. 6. With Metaphyſicians, that by which a being is in real action. 7. In Law, an inſtrument, or other matter in writing, to declare or juſtify, the truth of a thing. In which ſenſe records, decrees, ſentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. 8. Matters of fact, tranſmitted to poſterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. 9. At the univerſity of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken.

A'CT of FAITH, S. [in the Inquiſition] a ſolemn day held by the inquiſitors, for the puniſhment of ſuch as they declare heretics, and the abſolution of the innocent accuſed, called by them *auto da fe*.

A'CTS [in Poetry] the diviſions or principal parts of a play.

ACTIA'N, Adj. belonging to *Actium*. *Actian* games, games inſtituted, according to ſome, by Auguſtus, in memory of the victory obtained over Anthony, near the promontory and city of Actium; though others ſay, that Auguſtus only reſtored them. *Actian* years, or *Actiac* æra, in Chronology, a ſeries of years, beginning from the conqueſt of Egypt by Octavius, called alſo the æra of Auguſtus.

A'CTION, S. [*actio*, Lat.] 1. The exerting or employing any active powers in oppoſition to reſt. 2. Something done, or performed, a deed. 3. Power, influence, agency, or operation. 4. In Metaphyſics, the exerciſe of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In Ethics, the voluntary motion of a reaſonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the poſture, attitude, expreſſive of the paſſion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a ſpectator. In Horſemanſhip, the action of the mouth, the motion of the tongue and champing on the bit, which is diſcovered by an abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With Orators, Actors, &c. is the accommodating the perſon, voice, and geſture to the ſubject. In Poetry, an event or ſeries of occurrences, mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the ſubject of a dramatic, or epic poem. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of a ſuit given by law, for recovery of a perſon's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are ſuch as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1ſt *Actions* penal, which lie for ſome penalty, corporal or pecuniary, 2. *Actions* upon the ſtatute, brought on breach of any ſtatute, and which did not lie before, as an occaſion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of ſome penal ſtatute, for which any perſon has a right to ſue. *Actions* civil are devided into real, perſonal, or mixt. The *Action* real, is where a perſon claims lands, &c. in fee, or for life. *Action* perſonal, is that which is brought to recover what is due to us. *Action* mixt, is that which lies both for the thing demanded, and the perſon that has it. In the plural number, *Actions*, in Commerce, imply the moveable effects: thus, a merchant's creditors have ſeized upon all his *actions*, *i. e.* they have ſeized upon all the debts owing to him. Applied to public companies, an equal part of the ſtock, which forms the capital of any trading company; the ſame in France, as ſhares, ſtocks, or ſubſcriptions in England, &c. alſo the obligation, inſtrument, or bill which the directors of ſuch companies deliver to thoſe who pay money into their ſtock. *Action* upon the caſe, in Law, a general *action* given for redreſs of wrongs, done without violence, and

not

not provided againſt by a law. *Action* on the caſe of words, is where a perſon is injured in his reputation by words maliciouſly ſpoken. *Action* prejudicial, in Law, called likewiſe preparatory, or principal, is what ariſes from ſome doubt in the principal; thus, when a younger brother is ſued for lands from the father, and baſtardy is objected to him, the point of baſtardy is to be tried before the cauſe can proceed.

A'CTION of a Writ, [in Law] is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cauſe to have it brought, though he may have another for the ſame. It is called a plea to the *action* of the writ, to diſtinguiſh it from a plea to the *action*.

A'CTIONABLE, [from *action* and *abal*, Sax. power or poſſibility] in a Law Senſe, that which will ſubject a perſon to an action; puniſhable, blamable, or culpable.

ACTIONA'RY or A'CTIONIST, S. a proprietor of ſtock in a public company.

A'CTION-TAKING, Adj. accuſtomed, or notorious for having recourſe to law, litigious.

A'CTIVE, Adj. [*activus*, Lat.] that which has the power of acting, as oppoſed to paſſive; buſy in acting, as oppoſed to idle; practical, not meerly ſpeculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act.

A'CTIVE PRINCIPLES, [in Chemiſtry] are ſpirit, oil, and ſalt, ſo named, becauſe when their parts are briſkly in motion, they cauſe action in other bodies.

A'CTIVE, [in Grammar] applied to verbs that affirm action of the word going before them.

A'CTIVE, Adj. [in Medicine] ſuch a doſe as operates quick and with ſome force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

ACTI'VELY, Adv. [from *active* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner] in a briſk, nimble, induſtrious, or buſy manner. In an active ſenſe, in Grammar.

ACTI'VITY, S. propenſity, readineſs, nimbleneſs to do a thing. Applied both to perſons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of our active powers, in oppoſition to indolence.

A'CTIUM, now called Figalo, in Epirus, a province of Turkey, in Europe, famous for a naval victory gained by Auguſtus over Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, in the 723d year from the building of Rome.

A'CTIUS [*Nævius*] a celebrated augur, in the time of Tarquinius Priſcus.

A'CTON [from *ac*, Sax. an oak, and *dun*, Sax. town] the name of two villages, called *E.* and *W. Acton*, ſix miles from London, which derive their names from the oaks that grew there formerly.

A'CTO, S. [old records] a coat of mail.

A'CTON BURNEL, a place in Shropſhire, which takes its name from the Burnells, who had a caſtle here. In Law, it ſignifies the ſtatute merchant for the recovery of debts, ſo called from this place, where it was held.

A'CTOR, S. [*actor*, Lat.] he that does any thing: he that practiſes in oppoſition to theory. He that performs a part upon a ſtage, a player.

A'CTRESS, S. [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who perſonates a part on a ſtage. A female who performs any thing.

A'CTUAL, Adj. that which includes or implies action. That which is real, or has an exiſtence in nature. Exerting action, or active, in oppoſition to theory or meer ſpeculation.

ACTUA'LITY, S. [from *actual*] 1. The power of exerting action or operating, activity. 2. Reality, or certainty.

ACTUA'LLY, Adv. really, in fact.

ACTUA'LNESS, S. a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, exiſtence, or truth of a thing.

ACTUA'RY, S. [*actuarius*, Lat.] in Law, the regiſter or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court, particularly the clerk that regiſters the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To ACTUA'TE, V. A. [from *ago*, Lat.] to exert or excite to action, to move, to quicken, to ſtir up.

ACULCA'TE, Adj. [*aculcatus*, Lat.] in Botany, that which ends in a ſharp point, or is prickly.

A'CUMEN, S. [Lat. of *acuo*] ſharpneſs; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

ACUMINA'TED, Part. [from *acumen*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed.

ACU'TE, Adj. [of *acutus*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed, ſharp-witted, ſubtile, ingenious, vigorous in operation, or effect. *Acute* in Geometry, that which terminates in a ſharp point; acute-angle, that which is leſs than ninety degrees. Acute-angled triangle, is that whoſe three angles are all *acute*. Acute-angular-ſections of a cone, the ſame as an ellipſis. *Acute*, in Muſic, ſhrill, ſharp, or high in reſpect of ſome other note, oppoſed to grave. *Acute*, in Grammar, an acute which teaches to raiſe, or ſharpen the voice. In Phyſic, applied to diſeaſes, are thoſe that are very violent, and terminated in a few days.

ACU'TELY, Adv. in a ſharp manner, with accuracy, ſagacity, and preciſion.

ACU'TENESS, S. [from *acute*] ſharpneſs, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickneſs of diſcernment. Capacity of diſtinguiſhing, or receiving impreſſions. Vehement, productive of a ſpeedy criſis in a diſeaſe. Shrilneſs, applied to ſound.

AD, at the beginning of Engliſh proper names ſignifies the ſame with *ad* or *apud* amongſt the Latins. So adſton ſignifies at or near ſome ſtone; ad hill, at or near ſome hill.

ADA'GE, S. [*adagium*, Lat.] a maxim or principle received as ſelf-evident. A proverbial ſaying.

ADA'GIO, S. [*Ital.*] ſlow, grave, ſolemn. In Muſic, a ſlow movement, or time; ſometimes repeated twice, as *adagio, adagio*, which implies a more ſlow motion than the former;

it is ſometimes abbreviated thus: *addge*, *ado*.

ADA'LIDES, S. [*Spaniſh*] a kind of officers in Spain, repreſented in the law of Alphonſus, as occupied in guiding and directing the march of forces in time of war, and by Lopez, as taking cognizance of the differences from excurſions, the diviſion of plunder.

A'DAM [*Heb.* a man, earthy, or red] the firſt of the human race, and from whom all the reſt are deſcended.

A'DAMANT, S. [*adamas*, Lat.] a ſtone, imagined of impenetrable hardneſs. The diamond, the loadſtone. Figuratively, ſomething that has any ſtrong attraction.

ADA'MANTINE or ADAMANTIA'N, Adj. [from *adamant*] 1. Made of adamant. 2. Endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

A'DAM'S-APPLE, [*Adami pomum*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a prominence in the throat, in the middle of the *cartelago ſcutiformis*.

ADAMI'TES [from *Adam*] a ſect of heretics, who imitated the nakedneſs of Adam during his reſidence in Paradiſe, and contemned marriage, becauſe he is not ſaid to have known Eve before the fall.

To ADAPT, V. A. [*adapto*, Lat.] 1. To fit one thing to another, to proportion. 2. To make one thing correſpond with another, to ſuit.

ADAPTA'TION, S. [from *adapt*] the art of fitting one thing to another, or the fitneſs, ſuitableneſs, or correſpondence of one thing with another.

ADA'PTION, S. [from *adapt*] the act of fitting, or ſuitableneſs.

A'DAR, [*Heb.* mighty] the twelfth month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical, and the ſixth of their civil year, containing twenty nine days, anſwering ſometimes to our February, and ſometimes entering into March.

A'DARCON, S. [*Heb.*] a Jewiſh gold coin, worth fifteen ſhillings ſter.

A'DARME, S. a ſmall weight in Spain, the ſixteenth part of an ounce; called the demi gros, or half drachm, at Paris.

ADATA'IS or ADA'TIS, S. a muſlin or cotton cloth, the fineſt of which comes from Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies.

To ADCORPORA'TE or A'CCORPORATE, V. A. to join one body to another, to mix together.

To ADD, V. A. [*addo*, Lat.] to encreaſe by joining ſomething new; to enlarge; to aggrandize. To perform the operation of joining one number to another.

A'DDABLE or A'DDIBLE, Part. [from *add*] that may be added.

ADDER, S. [*Sax.*] a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo quick and fatal, that few remedies are ſtrong enough to overcome it.

ADDER'S-GRASS, S. Skinner imagines this herb to be ſo called from ſerpent's lurking about it.

A'DDER-STUNG, S. a term uſed of cows, horſes, and other cattle, that have been bit by any venemous reptiles, or adders; a hedge-hog, or ſhrew, &c.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE, S. an herb which has one ſingle leaf, in the middle of which is a ſmall ſtalk, like the tongue of an adder.

A'DDER'S-WORT, a herb ſo called on account of its virtue againſt the bite of ſerpents, and, as Skinner ſuppoſes, from its reſembling the orbs of a ſerpent in its growth.

ADDIBI'LITY, S. [from *add*] the poſſibility of being added.

A'DDICE or A'DZE, S. [from *adeza*, Sax. an ax] a cooper's inſtrument, to chop, or cut with.

To ADDI'CT, V. A. [from *addico*, Lat.] to give up one's ſelf wholly to a thing, to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is moſtly uſed in a bad ſenſe.

ADDI'CTEDNESS, S. propenſity, aſſiduity, or a ſtate devoted to any particular employ.

ADDI'CTIO, S. [from *addico*] a transferring goods to another by auction. *Addictio in diem*, the adjudging a thing to another for a certain price, unleſs the owner, or another perſon, bid more for it within a certain day.

A'DDISON [*Joſeph*] the ſon of Launcelot, dean of Coventry, born at Milſton in Wilts, on May 14th, 1672, and baptiſed the ſame day, being not expected to live. He was brought up at the Charterhouſe-ſchool, and was entered at Magdelen college in Oxford when but ſixteen. His writings are well known.

ADDITA'MENT, S. [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, or addition.

ADDITI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *addition*,] that which is added without authority.

ADDITI'TION, S. [from *addo*, Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to encreaſe its quantity or dimenſions. 2. The thing, which is added, encreaſe. 3. Interpolation, or the corrupting of writings or tenets by inſerting ſomething new, or ſpurious. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, beſides his chriſtian, or ſirname, implying his eſtate, degree, occupation, age, or place of reſidence.

ADDITIO'NAL, Adj. that which is added; that which encreaſes. With reſpect to arguments, a greater number, or more forcible ones.

ADDI'TORY, Adj. that which is added, or has the power and quality of adding, or encreaſing.

A'DDLE, Adj. [of *adl* or *adel* Sax. a diſeaſe] empty, rotten, commonly ſaid of eggs that produce no chicks, tho' laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

A'DDLE-PATED, A. empty-ſculled, ſilly, ſtupid.

To A'DDRESS, V. A. [of *addreſſer*, Fr.] 1. To prepare for uſe. 2. To make ready, to prepare one's ſelf for any action. 3. To preſent a petition to. 4. To make application to a perſon. 5. To direct one's ſpeech to a particular perſon, or body of men.

A'DDRESS, S. [*adreſſe*, Fr.] 1. An application in order to perſuade; 2. The ſuit or application of a lover. 3. Behaviour, or genteel carriage. 4. Quickneſs of underſtanding, preſence of mind. 5. An application from an inferior to a ſuperior. 6. The direction of a letter, or the method, in which a perſon may be directed to.

A'DDRESSER, S. [from *addreſs*] the perſon who carries the petition, and delivers the addreſs.

ADDU'CENT, Part. [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws to, or cloſe. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles, that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

ADE'LARD, S. a word of honour among the Saxons, appropriated to the royal blood.

ADE'LBERT, S. [Sax.] a proper name among the Saxons.

ADELI'DIS, S. the name of the wife of Lotharius king of the Lombards.

ADE'LHUDE, S. a proper name.

ADE'LING, S. a Saxon proper name.

A'DELM. S. the firſt biſhop of Sherbourn.

ADE'LWARD, S. a name of a king of the Lombards.

ADENO'GRAPHY, S. [of Ἀδὴν, a gland, and γραφὴ, a writing or deſcription] a treatiſe, or deſcription of the glands.

A'DEPT, S. [of *adipiſcor*, *adeptus*, Lat.] one that underſtands all the ſecrets of his art, originally appropriated to chemiſts, but now applied to perſons of any profeſſion.

A'DEPT, Part. throughly ſkilled in any thing, well verſed in any matter.

ADE'QUATE, Adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] 1. Equal or proportionate to. 2. Full, perfect, proper, ſole, and etire. *Adequate* ideas are thoſe which more perfectly repreſent than archetypes.

ADE'QUATELY, Adv. fully, completely, in exact proportion, juſtly.

ADE'QUATENESS, S. equality, perfect reſemblance; juſtneſs of correſpondence, exactneſs of proportion.

ADE'SSENARII, S. [of *adeſſe*, Lat. to be preſent] thoſe who hold the corporal preſence of Chriſt at the ſacrament, but in a manner different from the Papiſts.

ADFE'CTED, Adj. [*adfectus*, Lat.] compounded, or conſiſting of known and unknown parts. *Adfected* equations in Algebra, compounded equations.

To ADHE'RE, V. A. [of *adhæro*, Lat.] to ſtick to, like any glutinous matter; figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. To perſiſt in, or remain firm to a party, perſon, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, S. [from *adhere*] the quality of ſticking to; ſtrong attachment, ſteady perſeverance.

ADHE'RENT, Part. clinging or ſticking to. In Logic, ſomething added, or not eſſential to a thing.

ADHE'RENT, S. one who is firmly attached to any perſon, party, or opinion,

ADHE'RER, S. one who is tenacious of any tenet, or ſharply attached to any perſon, party, or profeſſion.

ADHE'SION, S. the act of cleaving, or ſhaking to. *Adheſion* to a natural body is uſed, and adherence to a party; but ſometimes promiſcuouſly.

ADHE'SIVE, Adj. remaining cloſe attached, ſticking, or keeping to, without any deviation.

ADJA'CENCY, S. 1. State of lying near to. 2. The thing itſelf ſo lying.

ADJA'CENT, Part. lying near, or bordering upon, contiguous, or touching each other.

ADJA'CENT, S. the context, or words immediately following, or going before.

ADIA'PHORISTS, S. [from ἀδιάφορος, Gr. indifferent] a name given to the moderate Lutherans in the ſixteenth century, who adhered to the ſentiments of Melanchton. Afterwards to thoſe who ſubſcribed the interim of Charles the fifth.

ADIA'PHOROUS, Adj. [of *a* priv. and διάφορος, different] indifferent or neutral; in Chemiſtry, applied to ſuch ſalts, as are neither acid nor alkaline.

ADJE'CTIVE, S. [*adjectivum*, of *adjicio*, Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a ſubject, as a *great* miniſter; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the miniſter. It derives its name, from its being joined or added to another word, either expreſſed, or underſtood, in order to limit the ſenſe.

ADJE'CTIVELY, Adv. in an adjective ſenſe, in the manner of an adjective.

A'DIEU, Adv. [*adieu*, Fr.] farewell, God be with you.

To A'DJOIN, V. A. [of *adjungo*, Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; alſo, to be contiguous to, to lie ſo near as to touch or join to.

To ADJOURN, V. A. [of *adjourner*, Fr. compounded of *ad* and *jour*, a day] to appoint a day, to put off to another time; uſed chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJOU'RNMENT, S. the deferring or putting to another day; delay, or procraſtination.

ADIPO'SA MEMBRANA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a membrane which incloſes the cellulæ adipoſæ; or a number of holes or cells full of fat; but more particularly that in which the kidneys are wrapt up.

ADIPO'SA VENA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a vein which ariſes from the deſcending trunk of the cava, and ſpreads itſelf on the coat and fat, covering the kidneys.

ADIPOSI DUCTUS, S. [with Anatomiſts] certain veſſels of an animal body, which convey the adeps or fat, into the interſtices of the muſcles or parts that are between the fleſh and the ſkin.

ADI'POUS, Adj. [*adipoſus*, Lat.] full of adeps, or fat; fatty.

A'DITS, S. [*aditus* from *adeo*, Lat. to go to] a paſſage, or entry, the ſhaft or entrance into a mine.

ADI'TION, S. [of *additum*, Sup. of *adeo*, Lat.] a going or coming nigh to.

To ADJU'DGE, V. A. [of *adjudico*, Lat.] 1. To give judgment or ſentence in a court of juſtice, with *to* before the perſon. 2. To award, to ſentence; 3. Simply to determine or judge.

ADJU'DICATION, S. [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a perſon by a judicial ſentence.

To ADJU'DICATE, V. A. to determine any claim at law; to give or aſſign the right of ſomething controverted to one of the claimants.

ADJU'NCT, Part. [*adjunctum*, Lat. of *adjungo*, to join to] 1. Something united, but not eſſential. 2. One joined to another as a companion, or aſſiſtant. In Philoſophy, ſomething added to a thing not eſſentially belonging to that; a mode that may be ſeparated from its ſubject. *Adjuncts* are either abſolute, or limited, the former relate to the whole of their ſubject, the latter only to a part of it. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a diſcourſe.

ADJU'NCTION, S. [*adjunctio*, Lat.] the act of joining things together; or ſtate of a thing joined.

ADJU'RA REGIS, S. [Lat. to the king's right] a writ that lies for a clerk, preſented to a living by the king, againſt thoſe who endeavour to eject him.

ADJU'RATION, S. [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any perſon; or an oath adminiſtered to any perſon, whereby he is under a neceſſity of ſpeaking the truth without diſguiſe.

To ADJURE, V. A. [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a perſon to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curſe. To entreat earneſtly by the moſt pathetic topics. To ſwear by. To oblige a perſon to declare the truth upon oath; a form made uſe of among the Jews, which laid the maleſactor under a neceſſity of ſpeaking the truth without diſguiſe. "I *adjure* thee by the living God." *Matth.* xxvi. 23.

To ADJU'ST, V. A. [*adjuſter*, Fr. from *ad* to, and *juſtum*, Lat. right] to make conſiſtent, to regulate. To ſettle, to reduce to a ſtandard, or criterion. To reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, S. [from *adjuſt*] a juſt deſcription, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a ſubject. A juſt diſpoſition of parts, wherein they conſpire to promote and aſſiſt each other's motion.

A'DJUTANT, S. [*adjutans*, Lat. of *adjuto*] in the Military art, an helper, or aſſiſtant. More particularly an officer in the army, who aſſiſts a ſuperior, particularly the major, in diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment of the inferior men.

ADJU'TANT GE'NERAL, is one who attends the general, aſſiſts in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to another.

A'DJUTOR, S. [*adjutor*, Lat.] a helper; one who gives aſſiſtance.

ADJUTO'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *adjuvo*, to help] in Anatomy, the *humerus*, or ſhoulder-bone, ſo called, becauſe of great uſe in lifting up the arm.

A'DJUTORY, Adj. [*adjutorius*, Lat.] that which gives, or can give aſſiſtance. *Adjutory bones*, in Anatomy, are two bones which reach from the ſhoulders to the elbows.

ADJU'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who aſſiſts.

AD LI'BITUM, [Lat.] as you pleaſe; a phraſe made uſe of by medical and muſic writers.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, S. the meaſuring, or finding the dimenſions and quantity of a thing by the application of a ſtandard or rule: In Law, a writ brought againſt ſuch as uſurp more than their due.

ADMENSURA'TION, S. [of *ad* to, and *menſura*, Lat. a meaſure] the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimenſions by a ſtandard, rule, or meaſure.

To ADMI'NISTER, [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or ſervice; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of ſubordination. In Judicial courts, to tender, or apply to a perſon to take his oath. "To "*adminiſter* an oath." In Church government, to perform the office of a miniſter, or prieſt, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the ſacrament. "To *adminiſter* "the ſacrament." In Phyſic, to diſpenſe medicines, preſcribe and apply remedies. "*Ad*-"*miniſtering* phyſic." To be ſubſervient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. "*Ad*-"*miniſters to* the pleaſure." *Spect.* No. 477. In Law, to take poſſeſſion of the goods and chattels of a perſon dying without will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the Commons, and oblige one's ſelf to be accountable for them.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, V. A. [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to apply, or make uſe of. "In-"wardly *adminiſtrated*." A term peculiar to phyſic, but ſeldom uſed by modern writers.

ADMINISTRA'TION, S. [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving ſentence according to the ſenſe of a law. "In the *adminiſtration* of his law." *Shakeſp.* Hen. IV. The diſcharge of one of the chief offices of ſtate, which reſpects the direction of public affairs. The active or executive part of government. Thoſe who are entruſted with the care of public affairs. "The preſent *adminiſ*-"*tration* has retrieved the character of our "nation, and made England as illuſtrious as "Rome or Greece are ſuppoſed to have been in "the height of their glory." The due diſcharge of an office. The performance of the neceſſary rites, the act of diſtributing bread and wine, &c. in the euchariſt. In Law, the act

act or ſtate of a perſon, who takes charge of the effects of one dying inteſtate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The biſhop of the dioceſe, where the party dies, is to grant adminiſtration; but if the deceaſed has goods in ſeveral dioceſes, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it muſt then be granted by the archbiſhop in the prerogative court: The perſons, to whom adminiſtration may be granted, are, 1ſt, to the huſband, of his wife's goods and chattels: 2d, to the wife, of the huſband's; but in default of either of theſe, 3dly, to the children, of either ſex: In caſe there be none; 4thly, to the father and mother; after them, 5thly, to a brother or ſiſter of the whole or half blood; in default of theſe, 6thly, to the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or couſin; and for want of all theſe, 7thly, to any other perſon, at the diſcretion of the ordinary, *&c.*

ADMINISTA'TION, CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO [Lat. with a teſtament or will annexed] in Law, is where an executor refuſes to prove a will, and, on that account, adminiſtration, with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, Adj. [from *adminiſtrate*] that which aids, ſupports, or aſſiſts: that by which any thing is diſcharged, executed, or performed.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, S. [*adminiſtrátor*, Lat.] the perſon who officiates as a miniſter or prieſt in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of adminiſtrator is the ſame as that of executors, with regard to the burial, diſcharging funeral expences, and payment of the debts, *&c.* of the deceaſed; but, as this power is communicated by adminiſtration, he can do nothing before that is granted.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, S. [from *adminiſtrator* and *ſhip*, of *ſcyr*, or *ſcyre*, Sax. implying office] the office of an adminiſtrator.

ADMI'NISTRATRIX, S. [Lat.] a female who has the goods and chattels of a perſon dying inteſtate, committed to her charge. See *Adminiſtrator*.

A'DMIRABLE, Adj. [*admirábilis*, Lat. from *admiro*, to admire] worthy of admiration. "The more power he hath to hurt, the more "*admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt." *Sidney*.

A'DMIRABLENESS, S. [from *admirable* and NS. a Goth. termination, implying a quality conſidered in the abſtract] the quality which is capable of exciting wonder, admiration, and including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

ADMIRABI'LITY, S. [*admirábilis*, Lat.] the quality or ſtate which cauſes admiration.

A'DMIRABLY, Adv. [from *admirable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner, or quality] in manner which excites an idea of contrivance, perfection, and worth, ſo as to produce admiration. "*Admirably* well contrived." *Addiſ.*

A'DMIRAL, S. [formerly ſpelt *ammiral*, from *ammiral*, Teut. *ammirael*, Dut. and *admiral*, Fr. of *ampt* an office, *mar*, the ſea, and *all* the whole; *i. e.* one who has the chief command at ſea] an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the firſt, and the Genoeſe the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is ſuppoſed that Philip of France introduced the name into Europe in 1214; and the firſt mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral*, one inveſted with power to determine by himſelf, or deputies, all crimes committed on the ſea and its coaſts. James, duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this office; but at preſent it is divided amongſt ſeveral perſons, who are ſtiled lords commiſſioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third ſquadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizzen-top of his ſhip; and a vice-admiral, who commands the ſecond ſquadron, and carries his flag on the ſhip's fore-top.

A'DMIRALSHIP, S. [of *admiral* and *ſhip*, from the Saxon *ſcyr*, or *ſcyre*, implying office] the office of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, S. [*amirauté*, Fr.] the office or power of the lord high-admiral, or lords commiſſioners. It conſiſts at preſent of a firſt commiſſioner, who preſides at the board, and ſix others, which take place in the order their names are ſet down in the commiſſion. They have the chief direction of the affairs of the navy; their juriſdiction is over Great-Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and iſles thereto belonging. All warrants for building, and providing ſhips with warlike ſtores, are ſigned by them. On the entering into a war, they give directions to the navy and victualling officers for preparing and victualling ſuch ſhips as are found fit for ſervice, and to rebuild the reſt. *Admiralty-court*, is that where the cauſes relating to maritime affairs are tried; the chief is at Doctor's-Commons, London. *Admiralty-office*, is a place, where thoſe officers meet, who have the direction of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION, S. [*admirátio*, Lat.] a paſſion excited, when we diſcover a great excellence in an object; and yet ſee that it contains a great deal more, which our faculties cannot diſcover, or comprehend. In ſuch a manner as to excite wonder. "Reaſoning to "*admiration*." Surprize, including the ſecondary idea of ſomething culpable. "Your "boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee." *Dryd.* In Grammar, a point or ſtop, which denotes, that the ſentence before it implies wonder or aſtoniſhment; marked thus (!)

To ADMI'RE, V. A. [*admiro*, Lat.] to look upon with wonder, including eſteem; and ariſing from the diſcovery of unexpected and inexhauſted excellence. Sometimes, but ſeldom,

dom, uſed in a bad ſenſe, to imply the paſſion of wonder ariſing from ſomething which is extravagantly vicious, and diſorderly.

ADMI'RED, Part. [of *admire*] that which occaſions great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment.

ADMI'RER, S. [from *admire*, and *er*, ſignifying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax. a man] a perſon who feels the paſſion of admiration riſing at the ſight, or contemplation, of any thing ſurprizingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration. In familiar language, one who is ſmit with the perſonal charms of a female; and *vice verſâ*; a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY, Adv. [from *admiring* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] as touched with admiration. "*Admiringly* and mournful-"ly." *Shakeſp.*

ADMIS'SIBLE, Adj. [*admitto*, Lat.] that which may be granted or admitted.

ADMIS'SION, S. [*admiſſio*, Lat.] liberty or permiſſion of entering. Acceſs or liberty of approaching. A power of entering, in oppoſition to reſiſtance. The granting a propoſition not fully proved. In Law, is when the biſhop, after examination, allows a prieſt to enter into a benefice to which he is preſented, ſaying, *admitto te habilem*, "I *admit* you as a perſon pro-"perly qualified."

To A'DMIT, V. A. [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant acceſs to, in oppoſition to excluding. To permit or ſuffer a perſon to enter upon an office. To grant a ſuppoſition, or argument, as true. "*Admit* no ſteel can hurt, or wound thy "ſide." *Fairfax.* To grant, in a general ſenſe; to allow.

ADMI'TTABLE, Adj. [from *admit*, and *abal*, Sax. power, or poſſibility] that which may be admitted, applied both to perſons and things.

ADMI'TTANCE, S. [from *admit*] a permiſſion of a perſon to take and exerciſe the functions of any office. Acceſs, paſſage, or power of entering. A prerogative, or right of finding a ready acceſs to the great. The acceding to, granting, or conceſſion of, any poſition.

ADMITTE'NDO CLERICO, [Lat. the admitting a clerk] in Law, a writ granted to a perſon who has recovered his right of preſentation againſt the biſhop; which he may likewiſe have to the ſame biſhop, or to the metropolitan, to admit his clerk.

ADMITTE'NDO IN SOCIUM, [Lat. admitting as a companion] in Law, a writ for aſſociating knights, and other gentlemen of the county, to juſtices of the aſſize. Reg. Orig. 206.

To ADMI'X, V. A. [*admiſceo*, Lat.] to join to, or mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XION, S. [from *admix*] the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing. "By *admixion* "of ſalt, ſulphur, &c." *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE, S. [from *admix*] the blending or mingling one body with another.

To ADMO'NISH, V. A. [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, or give advice, with the preposition *againſt*. "*Admoniſhed* him *againſt* that un-"ſkilful piece of ingenuity." *Decay of Piety.* To reprove. "*Admoniſh* him as a brother." 2 *Theſſal.* iii. 15. To give a perſon a hint, to warn. "As Moſes was *admoniſhed* of God." *Heb.* viii. 5. To put in mind of a fault.

ADMO'NISHER, S. [from *admoniſh*, and *er*, denoting agency, of *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax.] the perſon who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults. "Ho-"race was a mild *admoniſher*." *Dryd.*

ADMO'NISHMENT, S. [from *admoniſh*] a hint by which a perſon is reproved for his faults, or reminded of his duty. "His *admo-"niſhment* receive." *Par. Loſt.*

ADMO'NITION, S. [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty. A reminding a perſon of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. A ſtate of reverential awe, and obedience to the warnings that are given. "Bring them up in the "*admonition* of the Lord." *Epheſ.* vi. 4.

ADMONI'TIONER, S. [from *admonition*, and *er*, implying an agent, of *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax.] a perſon fond of giving advice. Uſed ſometimes in a ludicrous ſenſe.

ADMO'NITORY, Adj. [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that which gives and excites us to the performance of a duty. "*Admonitory*, opening what "is convenient for us to do." *Hooker.*

To ADMO'VE, V. A. [*admoveo*, Lat.] to move towards, to approach; or bring nearer to. "If unto the powder of loadſtone, or iron, "we *admove* the north pole of the loadſtone." *Brown.*

ADNA'TA, Part. [from *adnaſcor*] in Anatomy, applied to a coat of the eye, called *tunica adnata*; and likewiſe *conjunctiva* or *albuginea*. It is that which is called the white of the eye, and is formed by the tendons of the muſcles which move it. It covers the whole ball of the eye, excepting the ſmall aperture in the forepart, called the ſight; is extremely ſenſible, and abounds in veins and arteries.—Likewiſe, thoſe things, which grow upon animal or vegetable bodies, ſuch as wool, hair, horns on the former; and fungi, miſſetoe, or other excreſcences on the latter.—In Gardening, thoſe off-ſets produced from bulbous rooted plants, cloſely connected with the parent plant, as in the narciſſus, amaryllis, &c. which in a year or two grow to the ſize of the original roots.

ADNI'CHILED, [*ad nihilum*, Lat. to nothing] in Law, annulled, abrogated, or brought to nothing. Stat. 28. Hen. VIII.

ADO', S. [from *a* expletive and *do*, in the ſame manner as the French *à* in *affaire*, of *à* and *faire* to do] difficulty, when following *much*; "With *much ado* he partly kept a-"wake." *Dryd.* With the preposition *about*, buſtle, noiſe, or tumult. "All this *ado* about "Adam's fatherhood." *Locke* With the words *great*, or *more*, it ſignifies a greater appearance or ſhow of buſineſs than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous ſenſe. "I made no *more* "*ado*, but took all." *Shakeſp.* Hen. IV.

AD C'CTO,

AD O'CTO, [Lat. to the eighth] a term uſed by ſome philoſophers, to denote the higheſt or ſuperlative degree, becauſe, in diſtinguiſhing qualities, they never went beyond the eighth.

ADOLE'SCENCE, S. [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; and laſting as long as the fibres continue to increaſe in dimenſion or firmneſs; commonly computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, if not thirty years of age. The Romans computed it from twelve to twenty-five in males, and to twenty-one in females. "A tedious "time of childhood and *adoleſcence*." *Bentley*.

ADOLE'SCENCY, S. [ſee *Adoleſcence*] the ſtate between puberty and manhood.

ADO'NIS, S. [of *ἀδων*, Gr. and עדן, Heb. pleaſure] in Mythology, the ſon of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, by inceſt; a favourite of the goddeſs Venus; he was ſo beautiful, that ſhe carried him away by violence; and forſook the celeſtial abodes for the ſake of his company. But he being at laſt ſlain by an Erymanthean boar, the goddeſs was inconſolable for his loſs; which was likewiſe celebrated by an annual mourning; and the river Biblus becoming red, was generally eſteemed as a proper time to begin the ceremony. *Adonia ſacra*, were the ſolemn ceremonies hinted at above, which were celebrated at Byblis, in the temple of Venus, in honour of Venus, and in memory of Adonis. *Adonidis horti*, or the gardens of Adonis, were pots of flowers carried in the proceſſion; they became proverbial, to ſignify tranſient pleaſure; and are, by modern botaniſts, applied to thoſe plants and flowers which grow in pots, and are ſet on the outſides of windows, balconies, *&c.*

ADO'NIC Adj. [from *Adonis*] in Poetry, a ſhort verſe conſiſting only of a dactyle and ſpondee; and derives its name from its being uſed in the dirges made to lament the loſs of Adonis.

To ADO'PT, V. A. [*adopto*, Lat.] to ſubſtitute another perſon's ſon inſtead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if ſo by nature. "Yet I could ſome *adopted* heir "provide." *Dryd.* To acquire, in oppoſition to what is inherent by nature. To rely or confide in, and make uſe of as if our own.

ADO'PTION, S. [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act by which a perſon takes the child of another for his own ſon, and gives him a right to all privileges, which accompanied that title.

ADO'PTIVE, Adj. [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that which is adopted, in oppoſition to a ſon by procreation.

ADO'RABLE, Adj. [*adorable*, Fr.] that which is worthy of, and ought to receive divine honour.

ADO'RABLENESS, [of *adorable*, and NS Goth. termination, ſignifying an abſtract quality] the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, Adv. [from *adorable* and *y* of the Sax. *lic*, denoting manner] in a manner worthy of divine worſhip.

ADO'RATION, S. [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worſhipping, including in it reverence, eſteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, diſtinguiſhed from mental worſhip. "By way of external *adoration*." Homage paid to perſons in high poſts, or in great eſteem. "What is thy toll, O *adoration*?" *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

To ADO'RE, V. A. [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with divine worſhip. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, eſteem, and homage.

ADO'RER, S. [from *adore* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax. a man] one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. "He was ſo ſevere an *adorer* of truth." *Clarend.* In common converſation, a lover who almoſt idolizes the object of his affection.

To ADO'RN, V. A. [*adorno*, Lat.] to ſet off with dreſs. "As a bride *adorneth* for her huſband." *Rev.* xxi. 2. To deck with ornaments. To convey ſplendor, or pomp. To be embelliſhed, or graced with oratory, and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, S. [from *adorn*] the advantage of ornament, applied both to dreſs and the faculties of the mind.

AD PO'NDUS OMNIUM, [Lat. to the weight of all] in Medicine, implying that the weight of an ingredient mentioned muſt be as great as that of all the reſt.

AD QUOD DAMNUM, [Lat. to which loſs] in Law, a writ which ought to be iſſued before the king grants any liberties which may prove prejudicial to other perſons, and is directed to the ſheriff to enquire, what miſchief it is like to do to the granter or others. *Term de Ley.* 25.

ADO'WN, Adv. [from *adune*, Sax. downwards] from a higher ſituation to a lower; down. Scarce uſed by any but poetical writers.

ADO'WN, Prep. towards the ground, downwards, or down. "*Adown* her ſhoulders fell "her length of hair." *Dryd.*

A'DRAGANTH, S. [in Medicine] Gum Dragon; it diſtils by inciſion from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is ſmall and thorny, with thin ſlender leaves, and grows in ſeveral parts in the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red, and black. It muſt be choſen clear, ſmooth, and twiſting. It is of great uſe in medicine. Skinners and curriers uſe great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others uſe the white or grey.

ADRA'MMELECH, S. [אדרמלך Heb. the illuſtrious king, or the power of the king, or counſel אדר *adar*, Heb. illuſtrious, or power, and מלך *melech*, a king or counſel] the ſon of Sennacherib, king of Aſſyria, who killed his father. 2 *Kings*, xix. 36. Likewiſe an idol of the Sepharvites, to whom they offered their children, 2 *Kings* xix. 37.

ADRI'AN IV. pope of Rome, born at Langley near St. Albans in Hertfordſhire: His

original name being Nich. Brekeſpere. When he applied to be admitted into the abbey at St. Albans, he was rejected by abbot Richard, which ſet him upon trying his fortune abroad. By his merits and integrity, he acquired the pontifical dignity in 1154, and aſſumed the name of Adrian. On the news of his promotion, Henry II. ſent Robert, abbot of St. Albans, in company with three biſhops, to compliment him, who offering him ſome valuable preſents, he refuſed them, ſaying, with great good nature. "I "will not accept your gifts, becauſe, when I de- "ſired to take the habit in your monaſtery, you "rejected me." "Sir," anſwered the abbot, "We could by no means receive you, it being "repugnant to the will of God, whoſe provi- "dence reſerved you for greater things." The pope replied, "I thank you for this polite and "obliging anſwer;" and added, "Deareſt "abbot, aſk boldly, whatever you deſire, I ſhall "always be ready to ſerve St. Albans, as I am "myſelf his diſciple." He abſolved Henry from his oath, not to ſet aſide his father's will; had his ſtirrup held by Frederic, king of the Romans, as he mounted his horſe, and is reported to have died in 1159, by poiſon, or choaked by a fly as he was drinking.

ADRIA'NOPLE, or HADRIANOPLE, [Αδριανοπολις, Gr. Adrian's city, from Αδριανος, Gr and πολις, Gr. a city] a large city in Romania, in European Turkey. At firſt named Aceſtes, but received its preſent name from the emperor Adrian, who repaired it in 122. It is ſituated in a beautiful plain, watered by three rivers. It is one of the four royal cities, honoured with the reſidence of the grand ſignior. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. Long. 26 deg. 27 min. W.

ADRE'AD, Adv. [from *a* and *dread*] afraid of; terrified at. Now obſolete.

ADRI'FT. Adv. [*dreif*, Iſl. to be toſſed about, *drieban*, Goth. *driſan* or *adrifan*, Sax. *atdriffe*, Dan. to drive] driven at the pleaſure of a torrent. In a figurative ſenſe, at random, without reſtraint, or following the firſt impulſe.

ADRO'IT, Adj. [Fr. from *adroit*, dexterous] one who is very active; dexterous, cunning, or crafty.

ADRO'ITNESS, S. [from *adroit*, and NS. Goth. ſignifying quality in the abſtract] dexterity; readineſs, activity; aſſiduity. "Neither "this nor the preceding word ſeem to be per- "fectly naturalized." *Johnſon.*

ADR'Y, Adj. [from *a* and *dry*] in want of drink; thirſty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*adcititius*, Lat.] taken in to ſupply or complete, added unneceſſarily. Spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRI'CTION, S. [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a leſſer compaſs; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting thoſe parts.

To ADVA'NCE, V. A. [*avancer*, Fr.] to bring forward, with relation to place. To raiſe to a higher poſt; to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, heighten, to communicate honour. To haſten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propoſe; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile ſenſe, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimburſement arrives. To give or lend a perſon money or commodities, before he begins the buſineſs which is to reimburſe it.

To ADVA'NCE, V. N. to come forward. To make a progreſs.

ADVA'NCE, S. [from *advance*] the act of coming forwards, to approach. Gradation, or gradual increaſe. Raiſing to a higher degree of dignity or perfection.

ADVA'NCE FO'SSE, or DITCH, in Fortification, a ditch, drawn round the eſplanade or glacis of a place, as far as the counterſcarpe, to prevent a ſurprize from the beſiegers. [See *Foſſe.*] *Advance Guard*, [*avant guarde*, Fr.] is the firſt line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, S. [from *advance*] the act of gaining ground, progreſs. "It makes "daily *advancements.*" *Swift.* Promotion to a higher ſtation; preferment. Raiſing to a greater pitch of perfection, improvement.

ADVA'NCER. S. [from *advance*, and *er*, implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. and *waer*, Sax. a man] he that promotes or forwards.

ADVA'NTAGE, S. [*avantage*, Fr.] uſed with *of* or *over* before the perſon, the better of a perſon, or ſuperiority. Uſed with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies ſuperiority acquired by ſtratagem, or cunning. "Deſigning to *take* *advantage*, and proſecute him." *Swift.* A favourable opportunity. After *to*, a manner productive of the greateſt approbation, or ſplendor. In Mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit greater than what can be claimed by law; "You nei- "ther lend nor borrow upon *advantage.*" *Merch. of Ven.*

To ADVA'NTAGE, V. A. [*advantage*, Fr. that which affords grounds for boaſting, from *vanter*, Fr. to boaſt] to benefit. To improve, promote, or forward. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVA'NTAGED Part. [from *advantage*] poſſeſſed of advantages; refined by ſuperior attainments.

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, S. [compound word] ground, or ſituation which affords greater opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. Of little uſe.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. [from *advantage*, *advantageux*, Fr.] that which conduces to profit. Uſeful or ſerviceable.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. [from *advantageous* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] in a manner conducing to convenience, or profit.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, [from *advantageous* and NS. Goth. implying a quality which conduces to profit] ſervice, or convenience.

To ADVE'NE, V. A. [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part of a thing, including the idea of ſomething ſuperadded, and not eſſential.

ADVE'NIENT, Part. [*adveniens*, part. preſ. of *advenio*, Lat. to come to] that which is ſuperadded;

added; additional, incidental. "Extrinfically "*advenient*." *Glanv.* "Yet further removed "by *advenient* deception." *Brown.*

ADVE'NT S. [*advéntus*, Lat. a coming, an approach] the ſpace of four weeks ſet apart by the church, as a preparation for the appoaching feſtival of Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE, Adj. [*Adventinus*, Lat. of *advenio*] that which is acquired in oppoſition to that which is natural.

ADVENTITI'OUS, Adj. [*aventitius*, Lat.] that which is ſuperadded, or acquired, in oppoſition to natural. That which is not of the ſame nature. Additional, or increaſed. "*Ad-* "*ventitious* fires raiſed by high meats." *Dryd.*

ADVE'NTIVE, S. [from *advenio*, to come in] he who drops in without a formal invitation; a caſual viſitor. Now obſolete.

ADVE'NTURE, S. [*avanture*, Fr.] an incident, which is not under our direction; a hazard. Hazarding all dangers. "Reſolved "to take Quebec at all *Adventures*." *Wolf.* An attempt, in which ſome riſque is run. "Or, "failing in the *adventure*, die." *Dryd.* An incident, or accurrence. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, ſent by ſea, at a perſon's own riſque, to foreign parts.

To ADVE'NTURE, V. N. to ſtand the chance, to run the riſque. "I have *adven-* "*tured* to try" *Shakeſp.* In an active ſenſe, to endanger; "*Adventured* his life." *Judg.* ix. 17.

ADVE'NTURER, S. [*avanturier*, Fr.] one who ſeeks occaſions of hazard; one who expoſes himſelf to danger; a knight-errant. He who runs a great riſque. He who undertakes, either by himſelf, or in companies, the ſettlement of colonies, or conqueſts of places.

ADVE'NTUROUS, Adj. [*aventureux*. Fr.] that is ready to expoſe himſelf to the greateſt dangers. Applied to things, enterprifing, full of hazard, difficulty, and requiring both courage and ſkill.

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, Adj. [from *adventurous*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner.

ADVE'NTURESOME, Adj. [from *adventure*, and *ſome*, of *ſum*, Sax. Theſe words were formerly wrote like the Saxon, from whence they derive their termination, as *tailſom*] in a manner ſubject to hazard. See *Adventurers*.

A'DVERB. S. [*advérbium*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *verbum* a verb] in Grammar, a word joined to a verb, adjective, or particiciple, to ſhew their manner, degree, or quantity. Thus, he runs *ſwiftly*; the word *ſwiftly* is an adverb joined to the verb runs, to ſhow the manner in which the action of running is performed; and as this term is moſt commonly joined with verbs, it derives its name from thence.

ADVE'RBIAL, Adj. [*adverbialis*] that which is uſed in the ſenſe or manner of an adverb in a ſentence.

ADVE'RBIALLY, Adv. [from *adverbial*, and *ly*. of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, S. [Lat.] a common place-book.

ADVE'RSARY, S. [*adverſare*, Fr. *adver-* *ſarius*, Lat.] one who ſets himſelf in oppoſition to another. An enemy, or one who ſeeks to do another an injury.

ADVE'RSATIVE, Adj. [*adverſativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word which implies oppoſition, or contraſt; as in this ſentence. "This diamond is oriental, *but* it is rough." *But* is an *adverſative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE, Adj. [*adverſus*, Lat. in proſe, it is now accented on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe, on the firſt by Shakeſpeare and Roſcommon; on the laſt by Dryden; and on either, indifferently, by Milton] contrary. "Twice by *ad-* "*verſe* winds from England's bank—Drove "back." *Shakeſp.* Henry VI. Acting in oppoſite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire. Applied to condition, unſucceſsful; calamitous, in oppoſition to proſperous.

ADVE'RSITY, S. [*adverſitas*, Lat.] a ſtate which is oppoſite to our wiſhes, and the cauſe of ſorrow. A ſtate wherein a perſon experiences the loſs of thoſe conveniences he before enjoyed; a ſtate of affliction, miſery, and misfortune.

A'DVERSELY, or A'DVERSLY, Adj. [from *adverſe*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner] in an adverſe, unfortunate, or unhappy manner; diſagreeably.

To ADVE'RT, V. N. [*adverto*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *vert* to turn] to take notice of; to regard, obſerve, or attend to; with the particle *to* before the object. "Not capable at once "to *advert to* more than one thing." *Ray* on Creat. To apply the mind to, including the idea of taking it off ſome other object for that purpoſe.

ADVE'RTENCE, S. [from *advert*] attention to; regard to; conſideration of.

ADVE'RTENCY, S. [from *advert*] attention; regard; conſideration; heedfulneſs.

To ADVERTI'SE, V. A. [*advertir*, Old Fr.] now accented on the laſt, but by Shakeſpeare on the ſecond ſyllable, to determine a thing in ſuſpence. To give a perſon notice or information; uſed with the particle *of* before the ſubject of information. To publiſh a thing loſt, found, or wanted in the news-papers, or by hand-bills, with a deſcription of its peculiarities; now practiſed inſtead of crying it.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, [accented ſometimes on the third ſyllable, from *avertiſement*, Fr.] admonition; inſtruction; advice. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news-paper; or an article, containing the deſcription of a thing loſt, &c. and a reward for bringing it to a place named.

ADVERTI'SER, S. [from *advertiſe* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wair* Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man] he that brings, or gives intelligence, or information. The paper which contains advertiſements.

ADVERTI'SING, Part. [from *advertiſe*, and *ing* the participial ending, the *e* final being dropped] active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

ADVI'CE, S. [*advis* or *avis*, Fr.] Opinion

or counſel; inſtruction; the reſult of judicious reflection; prudence, or diſcretion. Followed by the particle *with*, conſultation, or deliberaton. Uſed with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT, S. [compound word] a veſſel uſed by the ſtate to bring or carry intelligence.

ADVI'SEABLE, Adj. [from *adviſe* and *aba*, Sax. power or poſſibility] that which may, or is fit to be adviſed; prudent.

ADVI'SABLENESS, S. [*adviſeable* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. implying quality in the abſtract] the quality which renders a thing proper to be adviſed; fitneſs, propriety.

To ADVI'SE, V. A. [*aviſer*, Fr.] to recommend a thing as uſeful. To give a perſon an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of an action tranſacted at a diſtance.

To ADVI'SE, V. N. uſed with the particle *with* before the perſon, to conſult. "He *ad* "*viſed with* his companions." *Johnſon*. To conſider; to examine: to give one's opinion.

ADVI'SED, Part. [from *adviſe*] deliberate; guided by prudence, after a due examination of the nature and conſequences. Done on purpoſe.

ADVI'SEDLY, Adv. [from *adviſed*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] in a deliberate manner; with due conſideration; prudently. With any peculiar deſign; on purpoſe.

ADVI'SEDNESS, S. [from *adviſed* and *neſs*, of NS Goth. implying a quality] a ſtate wherein a perſon has taken the advice and counſel of others; deliberation; caution.

ADVI'SEMENT, S [*adviſement*, Fr.] advice, or counſel. Prudence and circumſpection, among ancient authors: but at preſent the word is out of uſe.

ADVI'SER, S. [from *adviſe* and *er*, implying an agent, of *waer*, Goth. and *wer*, Sax. a man] he that gives advice or counſel; an adviſer, or counſellor. One who reminds a perſon of his duty.

ADULA'TION, S. [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of beſtowing more praiſe to a perſon than his due: including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects. "With titles blown "from *adulation*." *Shakeſp.* Hen. V.

ADULA'TOR S. [Lat. from *adulor*, Lat. to flatter] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deſerves; or endeavours to gain his favour by praiſing all that he does.

A'DULATORY Adj. [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimental manner.

ADU'LT, Part. [of *adultus*, Part. of *adoleſco*, to grow ſtrong, &c.] grown up; arrived to the age of diſcretion.

ADU'LT, S. [ſee *Adult*, Adj.] one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

To ADU'LTER, V. A. [*adulterer*, Fr. *adúltero*, Lat.] to be guilty of the ſin of adultery.

ADU'LTERANT, Part. [*adúlterant*. Lat.] the perſon who is guilty of adultery; or thing which debaſes by admixture.

To ADU'LTERATE, V. A, [*adultúrer*, Fr, *adúltero*, Lat.] to violate the bed of a married perſon by unlawful knowledge. To corrupt or debaſe by ſome foreign mixture. "To *adulte*- "*rate* them with ſalt-petre." *Boyle*. To ſpoil, by incorporating foreign words. "The preſent "war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue." *Spectator*.

ADU'LTERATED, [ſee *To Adulterate*] flowing from, or owing to the crime of adultery. Counterfeit, though reſembling in appearance, yet inferior in value.

ADU'LTERATENESS, S. [from *adúlterate*, and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. implying an abſtract quality] the quality, or ſtate of being adulterate, counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, S. [*adultératio*, Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things paſs for more than their intrinſic value, by its reſemblance to ſomething better. A thing which is debaſed, or in a debaſed ſtate. "Such tranſlations are "like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines." *Felton*'s Claſſ.

ADU'LTERER, S. [*adulter*, Lat.] the perſon guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADU'LTERESS, S. [from *adulter*, and *eſs*, Fr. termination, ſignifying a female, from *ix* Lat. denoting the ſame] a woman guilty of the crime of violating her huſband's bed, by lying with another man.

ADU'LTERINE Adj. [*adulterine*, Fr. of *adulterinus*, Lat.] in Common Law, a child got in adultery.

ADU'LTEROUS, Adj. [from *adulter*, and the Latin termination *oſus*, which ſignifies a vitious quality] guilty of adultery. Baſe and corrupted; idolatrous; the Jews being in Scripture language underſtood to be under a contract with the Deity, not unlike that of matrimony. "An *adulterous* generation ſeeketh a ſign." *Matt.* xii. 39.

ADU'LTERY, S. [*adultérium*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, the crime of being falſe to the marriage-bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

To ADU'MBRATE, V. A. [*adumbro*, of *ad* and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] to ſhadow; to give a ſlight reſemblance, or faint likeneſs, alluding to that of ſhadows, with reſpect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRA'TION, S. [from *adumbrate*] the act of giving a ſlight repreſentation, or illuſtration. "To make ſome *adumbration* of "that we mean." *Bac.* Nat. Hiſt. An imperfect reſemblance, like that of a ſhadow. A faint glimmering, a diſtant and confuſed likeneſs. In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is ſo obſcured, that nothing but the bare profile, or outline, is viſible.

AD'VOCATE, S. [*advocátus*, Lat.] in the general import of the word, one who has the pleading or management of the cauſe; in a more confined ſenſe, the patron of it. One who vindicates, or anſwers objections made againſt any tenet, or action. This term is

in Scripture, applied in both the first senses to Christ. "We have an *advocate* with the Father." 1 *John*, ii. 1. Used with the particle *for*, before the person or thing, for which the plea is used. "*Advocates for* folly." *Pope*. *Lord Advocate*, one of the officers of state in Scotland, who gives his advice in all cases about making or executing laws, defends the king's rights in all public meetings, prosecutes all capital crimes before the justiciary; concurs in all pursuits, wherein the king has interest; and is at liberty to plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary lord of sessions, in which case he can plead only the king's. *Advocate*, in Church History, a person appointed to defend the rights of a church or religious house.

ADVO'CATION, S. [from *advocate*] the office of an advocate. "My *advocation* is not "now in tune." *Othel.*

ADVO'UTRY. S. [*avoutrie*, Fr.] adultery.

ADVOWE', S. [*advoué*, or *avoué*, Fr. from *avouér*, Fr. to confess] he that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WSEN, a right to present to a benefice, in the Common Law, because those who had obtained the right of presenting to a living, were generally great benefactors to it. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE, V. N. [*aduro*, Lat.] to consume by fire, to burn up. "Such a degree of heat, which doth mellow and not *adure*." *Bac.* Nat Hist.

ADU'ST, Part. [*aduſtus*, Lat. from *aduro*] burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle. "Such a heat as will not render the body *aduſt*, or fragile." *Bac.* Able to burn, scorching hot. In Medicine, and Philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and bile; and betoken warmth of temper, choleric.

ADU'STED, Part. [from *aduſt*] burnt, or set on fire. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body, or temper.

ADU'STABLE, Adj. [from *aduſt*] that which may be burnt or scorched up.

ADU'STION, S. [from *aduſt*] the act of burning up, or drying. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its most subtle particles by heat, and leaving the grosser, as half-parched. In Physic, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, attended with a hollowness in the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryness of the body.

Æ, a dipthongue, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now quite out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial* and even in *Eneas*

ÆA'CA, S. [from *Æacus*] a solemn feast, celebrated at Ægina, in honour of Æchus their king; who, on account of his impartial distribution of justice to his subjects, is supposed, by the antients, to be constituted one of the judges in the world of spirits.

ÆCHMALOTA'RCHIA, or ÆCHM'OLOTARCH, S. [αιχμαλοταρχος, Gr. from αιχμη, a fight, and αρχων, a chief] in History, the chief or leader, chosen by the Jews to govern them in the Babylonish captivity, when they refused to follow Zorobabel; called by them ראש גלות *Roſh Galoth*. Heb. from ראש. Heb. Chald. and Syr. or רישׁ. Arab. a prince, or chief, גלות Heb. captivity, *i. e.* the chief of the captivity.

Æ'DES, S. [Lat.] in Roman antiquity, a chapel distinguished from a temple, on account of its not being consecrated.

Æ'DILE, S. [of *ædes*, Lat. a temple] a Roman magistrate, deriving their name from their being surveyors of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aquæducts, bridges, and roads; they inspected the weights and measures; took cognizance of disorderly houses; revised all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books, which were intended for publication.

Æ'GILOPS, S. [αγιλωψ, Gr. a goat's eye, from αιγος, Gr. and ωψ, an eye, that animal being supposed to be very subject to this disorder] in Medicine, a tumour or ulcer in the great angle or corner of the eye, either with, or without an inflammation.

Æ'GIPAN, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat, and Pan] a term applied to Pan and other satyrs, who are supposed not to have a human face, like the Sylvans, but that of a goat; the upper part of their body resembling that animal, and the lower painted with a fish's tail.

Æ'GIS, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat] in Mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter, or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter's covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

Æ'GLOGUE, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat, and λογος, a discourse] a species of poetry, wherein rustics are introduced as the actors. In its primary signification, it signified a dialogue in verse, between goatherds: from Theocritus, the author of this species of poetry, having introduced those characters therein; but now it goes by the denomination of a pastoral, or poem wherein the persons are shepherds; from the Lat. *paſtor*, a shepherd.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, [Lat. *Egyptian*, so called from its black colour, in allusion to that of the Egyptians] in Pharmacy, an ointment, originally ascribed to Mesue, compounded of vinegar, verdegrease, and honey, boiled to a consistence. The scum is called *mel Egyptiacum*, or Ægyptian honey.

ÆNI'GMA, S. [αινιγμα, from αινος, Gr. an obscure speech] a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms, as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight. The eastern nations seem to have affected this species of writing very much; an example of it may be found in *Judg.* xiv. 12.

Æ'OLUS, S. [from *Æolus*, in Mythology,

he god of wind] the name of a ventilator, or a machine uſed to extract foul air out of rooms, called Tidd's Æolus, from the inventor.

Æ'OLIPILE, S. [Αιολος πυλαι, Æolus's gates, from Αιολος, Æolus, the God of winds, and πυλαι gates] an hydrolic inſtrument, conſiſting of a hollow copper ball, with a ſlender neck and pipe, having a ſmall orifice; which being filled with water, and very much heated by fire, will afford a vapour, which iſſues out with a prodigious violence and noiſe. The ſtronger the fire, the more violent will be the force of the ſtream, till the water is entirely evaporated. It is filled by heating it red hot, and holding the pipe under water, which will aſcend by the preſſure of the atmoſphere.

Æ'ON, S. [αιων, Gr, an age] litterally, duration; but by ſome antient heretics, which are ſuppoſed to follow Simon Magus, was applied to the divine ideas, which they realiſed or conſidered as diſtinct beings from the Deity, produced by him, both male and female, and compoſing his eſſence, when formed into one aſſemblage or union. Valentinus refined on this hereſy very much, and produced a genealogy of theſe Æons, to the number of thirty.

Æ'RA, S. [Lat. of uncertain etymology. Sepulveda ſuppoſes it to be compoſed of the abbreviature, A. ER. A. *annus ætat. Auguſti*: occaſioned by the Spaniards beginning their computation from the time they were ſubject to Auguſtus. Voſſius is of the ſame opinion. Iſidore derives it from *æra*, the plural of *æs*, or the tribute-money with which Auguſtus taxed the world] in Chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any computation commences or begins.

ÆRA'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *æs* copper, which was the only money in uſe till the 485th year of Rome] the public treaſury of the Roman ſtate, like our bank, or exchequer; it was erected under Auguſtus, and maintained by yearly voluntary contributions, and guarded by three of the emperor's life-guards, ſtiled *præfecti ærarii*.

AE'RIAL, Adj. [*aérius*, Lat.] conſiſting of air, "Vegetables abound more with *aerial* "particles," *Arbuth.* Produced by the air. Inhabiting the air. "*Aerial* animals may be "ſubdivided into birds and flies," *Locke.* Placed in the air; lofty; high.

AE'RIAL PERSPECTIVE, the art of giving a proper diminution to the ſhades and light of colours, and ſize of objects, in proportion to the ſuppoſed diſtance of the object from the eye.

AE'RIANS, S. [*aeriani* from *Aerius*] a religious ſect in the fourth century, who derived their name from Aerius their founder. Their tenets reſembled thoſe of the Arians with reſpect to the Trinity; beſides which, they held that *prieſt* and *biſhop* were ſynonymous terms, and denoted but one order and dignity.

A'ERIE, S. [*airie*, Fr.] a neſt appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey.

AERO'LOGY, S. [αηρ, Gr. air, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe on the nature and properties of the air.

A'EROMANCY, S. [from αηρ, Gr. air, and μαντις, divination] the art of divining or foretelling by the air.

AERO'METRY S. [from αηρ, Gr. and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, preſſion, elaſticity, rarefaction, condenſation, &c. See *Pneumatics*.

AERO'SCOPY, S. [αηρ, Gr. air, and σκοπεω, to look into] the obſervation of the air.

ÆRU'GINOUS, Adj. [from *aerugo*] reſembling or belonging to the ruſt of copper, Applied to colour; it is by ſome deſcribed as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GOS, S. [Lat.] ruſt, particularly that of copper; verdegreaſe.

ÆS USTUM, [Lat.] burnt or calcined copper] in Chemiſtry, made of thin plates of copper put into a crucible, with alternate layers of ſulphur and ſalt, and continued on a hot charcoal fire, till the ſulphur is conſumed.

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS, Part. [αισχυνομαι, aſhamed; this plant ſhrinking as if affected with that paſſion at the approach] in Botany, applied to thoſe plants called Senſative.

ÆSTIMA'TIO CAPITIS, [Lat. the eſtimation, or value ſet upon a perſon's head] a fine antiently ordained to be paid for offences according to the quality of the complainants.

AE'STIVAL Adj. [*æſtas*, Lat. ſummer] in Geography, belonging to the Summer iſlands.

AE'STUARY, S. [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] in Geography, an arm of the ſea, running a good way into the land. In Pharmacy, a vapour bath.

Æ'THER, S, [αιθηρ, Gr. from αιθειν, to burn or flame, Anaxagoras ſuppoſing it to be of the nature of fire] in Phyſics, a thin, ſubtile matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmoſphere, and expanded through all the regions of ſpace.

ÆTHE'RIAL, Adj. [*ætherius*, Lat.] ſomething which belongs to, or partakes of the nature of æther, *Ætherial* ſpace, or region, is that ſpace in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is ſuppoſed to be found; and, figuratively, is uſed for heavenly. *Ætherial* oil, in Chemiſtry, named likewiſe eſſential; is a fine ſubtile, eſſential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a ſpirit. The pure liquor, which riſes next after the ſpirit, in diſtilling turpentine, is termed the ætherial oil of turpentine.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, [compound word; it derives its name from its colour, which is black, and ſuppoſed to reſemble the complexion of the Æthiopians] in Pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quickſilver and flour of brimſtone, ground in a ſtone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quickſilver remain viſible. It is preſcribed as an ointment in the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

ÆTIO'LOGY, S. [Αιτιολια, Gr. from αιτια, Gr. a cauſe, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] in Medicine, a diſcourſe, explaining the cauſes of a diſeaſe.

ÆTI'TES, S. [of αετος, Gr. an eagle, from the vulgar opinion of its being found in an eagle's neſt] an oval incruſtated ſtone of a dark ruſſet colour, hollow within, and including another ſtone, which on ſhaking it, rattles; near Trevoux in France, they are very plenty.

ÆTNA, S. [from αιθω, of αιθειν, Gr. to burn, or אתון, Heb. a furnace] a burning mountain, the higheſt of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or, by contraction, *Mon-Gibello*, *i. e.* the Mount of Mounts; for the Saracens, when maſters of Sicily, called it *Gibel*; pronounced by the Germans *Gebel*, or *Gipſel*, the ſummit of a hill, ſo that the name *Monte*, Italian for a mount, ſeems, when joined to the Saracen, to denote both the great impreſſion its ravages made on their minds, and likewiſe to ſhew, that, in making a compound of two words in different languages, which imply the ſame thing, they were not very nice in their obſervation of analogy. Its aſcent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the ſide next Randazzo only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is about 100,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak, reſembling a ſugar-loaf. The bottom is planted with corn and ſugar-cane, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with ſnow all the year. Its moſt remarkable irruptions are thoſe of 1159, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1537, 1554, 1669, 1693, and its laſt conſiderable eruption 1753. Sometimes, as in 1536, 1537, and 1669, a dreadful ſtream of fire iſſues from it, like that of Veſuvius. The prodigious quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its erruptions, have occaſioned terrible devaſtation and calamities. During that of 1693, fifteen or ſixteen towns, eighteen eſtates, with men and cattle, beſides villages, and 93,000 ſouls, were deſtroyed.

AFA'R, Adv. [of *a* expletive, and *far* of *feor*, or *feorran* Sax. from *faran*, Sax. to go, *fære*, Iſl. and *var* and *verre*, Belg.] at a diſtance. Figuratively, foreign or ſtrange, in oppoſition to one's native country. Diſtance, in oppoſition to intimate friendſhip.

AFE'ARED, Part. [from *fear*] to be ſtruck with apprehenſions at the proſpect of ſome approaching evil, or ſome miſchievous or calamitous object; to be frighted; or afraid. "Hal "art thou not horribly *afear'd*". *Shakeſp.* Hen. IV. This word is now obſolete, Sedby being perhaps the laſt author in which it occurs. *Johnſon.*

AFFABI'LITY, S. [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] a quality which renders a perſon eaſy to be ſpoke to; including modeſty, good-nature, and condeſcenſion; generally applied to ſuperiors.

A'FFABLE, verbal Adj. [*affable*, F. *affabilis*, L.] eaſily to be ſpoken to, on account of complaiſance, good-nature, and condeſcenſion.

AF'FABLENESS, S. [from *affable* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. importing quality] courteouſneſs; civil, and complaiſant behaviour. See *Affability*.

AF'FABLY, Adv. [from *affable* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner] in an affable, courteous, and complaiſant manner.

AFFA'IR, S. [*affaire*, Fr] ſomething done, or to be done. Employment. "I was not born "for courts or great *affairs*." *Pope.* The concerns and tranſactions of a nation. Circumſtances, or the condition of a perſon. "His *affairs* are in very bad order." Buſineſs. "He neglects his own *affairs*." In a ludicrous ſenſe, joined with *little*, an intrigue. "He had a "*little* affair, with miſs ———."

To AFFE'CT, V. A. [*affecter*, Fr. of *affectus*, ſupine of *afficio*, Lat.] to produce an effect, to cauſe, uſed with the particle *with*. "*Affect* "the earth *with* cold." *Milt.* To act upon. To influence. To excite, ſtir up, or work upon the paſſions. To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to perſons. To have a tendency to aſſume; to tend to. To be fond of, or long for. "To tell us women what we moſt "*affect*." *Dryd.* To aſſume a character not real, or natural; and to ſupport it in an aukward manner.

AFFECTA'TION, S. [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful, or hypocritical aſſuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

AFFE'CTED, Part. [*affectus*. See *Affect*] having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of. Diſpoſed, with the word *ill*. "No "marvel then if he were *ill affected*." Perſonated, and appearing unnatural. "Theſe antic, liſping, and *affected* phantaſies." *Rom. and Juliet.* Applied to perſons, full of affectation. "An *affected* lady." *John.*

AFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. [from *affectedly*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner] in a manner, which has more of appearance than reality; pretendedly.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, [from *affected* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. implying a quality conſidered in the abſtract] the quality of aſſuming an unnatural or falſe appearance. Diſtinguiſhed from hypocriſy by its object, that being religion and this politeneſs, grandeur, learning, *&c.*

AFFE'CTION, S. [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.] ſtate of being affected, or wrought upon by any cauſe. Paſſions in general. Love, fondneſs, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a deſire of obtaining. "Set your *affections* on things above." *Col.* iii. 2. In Painting, the repreſentation of any paſſion, whereby they appear to be animated, and ſwell to the ſight. In Logic, an attribute peculiar to ſome ſubject, and ariſing from the very idea or eſſence of it; ſtiled by the ſchoolmen, *proprium quarto modo*. Affections of body, in Phyſics, are certain modifications, occaſioned by motion. In Medicine, it implies a morbid, or preternatural ſtate of the

the body, or ſome of its parts. "An hypo-"chondriacal *affection*." *Chamb.*

AFFE'CTIONATE, Adj. [*affectioné*, Fr.] zealous, or a ſtrong and longing deſire; warm. Strongly inclined, or diſpoſed to. Fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, Adj. [from *affectionate* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. ſignifying like, or manner] in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, S. [from *affectionate* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth, implying abſtraction] the quality or ſtate of exerciſing the ſocial, benevolent, kind, and endearing paſſions.

AFFE'CTIONED, Adj. [from *affection*] full of affectation, conceited, affected. "An *af-*"*fectioned* aſs that cons ſtate without book." *Shakeſp.* Twelfth Night. Exerciſing the paſſions in a general ſenſe. "Be kindly *affec-*"*tioned* one to another." *Rom.* xii. 10.

AFFE'CTIVE, Adj. [from *affect*] that which acts upon, or excites a diſagreeable or painful ſenſation. "Ungrateful or *affective* "ſentiments." *Rogers.*

To AFFE'RE, V. A. [*affier*, Fr.] in Law, to confirm.

AFFE'RORS, or AFFEE'RORS, [*affirour*, Fr.] in Law, perſons appointed to tax, aſſeſs, and confirm, ſuch fines as are ſet in inferior courts; in court leets to ſettle the fines of thoſe that are guilty of faults, which have no expreſs penalty aſſigned by ſtatute; in courts baron to moderate amerciaments; they are to affirm on oath what penalty they think ought to be inflicted upon offenders. 25 Edw. III. c. 7. 9 H. III. c. 14.

AFFETUO'SO, Adj. [Ital. tender or affecting] in Muſic, implies that the ſtrain or air ſhould be played ſlow, and in ſuch a manner, as to melt and touch with pity.

AFFI'ANCE, [*affiance*, Fr. from *affier*] to confirm one's own by plighting of faith; betrothing. Figuratively, truſt, or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows perſons make each other. "Ah! what's more dangerous "than this fond *affiance*." *Shakeſp.* Hen. VI. Firm truſt, and unſhaken reliance.

To AFFI'ANCE, V. A. [*affiancer*, Fr.] to bind one's ſelf to marry. Figuratively, confident, or ſecure. "*Affianced* in my faith" *Pope.*

AFFIDA'TO DOMINORUM, [Lat. the oath of the lords] in Law, an oath taken by the lords in parliament.

AFFIDA'VIT, S. [Lat. he hath made oath] an oath in writing, ſworn before an authoriſed perſon; which contains the time, reſidence, and addition of the perſon who makes it.

AFFI'ED, Part. [from *affier*, Fr. or *affido*, Lat.] joined by contract, affianced; betrothed. "Be we *affied*." *Shakeſp.*

AFFILIA'TION, S. [from *ad* to, and *filius*, Lat. a ſon] adoption, or the making a ſon.

AFFI'NED, Part. [*affines*, Lat.] joined by affinity, or marriage to another; related to. "If partially *affined*." *Shakeſp.* Othello.

AFFI'NITY, S. [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.] relation by marriage; in oppoſition to that which is by blood. Uſed with the particles *to* or *with* before the perſon by whom the relation is contracted. "Solomon made *affinity* with "Pharaoh." 1 *Kings*, iii. 1. Connexion, reſemblance to; applied to things.

To AFFI'RM, V. N. [*affirmo*, Lat.] to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to aſſert; to tell confidently; oppoſed to deny. Uſed neuterly, to rectify, approve, eſtabliſh, or confirm a law, in oppoſition to repeal.

AFFI'RMABLE, Adj. [from *affirm* and *abal*, Sax. power, or poſſibility] that which may be affirmed, or aſſerted.

AFFI'RMANCE, S. [in Law] confirmation; oppoſed to repeal. "In *affirmance* of "Common Law." *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT, S. [*affirmans*, Lat.] the perſon who affirms, or makes a poſitive declaration.

AFFIRMA'TION, S. [*affirmatio*, Lat.] the act of ſtrengthening or ſupporting any opinion; confirmation. Aſſertion; or tenaciouſneſs of any thing or poſition aſſerted. Confirmation, in oppoſition to repeal. In Grammar, what is otherwiſe called a verb, becauſe it expreſſes what we affirm or aſſert of any ſubject. Thus "Pitt *endeareth*." *Endeareth* is an *affirmation*, becauſe it aſſerts, or affirms the quality of *endearing* to be in *Pitt*. In a legal ſenſe, the method by law allowed to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, inſtead of an oath, which they hold to be inconſiſtent with Chriſt's command; "*Swear* "not at all." If they make a falſe affirmation, they are ſubject to the penalties of perjury: but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public occaſions; for in criminal caſes their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

AFFI'RMATIVE, Adj. [from *affirm*] that which poſitively affirms or aſſerts a thing, in oppoſition to negative. Applied to perſons, poſitive; obſtinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. Affirmative in Algebra, applied to quantities, are thoſe which expreſs a real magnitude, in oppoſition to thoſe which are negative, or leſs than nothing. Affirmative ſign in Algebra, is that which ſhews that the quantity, it is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFI'RMATIVELY, Adv. [from *affirmative* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner] in an affirmative or poſitive manner, in oppoſition to negative. "Concluding not "only *affirmatively*, but *negatively*." *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER, S. [from *affirm* and *er* implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. or *war*, Sax. a man] that perſon who aſſerts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative ſide of a queſtion in a diſpute.

To AFFI'X, V. A. [*affixum*, ſupine of *affigo*, Lat.] to be fixed or united to. "Deter-

"mined

" mined ideas, with names *affixed* to them." *Locke.* To connect with, to ſubjoin, to eſtabliſh.

AFFI'X, S. [*affixum*, Lat.] in Grammar, ſome letter or ſentence joined to a word. " In " the Hebrew language the noun has its *affix*." *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION, S. [from *affix*] the art of affixing, or ſtate of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLA'TUS, S. [Lat.] divine inſpiration. In Phyſic, a vapour, or blaſt, which is prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLIC'T, V. A. [*afflictum*, ſupine of *affligo*, Lat.] to uſe with ſuch barbarity as may occaſion a deep ſorrow. To mortify, or practiſe all the duties of ſincere repentance. To puniſh. To be in adverſity, or involved in temporal unhappineſs.

AFFLI'CTEDNESS, S. [from *afflicted* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. ſignifying quality or ſtate] the ſtate of affliction, or of a perſon afflicted.

AFFLI'CTION, S. [*affictio*, Lat.] that which cauſes a ſenſation of pain; a very diſagreeable circumſtance; calamity. " All *af-* " *fliction* is naturally grievous." *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTIVE, Adj. [from *afflict*] that which occaſions torment, miſery, or a ſenſation of pain on account of its diſagreeableneſs; that which concerns; ſorrow.

AFFLUENCE, S. [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow] in its primary ſenſe, the flowing to any place; reſort, or concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively. Abundance of wealth; plenty. " Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content." *Pope.*

AF'FLUENCY, S. the ſame with *Affluence*, which is moſt uſed.

AF'FLUENT, Part. [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, flowing to any part, " The *affluent* blood." *Harvey.* In its ſecondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy. " Loaded and bleſt with all " the *affluent* ſtore." *Prior.*

AFF'LUENTNESS, S. [from *affluent*. and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. importing abſtraction] the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniences of life.

AFFLU'X, S. [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows. " It muſt be by new *affluxes* to London." *Graunt.*

To AFFORD, V. A. [from *ferdern*, or *fordern*, Teut. or *vorderen*, Belg. to promote, or aſſiſt] to yield or produce. " The ſoil " *affords* grain." To ſupply, cauſe, or grant. To be able to ſell, without looſing.

To AFFO'REST, V. A. [*afforeſtare*, law Lat.] to turn ground into a foreſt. " He " *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes." *Davie.*

AFFO'RESTING, S. [*afforeſtatio*, See *Afforeſt*] the act of turning lands into foreſts. " William the Conqueror and his ſucceſſors " continued *afforeſting* the lands of his ſub- " jects, inſomuch that they were obliged to " ſue for relief in order to put a ſtop to it." *Chamb.*

To AFFRANCHI'SE, V. A. [*affranchir*, Fr.] to make free.

AFFRA'ID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a preſent object which may endanger our ſafety, or by the proſpect of a diſtant, or future evil. It is generally ſpelt with a ſingle *f*; but this is more conſiſtent with analogy.

To AFFRA'Y, V. A. [from *affrayer*, Fr. of *afrayer*, Latin, from *à froid* cold, or chilly, the blood of people thus affected being ſuppoſed to be chilled] to ſtrike with terror or fear; to fright. " Or when the flying heavens he " would *affray*." *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRAYMENT, S. [ſee *To Affray*] in Law, formerly an affright cauſed to one or more, by perſons appearing in unuſual armour, 2 Ed. III. c. 3. At preſent, a ſkirmiſh or fighting, wherein ſome blow is given, or ſome weapon drawn. It differs from an aſſault, as this is a public, but that a perſonal wrong.

AFFREI'GHTMENT, S. [from *fret*. Fr.] in Law, the freight of a ſhip. See *Freight*.

AFFRI'CTION, S. [*affrictio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *frico*, to rub] the act of rubbing two bodies together, or one thing on another. Friction is the word now in uſe.

To AFFRIGHT, V. A. [from *a* expletive, and *freight* of *fribtan*, Sax. to fear; *fryet*, Dan. of *fryeter*, to dread; all which ſeem to be borrowed from φριτλο, Gr. to be ſtruck with horror] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of ſomething dangerous and miſchievous, ſomething that can deprive us of pleaſure, or affect us with pain; and that the impreſſion of this paſſion is ſudden. To intimidate, diſhearten, and be deprived of every ſparkle of courage.

AFFRI'GHT, S. [from to *affright*, terror, fear, denoting a ſudden impreſſion, in oppoſition to fear, which implies a long continuance. " In fear and ſad *affright*." *Fairy Q.* The object which excites, or cauſes the paſſion of fear.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, Adj. [from *affright*, and *full*, Sax. and Teut.] abounding in ſuch qualities as may cauſe fear.

To AFFRO'NT, V. A. [the *o* is pronounced like an *u* ſhort, as *affrúnt*, from *affronter*, Fr. of *ad* to, and *frontem*, Lat. the forehead or face] In its primary ſignification, to meet face to face, to confront. " We have " ſent for Hamlet hither—That he may here " —*Affront* Ophelia." To meet, to encounter. To meet like an enemy, alluding to the oppoſition of the fronts of two armies approaching each other to engage. " And with " their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light." *Par. Loſt.* Theſe ſenſes are now grown obſolete. Figuratively, to injure a perſon before his face, including in it the ſecondary ideas of contempt, diſdain, and entire neglect of decorum; " Dared *to affront* the wife of Aurelius." *Addiſ.*

AFFRO'NT, S. [*affront*, Fr. *affronto*, Ital. ſee the verb] an inſult, or injury offered to the

the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeneſs. Indecent behaviour, outrage.

AFFRON'TER, S. [from *affront*, and *er* implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man. See *Affront*] the perſon who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, Part. [from *affront*] that which occaſions or cauſes an affront.

AFFRO'NTIVE, Adj. [from *affront*] that which may give offence.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, S. [from *affrontive*, and *neſs* of NS. Goth. implying quality in the abſtract] a quality of giving, or offering affronts.

AFFU'SION, S. [*affuſio*, Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

To AFFY, V. A. [*affier*, Fr.] to oblige one's ſelf by contract, to marry; to betroth. Neuterly it implies to place confidence in; alluding to that which is the effect of betrothing. "I do *affy*.—In thy uprightneſs and integrity." *Shakeſp.* Tit. and Andronicus.

AFIE'LD Adv. [from *a* to, and *field*, of *feld*, Sax. and Teut. or *feuld* Hung.] to the field, "*Afield* I went amidſt the morning dew." *Guy.*

AFLA'T, Adv. [from *a* and *flat*, ſee *Flat*] level with the ground. "Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground." *Bac.* This word is now ſuperſeded by *Flat*.

AFLO'AT, Adv. [from *a*, and *float* from *flotter*, Fr. to ſwim on the ſurface of the water] borne up by the water; floating. "On "ſuch a full ſea are we now *afloat*." *Shakeſp.* Jul. Cæſ. Figuratively, fluctuating.

AFO'OT, Adv. [from *a* and *foot*] walking, in oppoſition to riding. "Come *afoot* thither." *Hamlet.* Figuratively, in agitation; commenced. "When thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*." *Idem.*

AFO'RE, Prep. [from *a* and *fore*, of *fcran*, Sax. See *Before*] nearer in place, in oppoſition to behind. "I ſhall be there *afore* you." *Shakeſp.* Lear.

AFO'RE, Adv. [from *a* and *fore*, Sax. *for* Dan. *vor* Belg.] applied to time, that which is paſt; prior or antecedent to a thing mentioned. "I wrote *afore* in few words" *Epheſ.* iii. 3.

AFO'REGO'ING, Part. [compounded of *afore* and *going*] that which precedes any thing in order, or motion.

AFOR'E-HAND, Adv. [compounded of *afore* and *hand*, from the Sax. termination *an*, which implies order, or place, as *æt-next-an*, next in order or place, *behind an*, after another in order or place] previous; or before an event in the order of time; "She is come *afore*-"*hand* to anoint my body." *Matth.* xiv. 8.

AFO'RE-ME'NTIONED, Part. [compounded of *afore* and *mentioned*] ſomething taken notice of in a former part of a book or diſcourſe.

AFORE NAMED, Part. [compounded of *afore* and *named*] that which has been mentioned in a former part of a work or diſcourſe.

AFO'RE-SA'ID, Part. [from *afore* and *ſaid*] that which has been ſaid or mentioned prior to the time and place in which it is referred to.

AFO'RE TIME, Adv. [from *afore* and *time*] in times paſt, or thoſe which have preceded that in which they are referred to, "Whatſoever was written *aforetime*." *Rom.* xv. 4.

AFRA'ID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr. and ſhould therefore be written with a double *f*, as obſerved in *affraid*.] See *Affraid*.

AFRE'SH, Adv. [from *a* and *freſh*, of *ferſch*, Sax. *friſch*, Belg. whence *frais*, Fr. new] a-new; again; a ſecond time. "They "crucify the ſon of God *afreſh*." *Heb.* vi. 6.

AFRO'NT, Adv. [*à front*, Fr. to the face] in the front. See *Affront*.

A'FRICA, S. [Αφρικη, Gr. from *a*, Gr. negative, and φρικη, Gr. cold] one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by the main ocean. It extends from the 35th degree S. to the 37th N. latitude; being from N. to S. 72 degrees, or about 4320 miles; from E. to W. it reaches from 17 W. to 60 E. or 77 degrees of longitude, *i. e.* 4620 miles. Its ſituation for commerce is preferable to either of the other quarters of the world; as it ſtands in the center, and has a nearer communication with Europe, Aſia, and America, than any other quarter with reſpect to the others. It is furniſhed with the greateſt and moſt convenient navigable rivers; is populous beyond credibility; its ſoil is fruitful, and produces corn, in abundance. Gums, ivory, wax, civet, and oſtrich feathers are in ſuch quantities, that they never can be exhauſted by the hand of profuſion. They have very rich mines of copper; and as for gold and ſilver, there is no country in the world that can produce more. The Nubian geographer tells us, that the king of Guinea has a maſs of gold, of thirty pounds weight, which was naturally produced in the mines, and is completely tough and malleable, without ever having been refined, or melted. The trade with Africa, in its preſent ſtate, is of as great advantage as any we carry on, as it is almoſt all profit; the firſt coſt being ſome of our own manufactures, for which we have in return gold, teeth, wax, and negroes. The laſt article are the hands by which our plantations are improved, and ſuch quantities of ſugar, tobacco, cotton, &c. raiſed, which employ a great quantity of ſhipping, become a nurſery for ſailors, an encouragement for manufactories, the ſource of wealth and power to this kingdom, and the means of its being able, at preſent, to give laws to the whole world. We owe the extenſion of this valuable trade, to one Mr. Thomas Cumings, a quaker, who projected the taking of Goree and Senegal, and by that means has opened a ſource of wealth, till then unknown; but at preſent ſenſibly felt by almoſt every individual in this nation.

AF'TER, Prep. [from *after*, Sax. *afar* or *afarub*, Goth. *ehre*, Arm. *abar*, Per.] it is

applied

applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that ſomething had been done before. Joined with verbs, it has a reference to time, with ſucceeding or following. "On "ſecond ſabbath *after* the firſt." *Luke* vi. 1. Applied to place, behind, or following. "That "he might bear it *after* Jeſus." Luke xxiii. 26. Concerning. "Thou enquireſt *after* my "iniquity." Job. x. 6. According to; agreeable to, in imitation of. "*After* the oriental "manner." *Pope.*

AF'TER, Adv. [it is diſtinguiſhed from the preposition, becauſe it has a relation to that which goes before it; but not to the ſentence which follows it] ſucceeding or following in time. "The law which was 430 years *af-* "*ter*." *Gal.* iii. 17. Second or following in place, in oppoſition to *before*. "Let him "draw thee *after*." *Shakeſp.* Lear.

A'FTER-ACCEPTATION, S. [from *after* and *acceptation*] a ſignification, which was not firſt admitted; but adopted in proceſs of time. "The church's *after-acceptation*." *Dryd.*

A'FTER-AGES, S. [from *after* and *ages*] ages which are to come, or future. "What "an opinion will *after-ages* entertain." *Addiſ.*

A'FTER-ALL, taking every thing into conſideration; in fine; notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid; at laſt. "*After-all*, if "they have any merit." *Pope.*

A'FTER-BIRTH, S. [from *after* and *birth*] in Midwifry, the coat, membrane, or caſe wherein the fœtus, or child, is incloſed in the womb, called the ſecundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child. See *Heam.*

A'FTER-CLAP, S. [from *after* and *clap*, of *clap*, Brit. a ſtroke] ſome unexpected incident after an affair is ſuppoſed to be ended. "For fear of *after-claps*." *Spenſer.* It is uſed in an ill ſenſe, but ſeems a low expreſſion.

A'FTER-COST, S. [from *after* and *coſt*] expences which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finiſhed. "Leſt, your *af-* "*ter-coſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful." *Mortimer.*

A'FTER-CROP, S. [from *after* and *crop*] the ſecond crop or produce of a ground in one year.

To A'FTER-EYE, V. A. [from *after* and *eye*] to purſue with one's eye; to keep in view. "Left to *after-eye* him." *Shakeſp.*

A'FTER-GAME, S. [from *after* and *game*] an expedient after the original plan or firſt attempt has miſcarried. — "Still there remains "an *after-game* to play." *Addiſ.* Cato.

A'FTER-HOURS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, from *after* and *hours*] the hours which ſucceed or follow any action. "That *after-* "*hours* with ſorrow chide us not." *Rom. and Juliet.*

AF'TER-NOON, S. [from *after* and *noon*] that ſpace, or interval, which is from twelve at noon to the evening. "On dice and drink, "and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon*." *Dryd.* Figuratively, in the decline, "Even in the "*afternoon* of her beſt days." *Shak. Richt. III.*

A'FTER-PA'INS, S. [never uſed in the ſingular, from *after* and *pains*] In Midwifry, thoſe pains which are felt in the loins, groin, *&c.* after delivery, proceeding from a diſtenſion of the ligaments of the uterus.

A'FTER-PART, S. [from *after* and *part*] the decline or latter part. "In the *after-part* "reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take "place." *Locke.*

A'FFER-PROOF, S. [from *after* and *proof*] evidence, following that which has been produced. "Under the expectation of his *after-* "*proof*." *Wotton.*

A'FTER-TASTE, S. [from *after* and *taſte*] that taſte which is perceived by the organs of ſenſation after, which was not ſenſible during the act of drinking.

A'FTER-THOUGHT, S. [from *after* and *thought*] an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought ariſing after the finiſhing of a thing: not properly uſed for ſecond thought, as that is generally taken in a good ſenſe, but this in a bad one. Repentance. "Expence, and "*after*-thought, and idle care." *Dryd.*

A'FTER-TIMES, S. [from *after* and *times*. Seldom uſed in the ſingular] future ages; in time to come. "In *after-times* ſhall not hold "the world in awe." *Dryd.*

A'FTERWARD, or A'FTERWARDS, Adv. [from *after* and *weard*, Sax. of *wairth*, or *wairths*, Goth.] in ſucceeding, or future time, referring to ſomething which preceded, and which it is ſuppoſed to follow. "Pre-"pare thy work, and *afterward* build thy "houſe." Prov. xxiv. 27.

A'FTER-WIT, S. [from *after* and *wit*] an unſeaſonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late, "*After-wit* comes too "late." *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH, S. [from *after* and *wrath*] anger, when the provocation ſeems paſt. "T'excuſe their *after-wrath*."

A'GA, S. [Arab. *lord*] a title uſed among the Mogols and Turks, for a commander.

AGAI'N, Adv. [*agen*, Sax. *igien*, Dan. of *æc*, Sax. one more, and *æne*, Sax. one, according to Skinner] a ſecond time, implying the repetition of the ſame action. "I will not "*again* curſe, nor *again* ſmite." *Gen.* viii. 21. At the beginning of a ſentence, it imports an addition to what has been ſaid before. "*Again* I will be to him a father." *Heb.* i. 5. On the other hand, denoting a correſpondence or reciprocation of action. "His fortune "worked upon his nature, and his nature "*again* upon his fortune." *Johnſ.* Dict. After *aſk*, a return of a thing given. "I did "never aſk it you *again*." *Shakeſp.* King John. Return, by way of recompence; or reimburſement. "That he hath given, he "will pay *again*." Prov. xix. 27. After *much*, or words implying dimenſion, a repetition of the ſame quantity which preceded. "As large and as *deep again* as ours." *Dryd.* "Want as *much again* to manage it." *Pope.*

When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. "It muſt be repeated *again* and *again*."

AGA'INST, Prep. [*agen, ongean*, Sax. *gegen*, Teut.] uſed of perſons in oppoſition, alluding to the poſition of two armies ready to attack each other. "He that is not with me, "is *againſt* me." *Matth.* xii. 30. After *ſpeak*, to be repreſented in a bad light. "This "ſect is every where ſpoken *againſt*." *Acts* xxviii. 22. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another. "Trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* "the ſtream." *Bac.* Cloſe to, joining, or contiguous. "The picture hangs *againſt* the "wall." Immediately preceding; previous to, or near. "*Againſt* that ſeaſon comes." *Shakeſp.* Ham.

AGA'LLOCHUM, S. a ſpecies of aloes wood, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſpotted with various colours, odoriferous, and acrimonius to the taſte; it yields abundance of ſap when put on the fire, which is, by French phyſicians, reckoned a very powerful cardiac. See *Aloes*.

A'GAPE', S. [from αγαπη, Gr. love] love feaſts, exerciſed by the primitive Chriſtians; originally of ſuch ſervice, that they cauſed the admiration of the Heathens, but being attended with ſome incidents which are better gueſſed at, than mentioned, the whole was at length diſuſed.

AGA'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *gape*, from *gape*, Iſl. *glapan*, Sax. *gaepen*, Belg. to ſet any thing, and particularly the mouth, wide open] a ſtupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expreſſed by the ignorant, with open mouths. "The whole croud ſtood *agape*." *Spect.* No. 572.

AGA'RIC, S. [*agaricus*, Lat.] in Botany, an excreſcence growing in the ſhape of a muſhroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch-tree eſpecially. Thoſe who would ſee its merits diſcuſſed with candour, and eſtabliſhed by experiments, need only peruſe, A treatiſe on the Agaric of the Oak, by Mr. Neal, ſurgeon to one of our London hoſpitals, a gentleman of eminent abilities in his profeſſion. Mineral Agaric, is a kind of ſtone found in the clefts of rocks in Germany; when it is firſt found, it is white, and of the conſiſtence of curdled milk; whence it is called *lac lunæ*, or milk of the moon; *lithomagra*, or marrow-ſtone; by drying, it becomes brittle, and reſembles the natural Agaric, on which account it has received its name.

AGA'ST, Adv. [from *a* and *gaſt*, a ſpectre, *i. e.* terrified as if one had ſeen a ſpectre or ghoſt, according to Skinner: but is it not more natural to derive it from αγαζομαι, Gr. to look upon with amaze] with all the ſigns of a perſon who is terrified at the ſight of ſome dreadful object. "With ſhudd'ring horrour "pale, and eyes *agaſt*." *Par. Loſt.*

A'GATE, S. [*agate*, Fr. *agat*, Belg. of αχατης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the flint kind, much harder than jaſper, and receives a better poliſh. Its colours are various, and in ſome of them repreſent ſuch figures as are very ſurpriſing. *Agate*, likewiſe, among the gold Wire-drawers, is the inſtrument they make uſe of in burniſhing, and derives its name from the agate ſtone, which is in the middle, and forms the moſt conſiderable part of it.

A'GATY, Adj. [from *agate*] partaking of the nature of Agate. "An *agaty* flint." *Woodw.*

AGA'VE, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the common American aloe. This is the 390th genus of Linnæus, who has ſeparated it from the aloe, among which they were claſſed before, becauſe the ſtamina and ſtyle in their flowers are extended much longer than the corolla, and they reſt upon the germen.

AGA'ZED, Part. [from *agaze*] ſtruck with a ſudden terror; terrified to ſtupidity. "All "the whole army ſtood *agazed* at him." *Shakeſp.* Hen. VI.

AGE, S. [from *age*, Fr. *atha*, Sax. or *æ*, Run. and Dan. always] any limited part of duration, or time, applied both to perſons and things. "His life being ſeven *ages*." *Shakeſ.* The number of years of which a perſon's life conſiſts; the period of his exiſtence. "The "whole *age* of Jacob was 147 years." *Gen.* xlvii. 28. The advanced part of a long life; that ſtate of life wherein a perſon has ſeen a great number of years, in oppoſition to youth. The ſpace of 100 years. In Horſemanſhip, the method of diſtinguiſhing how many years the horſe is old from his teeth, hoofs, coat, tail, and eyes. In Hunting, is in a hart diſcovered by the furniture of his head. In Aſtronomy, applied to the moon, it is the number of days elapſed ſince the laſt conjunction, or full moon, ſtiled her quarter. In Chronology, a certain period of years paſſed ſince the creation. This by ſome is reduced to three portions; *viz.* the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moſes; the age of the Jewiſh law, from Moſes to Chriſt; and the age of grace, from thence to the preſent glorious year 1760. Others divide this grand period into ſix ages; the 1ſt, from the creation to the deluge, contains 1656 years. 2d, From thence to Abraham's entering the promiſed land, 426 years. 3d, To the deliverance from Egypt, 430. 4th, To the foundation of Solomon's temple, 467. 5th, To the foundation of the temple in the Babyloniſh captivity, 424. And the 6th, From the Babyloniſh captivity to the birth of Chriſt, including 484 years. The poets divide the world into four ages; called the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron age. Age in Law, is that time of life at which a perſon is qualified to aſſume and exerciſe certain offices of ſociety, which before he was, for want of years, incapable of. The age of twenty-one is the full age, when a man or woman may contract and manage for themſelves with reſpect to their eſtates.

A'GED, Adj. [from *age*] that which has lived a long courſe, or ſeries of years, generally applied to animals. "The grey headed and

"very

"very *aged* men." *Job.* xv. 20. Figuratively, that which has ſtood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things. "Of the *aged* oaks." *Stillingf.*

A'GEDLY, Adv. [from *aged*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. like, or manner] after the manner of a perſon advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

AGE'N, Ad. [*agen*, Sax.] a repetition of the ſame deed; ſomething by way of reply to what had been ſaid. "Thus her ſon reply'd "*agen*." *Dryd.* This is the true ſpelling, though now uſed only by poets for the ſake of rhime. See *Again.*

AGEMO'GLANS, AZAMO'GLANS, S. [from אגם *agem*, Arab. a barbarian, and עגלן, Arab. a child] children of tribute, taken every third year by the grand ſignior's officers, from thoſe Chriſtians whom he tolerates in his dominions; they always claim one in three, which are generally choſen for their beauty and vivacity: As ſoon as ſeized on, they are conveyed to Gallipoli or Conſtantinople, circumciſed, inſtructed in the Mahomedan religion, taught the Turkiſh language and military diſcipline, and placed among the troops called the Janniſaries. Such as are not fit for the army, are employed in the loweſt and moſt ſervile offices in the ſeraglio.

A'GENCY, S. from *agent*] the quality of acting; action; the ſtate of being in, or exerting action. "The ſuperintendence and "*agency* of Providence." *Woodw.*

AGENHI'NE, S. [from *agen*, Sax. *eygen*, Teut. one's own, and *hine*, a ſervant] in Law, a gueſt at an inn, who after threee night's continuance therein, is deemed one of the family.

A'GENT, Part. [from *agens*, Lat. part. of *ago*, to act] that which acts, or is active, in oppoſition to patient, or paſſive. "The force "of imagination upon the body *agent*." *Bac.* Nat. Hiſt.

A'GENT, S. [*agens*, Lat.] a being indued with the power of action. "A miracle is a "work exceeding the power of any created "*agent*." *South.* In Phyſic, that which is endued with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by ſuch action. The ſchools divide agents into natural, or free. Natural, are thoſe which are determined by the great author of nature to one ſort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. A free *agent* is, that which may do or not do any action, and has the conſcious perception that his actions are cauſed by his own will, without any external neceſſity, or determination whatever. If there were no free *agents*, all would be mere mechaniſm, and the beſt and nobleſt part of nature would be cut off: There would be no creatures capable of gratitude or reaſonable obedience to the Deity. In Commerce, an *agent*, is a perſon intruſted with tranſacting buſineſs for another at a diſtance, or the negociation of the affairs of a ſtate or corporation. Likewiſe, the perſon who takes care of the affairs of a prince at a foreign court, a ſort of under-ambaſſador, from whom he is diſtinguiſhed, as not making a public entry, not aſſuming the character of the king's repreſentative, and not endued with ſo ample a power.

A'GENT and PA'TIENT, [in Law] is a perſon who does or gives ſomething to himſelf, being, both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done. Thus, a creditor, being left executor, he may retain ſo much of the eſtate of the deceaſed, as will pay his debt, and by that means become both *agent* and *patient*, *i. e.* the party to whom the debt is due, and the perſon who pays it.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*agglomero*, Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. N. to cluſter together, applied to the ſwarming of bees. Figuratively, to ſtick together ſo as to compoſe one maſs. "The hard *agglomerating* ſalts." *Themſ.*

AGGLU'TINANTS, S. [*agglutinans*, from *ad* to, and *gluten*, glue] in its primary ſignification, thoſe ſubſtances which have a quality of glueing, or ſticking any bodies together. In Phyſic, ſtrengthening medicines, which adhering to the ſolids in the human body, recruit, and ſupply what is waſted in the animal action.

To AGGLU'TINATE, V. A. [ſee *Agglutinants*] to unite one part to another, as it were, with glue; to make one part ſtick to another. "*Agglutinating* to thoſe parts." *Harvey.* Uſed with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, S. [from *agglutinate*] in its primary ſignification, to join two bodies faſt together. "The occaſion of its "not healing by *agglutination*." *Wiſem.* Surg.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. [from *agglutinate*] in Medicine, that which has the power of thickening the animal juices, ſo as to render them fit for nouriſhing.

To AGGRANDI'ZE, V. A. [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or make conſiderable by the addition of poſts and penſions. "Only to "*aggrandize* covetous churchmen." To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and ſentiments of the mind.

AGGRANDI'ZEMENT, S. [from *aggrandize*] the act of promoting to a high place in a ſtate; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a perſon; it includes in it a precedent baſeneſs, and carries the ſecondary idea of ſomething ſelfiſh.

AGGRANDI'ZER, S. [from *aggrandize* and *er*, implying agency, from *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax] the perſon, who confers honour and riches on another, or one who makes great.

To AGGRA'TE, V. A. [of *aggratare*, Ital. *gratus*, Lat.] to ingratiate one's ſelf; to gain the eſteem of a perſon; applied to the addreſſes of a ſuitor to the object of his love. "Each one ſought his lady to *aggrate*." *Fairy Queen.*

To AGGRA'VATE, [*aggravatum*, ſupine of

of *aggravo*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy] to increaſe the weight of a thing; in its primary ſenſe. In its ſecondary or figurative ſenſe; to add to the enormity, applied to crimes. "*Aggravating* crimes encreaſe their "fears." *Dryd.* To heighten, or render more painful, applied to puniſhment. "To "*aggravate*—Their penance." *Milton.*

AGGRAVA'TION, S. [from *aggravate*] the act of making worſe, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumſtance which heightens the guilt of any crime, *&c.*

AGGRE'GATE, Adj. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage, or collection of the particles into one maſs. "*Aggregate* forms of particu-"lar things." *Ray.*

AGGRE'GATE, S. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage formed of ſeveral particulars. The ſum total, or reſult of ſeveral things added together.

To AGGRE'GATE, V. A. [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together ſeveral particulars into one ſum, or ſeveral parcels or particles into one maſs. "The *aggregated* ſoil." *Par. Loſt.*

AGGREGA'TION, S. [from *aggregatio*, Lat.] a whole made up of ſeveral parts added together. In Arithmetic, the ſum total, formed by the addition of ſeveral units together. In Phyſics, an aſſemblage of ſeveral things, which have no natural connection with each other, into one whole, as a maſs of ruins. Figuratively, the joining, enrolling, or admitting to a ſociety. "An *aggregation* of ſeveral doctors "to the faculty of laws."

To AGGRE'SS, V. A. [from *aggreſſum*, ſupine of *aggredior*, Lat. to attack, to ſet upon] to commit the firſt act of hoſtility; to make the firſt attack; to occaſion, or begin a quarrel; including the idea of blame with regard to the agent. "To turn the war and tell, *aggreſ-"ſing* France,— How Britain's ſons, and Bri-"tain's friends can fight."

AGGRE'SSION, S. [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, either with reſpect to private perſons or kingdoms, by being guilty of the firſt attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, S. [See *Aggreſs*] the perſon who commits the firſt act of hoſtility or injury. "We are in danger already of appear-"ing the firſt *aggreſſors*." *Swift.* †† With due deference to ſo great a genius, let it be obſerved, that the word *firſt* is uſed very improperly in this ſentence, it being included in the word *aggreſſor* itſelf.

AGGRIE'VANCE, S. [See *Aggrieve*] an action which cauſes pain, or uneaſineſs in the perſon to whom it is done, and includes in it the ſecondary idea of injury, or ſomething undeſerved.

To AGGRIE'VE, V. [from *ag*, for, *ad*, to, and *grieve*, formerly wrote *greive* from *grever*, Fr. to vex, of *gravis*, Lat. grievous] to do or ſay ſomething which ſhall make a perſon uneaſy. "Which yet *aggrieves* my heart." *Spencer.* To offer an injury, which ſhall occaſion vexation. *N. B.* In all theſe ſenſes, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from their diſagreeableneſs, or the inconvenience to which they ſubject the perſon who endures them.

To AGRO'UP, V. A. [*agroppare*, Ital.] in Painting, to join or introduce ſeveral figures in one piece. "Bodies of divers natures, which "are *agrouped* (or combined) together, are a-"greeable and pleaſant to the ſight." *Dryd.* Dufreſn.

AGHA'ST, Adv. [from *αγαζομαι*, Gr. to be aſtoniſhed; but according to Skinner, from *a* and *ghaſt*, Sax. and Goth. a ſpectre, or apparition or ghoſt; becauſe they who ſee thoſe ſights are affected with this paſſion] all the ſigns of a perſon terrified by an apparition like one who had ſeen a ghoſt. "With "dreary drooping eyne looked up like one "*aghaſt*." *Spencer.* Elegantly applied to inanimate things, as in the following ſentence to the earth at the reſurrection. "The aged "earth *aghaſt*.—Shall from the ſurface to the "center quake." *Mil.* Chr. Nat.

AGI'LD, Part. [*agild*, Sax. from *a* negative, and *gild*, Sax. a fine, or a price ſet on a perſon's life, from *gildan*, Sax. to pay] free from penalty, or not ſubject to the cuſtomary fines and taxes. Skinner ſays it is applied to outlaws, for whoſe death no compenſation need be made.

A'GILE, Adj. [of *agile*, Fr. *ágiles*, Lat.] active; acting with great ſpeed and readineſs; nimble. "Forwarned ſtruck his *agile* heels." *Shakeſp.* Hen. IV. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in oppoſition to ſlow, and ſtupid.

A'GILENESS, S. [from *agile* and *neſs*, of NS. Goth. implying an abſtract quality] the quality of performing with ſpeed, quickneſs, or nimbleneſs.

AGI'LITY, S. [*agilite*, Fr. from *ágilis*, Lat. nimble] a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

A'GINCOURT, or AZINCOURT, S. a village of Ponthieu in Picardie, memorable for the glorious victory, which the Engliſh, under the command of Henry V. gained over the French, the 25th of October 1415, looſing only 1600 men, and killing 6000 of the enemy. Lat. 50 deg. 39. min. N. Long. 2. deg. 10 min. E.

A'GIO, S. [*venet*, aid or aſſiſtance] in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or caſh. Thus if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank, or 105 caſh, the *agio* is ſaid to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almoſt every where; at Amſterdam it is uſually from 3 to 5 per cent. at Rome near 25 per 1500; at Venice 10 per cent, fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 18. It likewiſe ſignifies the profit which ariſes from money advanced, and is the ſame as premium.

To AGI'ST, V. N. [according to Skinner, from *giſte*, Fr. a bed, or place to lie down in; but Kennet conjectures from *ager*, Lat. a field] in Common Law, to take in the cattle of ſtrangers into the King's foreſts, and collect the money due for it. *Chart. de Foreſt*, 9 Hen. III. c. 9.

AGI'STAGE, S. See *Agiſtment*.

AGI'S-

AGI'STER, S. [from *agiſt* and *er*, ſignifying an agent, from *vair*, Goth. *wær*, Sax. a man] in Common Law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers, and collect the money ariſing from thence, of which there are four in every foreſt, where the king hath any pawnage, *Manw.* For. Laws. 80.

AGI'STMENT, S. [from *agiſto*] in Common Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large ſenſe, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits ariſing from thence. 2 Inſt. 643.

A'GITABLE, Adj. [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be put into motion.

To A'GITATE, V. A. [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. "The ſurface of the water is *agitated* by the winds." To ſhake ſo, as to put the particles of any liquor into motion, or fermentation. To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To diſturb, or diſorder by the diſtractions of different motives. To toſs from one to another, to diſcuſs or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, S. [from *agitatio*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or putting the particles of a body into motion. "Diſturbed by any *agitation*." *Bac.* Diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the violence of different paſſions. Conſideration, or deliberation of ſeveral perſons. "The "project now in *agitation* for repealing the "teſt." *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR, S. [from *agitate*] the perſon who projects any ſcheme; occaſions any diſturbance; or cauſes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

AGI'TO, S. a ſmall weight uſed in Pegu, two of which makes a bize, weighing 100 tecalis, or 2 lb. 5 oz. heavy weight, or 3 lb. 9 oz. light weight of Venice.

A'GLETS, S. [*aiguillette*, Fr.] a ſharp point, a tag, formed to reſemble ſome animal, but eſpecially a man. "His gown addreſſed "with *aglets*." *Haywood.* In Botany, the pendents hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives, and ſtamina of flowers; as in the tulips, roſes, &c.

AGNA'TI, S. [from *ad* to, and *naſcor*, to be born] in the Roman law, the male deſcendants from the ſame father, diſtinguiſhed from *cognati*, which includes the female deſcendants.

AGNA'TION, S. [ſee *Agnati*] in the Civil Law, the relation between the deſcendants from the ſame father, including only males.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA, or PELLICUDA, S. [in Anatomy] the membrane, including the fœtus, ſo named by Aetius, called likewiſe amnios.

AGNI'TION, S. [*agnitum*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNIZE, V. A. [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge. "I do "*agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity—I find in boldneſs." *Othello.* Obſolete.

AGNO'MEN, S. [Lat. from *ag* for, *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name] an addition or name added to the ſirname of a perſon on account of ſome peculiar action, or circumſtance; as the addition of Africanus to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of Cicero to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance in his noſe, like a vetch, which *Cicero* ſignifies.

AGNOMINA'TION, S. [*agnominátio*, Lat.] the reſemblance or alluſion of one word to another, both in ſound and ſenſe. "Pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*." *Camden.*

AGNOE'TÆ, S. [ἀγνοῆται, Gr. from ἀγνοέω, Gr. to be ignorant of] in Hiſtory, a ſect of heretics, who held that Chriſt, with reſpect to his human nature, was ignorant of ſome things, and eſpecially the day of judgment.

A'GNUS-CASTUS, S. [from *agnus*, a lamb, and *caſtus*, chaſte] in Botany, called likewiſe *vitex*. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, but are ſomewhat longer; the bloſſoms are of a purple colour, and ſometimes white; it is reputed a cooler and preſerver of chaſtity, on which account the Athenian ladies uſed to lay on beds of it during the feaſt of Ceres; but modern practice ſeems to have entirely diſclaimed the uſe of it.

A'GNUS DEI, [Lat. the Lamb of God.] In the Roman church; a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, ſtampt with the figure of the lamb, and conſecrated by the pope. They are now prohibited to be brought into England, by 13 Eliz. c. 2.

AGO', Adv. [from *agan*, Sax. paſt; whence ſome counties ſtill pronounce it *agone*] paſt. "Some time *ago*." *Addiſ.* *** When we reckon paſt time, *towards*, or ending with the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, "It is a year *ſince* it "happened." But when we reckon *from* the preſent, and end with the paſt, we uſe *ago*; as, "It happened three nights *ago*." This is a nicety, which foreigners ought peculiarly to attend to.

AGO'G, Adv. [*agogo*, Fr. as, *ils vivent agogo*, they live as they pleaſe, or according to their wiſhes] eager for the poſſeſſion of ſomething; longing. To ſet one's fancy or affections on. "On which the ſaints are all *agog*." *Hudibraſs.*

AGO'NE, Adv. [*agan*, Sax. paſt. See *Ago*] paſt, with reſpect to time; formerly. "As you ſpeak him along *agone*." *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'GONIST, S. [ſee *Agoniſtes*] a champion or contender for a prize.

AGONI'STES, S. [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] one who uſed to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome; being a candidate for the prizes awarded for ſuperiority of ſtrength, &c. In alluſion to this Milton has ſtiled his tragedy Sampſon Agoniſtes.

AGONI'STICAL, [from *agoniſtes*] that which relates to prize-fighting.

AGONI'STICI, S. [Lat. from ἀγὼν, Gr. a combat] the name given by Donatus to thoſe of his ſect, whom he ſent into fairs and markets to propagate his doctrines, being, as the name imports, theological knights-errant.

To AGONI'ZE, [*agoniſer*, Fr. from *αγωνιζω*, Gr. of *αγωνη*, Gr. an agony] to be affected with acute and exceſſive pain. "To ſmart and "*agonize* at every pore." *Pope.*

A'GONY, S. [from *αγων*, a ſharp conteſt, or ſtruggle] exceſſive pain, wherein all the powers of nature are convulſed, and ſhe ſtruggles, as it were, with death for the maſtery.

AGO'NYCLITES, S. [from *α* neg. *γονυ*, a knee, and *κλινω*, Gr. to bend] a ſect in the ſeventeenth century, who derived their name from their diſtinguiſhing principle, never to kneel, but to ſay all their prayers ſtanding.

A'GRA, S. [Perſ.] the principal kingdom of the empire of the Mogul. It has Bando on the W. Dely on the N. Sambal on the E. Gualcar and part of Narvar on the S. Its quota of forces, to the Mogul's army, is 15,000 horſe, and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at near three millions ſterling. Agra, its capital, founded in 1566, by Eckbar, or Eckbarat, is a place of great traffic, having merchants from China, Perſia, all parts of India, and from England and Holland. Its indigo is reckoned the very beſt in the world; beſides which, they export a great many ſtuffs and linens, tiſſues, lace, rice, and cotton. The number of its medians, or public bazars, covered bazans, or quarters for merchants, ſome of which are a quarter of a league long, together with its caravanſerahs, which are about eighty, are ſufficient to convince us both of the prodigious extent, and of the immenſe trade which is carried on in this city. Lat. 26 deg. 29 min. N. Long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

To AGRA'CE, V. A. to grant favours to. Now obſolete.

AGRA'RIAN, Adj. [*agrarius*, Lat. of *ager*, a field] in the Roman Law, a term applied to ſuch laws, as relate to the diviſion and diſtribution of lands.

To AGRE'ASE, V. A. to greaſe, daub, or make filthy. Obſolete.

To AGRE'E, V. A. [*agreér*, Fr. from *gré*, liking, conſent, approbation, or good-will] to be friends, or in concord, *i. e.* a ſtate whereby the ſentiments of one perſon are ſimilar or the ſame as thoſe of another. "The more you "*agree together*, the leſs hurt can your enemies "do you." *Pope.* To conſent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. To reſemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. Applied to the evidence of ſeveral perſons; to tally with; to be conſiſtent with; to accommodate a difference; to reconcile.

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. [*agreeable*, Fr.] ſuitable; conformable to, or conſiſtent with. Pleaſing; grateful; as ſuitable to our inclinations, or faculties.

AGREE'ABLENESS, S. [from *agreeable* and *neſs*, of NS, Goth. implying abſtraction, or a quality conſidered in the abſtract] the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taſte. The quality which renders a thing pleaſing, implying a calm and laſting ſatisfaction, below rapture, and leſs than admiration. Likeneſs; affinity; reſemblance.

AGREE'ABLY, Adv. [from *agreeable*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner] in a manner conſiſtent with, or conformable to. In a manner, which affords a pleaſing ſatisfaction. "So advantageouſly and *agreeably*." *Swift.*

AGREE'D, Part. [from *agree*] ſettled by mutual conſent.

AGREE'MENT, S. [*agreement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly ſtretch into *aggregatio mentum*, an aggregation of minds] friendſhip; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Reſemblance;

AGRE'SSES, S. [*aggreſſes*, Fr. bullets, from *oga*, Sax. terror] in Heraldry, the ſame as pellets.

AGRE'STIC, or AGRE'STICAL, Adj. [*agreſtis*, Lat.] ſavouring of, or belonging to the country: clowniſh; rude. Seldom uſed.

AGRES'TIS, Adj. [Lat.] wild. In Botany, applied to thoſe plants which grow in the fields, in oppoſition to thoſe that are cultivated. Likewiſe uſed to diſtinguiſh wild animals from tame.

A'GRICULTURE, S. [from *agri* the gen. of *ager*, Lat. a field, and *cultúra*, Lat. tillage, from *cólo*, Lat. to till] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, ſo as to make it fruitful and bear plants; conſiſting in manuring, fallowing, ſowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, *&c.* the management of the productions of different ſoils, and planting; together with the culture of foreſts, timber, *&c.* The higheſt encomium that could be given a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own ſpot of ground well; the moſt illuſtrious ſenators applied themſelves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. Agriculture, or huſbandry, is the original ſource of moſt of our treaſures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce.

AGRIFO'LIUM, S. [Lat. from *αγριος* Gr. rough, and *φυλλον*, a leaf] in Botany, the holly tree. Miller reckons thirty-three ſpecies of it; but, as the plant itſelf is very well known, and it has no medical virtues, we ſhall ſay no more.

AGROU'ND, Adv. [from *a* and *ground*, implying on ground] a marine term, ſtranded; ſtuck faſt upon ſhore, ſo as not to be got off, and purſue a voyage; hindred by the ground from paſſing further. Figuratively, meeting with ſome impediment or obſtacle, which renders it impoſſible to advance in, or go on with, an affair. "The negociators were *aground* at "that objection." *Johnſ.* Dict.

A'GUE, S. [from *aigu*, Fr. acute, on account of the acuteneſs and violence of the pain it occaſions during the fit; though, as Skinner obſerves, with reſpect to the duration, it is more properly named chronicle] a periodical ſpecies of fever, beginning with a cold ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by heat, and terminates in a ſweat. When the cold fit is ſcarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian;

tidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

A'GUED, Part. [from *ague*] ſtruck, or affected with an ague; figuratively, cold, ſhivering, trembling, in alluſion to the effects of this diſorder. "With flight and *agued* fear." *Shakeſp.* Coriol.

A'GUE-FIT, S. [from *ague* and *fit*] the cold, chivering, trembling fit, which affects people in the ague; uſed figuratively, "The "*ague-fit* of fear is overblown." *Shakeſp.* Rich. II.

To AGUI'SE, V. A. [from *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Ital. *guiſe*, Belg. a form, faſhion, or particular cut of a garment] to dreſs, adorn, embelliſh, or ſet off with external ornaments. "Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*." *Fairy Q.*

A'GUISH, Adj. [from *ague* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax. *iſks*, or *iſk*, Goth. which, being added to a ſubſtantive, imports likeneſs] like, or having the properties of, an ague. "Her *aguiſh* love "now glows and burns." *Glanv.*

A'GUISHNESS, S. [from *aguiſh* and *neſs* of NS, Goth. implying quality] the quality which reſembles an ague.

AH! an Interject. [*ach.* Teut.] a word made uſe of to denote ſome ſudden diſlike, and occaſioned by the apprehenſion of evil conſequences. "*Ah!* ſinful nation." *Iſaiah* i. 4. Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the paſſion of pity and compaſſion "*Ah me!*"

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to expreſs joy at the calamities of others, and to increaſe the uneaſineſs which they themſelves experience. "They ſaid, *aha!* our eye hath ſeen it." *Pſal.* xxxv. 21. With contempt.

A'HAB, S. [אחאב *Achab*, Heb. the father's brother, from אח *achab*, a brother, and אב *abab*; a father] the ſon of Omri, whom he ſucceeded in the kingdom of Iſrael. He is repreſented in ſacred writ as one of the moſt wicked kings that ever reigned over the Iſraelites: he married Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians; abandoned himſelf entirely to her councils, which were dictated by pride, and enforced by cruelty.

AHEA'D, Adv. [from *a* and *head* of *hœd*, Iſl. height] a ſea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of ſwiftneſs. "And now the "ſpeedy dolphin gets *ahead*." *Dryd.* Applied to perſons, to contract an inveterate habit, which is not to be eaſily ſurmounted by advice, or inſtruction. "They ſuffer them at "firſt to run *ahead*; and when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no "dealing with them." *L'Eſtrange.*

AHEI'GHT, Adv. [from *a* and *height*] on high; a great diſtance above us. "Look up *aheight*." *Shakeſp.* K. Lear.

AHI'TOPHEL, or ACHI'TOPHEL, S. [אחיתפל *Achitophel*, Heb. the brother of ruin; or the brother of defect, from אחה *achah* a brother, and נבל *naphel*, defect; or the brother of ſtupidity, from אח *achah*, a brother תפל *tiphel*, ſomething ſtupid.] One of the counſellors, perhaps prime-miniſter, of king David; who, on the revolt of his ſon, left him and ſided with Abſalom; tho' a perſon of great abilities, he is repreſented as giving the latter very weak counſel, and finding his opinion rejected, went home and hanged himſelf.

A'JALON, S. [אילון, Heb. an oak; ſtrength, or a ſtag, from איל *aiel*, Heb.] the name of a valley, famous for a battle of the Iſraelites with the allied nations, after the taking of Jericho, during which, the ſun is, by the ſacred writer, aſſerted to have ſtood ſtill in, or over this valley, by Joſhua's command.

To AID, V. A. [from *aider*, Fr.] to give aſſiſtance or ſuccour to; to deliver a perſon in danger, or diſtreſs, out of it, by giving him all the aſſiſtance, help, or ſuccour in one's power. To ſupport, when applied to the means uſed to free a perſon from want.

AID, S. [from *aide*, Fr. *aita* or *aiute*, Ital. of *adjuto*, Lat. to help] that which contributes to render a thing more eaſy. Aſſiſtance. Support given to a perſon. An aſſiſtant, or perſon, who, by co-operating with another, either by advice, or exertion of bodily ſtrength, renders difficulties ſurmountable, diſtreſs more tollerable, and proſperity more tranſporting. In Politics, a ſubſidy, or money given to ſupport the neceſſities of the ſtate.

AID-DE-CA'MP, S. in the army, an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the reſt of the camp. *Aid-Major*, or adjutant; one who aſſiſts the major when preſent, and performs his office when he is abſent.

AI'DANCE, S. [from *aid*] aſſiſtance. "For *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy." *Shakeſp.* Hen VI.

AI'DER, S. [from *aid*] one who aſſiſts, or helps; one who takes part with a perſon, and endeavours to promote his undertaking. "The "adherents and *aiders* of the late rebellion." *Bac.* Hen. VII.

AI'DLESS, Adj. [of *aid* and *leſs*, a negative ending, from *leaſe* or *leas*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. pronounced *loſs* and *laiſe*, Cimbric, denoting a privation, loſs, or denial of the ſenſe of the ſubſtantive to which it is ſubjoined] deprived or in want of help or aſſiſtance to render an undertaking ſucceſsful, or a misfortune ſupportable. Without aid; or aſſiſtance from another. "*Aidleſs* came off." *Shakeſp.* Coriol.

AI'GUILLON, S. a ſmall town of Guienne in France, famous for the moſt remarkable ſiege that ever was recorded. In the year 1346, being then in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the duke of Normandy ſat down before it with one hundred thouſand men; yet though battered with eight of the greateſt engines that France could produce, and attacked by the beſiegers three times every day, it ſuſtained a ſiege of fourteen months, which was raiſed by the battle of Creſſy. See Dr. *Smollet's* Hiſtory of England.

AI'GULETS, S. [*aigulet*, Fr.] tags; or gold tags at the end of fringes.

To AIL, V. A. [from *egle*, Sax. to grieve,

or be uneaſy] to diſturb; to affect with a diſagreeable ſenſation; to make uneaſy; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "What *ailed* thee, O ſea, that thou fleddeſt? *Pſal.* cxiv. 5.

AIL, S. [from *ail*, the verb] a diſtemper. "O Narſis, thy obſcener *ail*." *Pope.*

AI'LING, Part. [from *ail*] one of a weak conſtitution, ſubject to diſorders; valetudinary.

AIL'MENT, S. [from *ail*] indiſpoſition; diſorder; diminution of health.

To AIM, V. A. to put a weapon in ſuch a direction or poſition, as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object, in ſuch a manner, as to render the ſtriking of it poſſible. "*Aims* "his airy ſpear." *Dryd.* To endeavour to ſtrike. Figuratively, to direct the edge of ſatyr againſt a particular perſon. "*At* him, or him, "I take no *aim*." *Gay.*

AIM, S. the poſition or direction of a weapon, in order to ſtrike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object deſigned to be ſtruck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing, intention; purpoſe; or deſign.

AI'NSWORTH [HENRY] an eminent non-conformiſt miniſter, who flouriſhed the latter end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth century. Moreri goes ſo far as to ſay, that the learned Lightfoot is not a little indebted to him; and his works were received with reſpect, even by his adverſaries; inſomuch, that it is not eaſy to produce any one oftener quoted by the learned of all countries, than Dr. Ainſworth.

AIR, S. [from *air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat. *ανε*, Gr. or אויר Heb.] that thin fluid body which ſurrounds our globe, forms the atmoſphere, and is the cauſe of breathing. A portion of the element which encompaſſes us, conſidered as put into motion. In a figurative ſenſe, a diſcovery made of a thing not known before. "Still "you lov'd; you gave it *air* before me." *Dryd.* Poſture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. "Her graceful innocence her every "*air*." Par. Loſt. "He gave himſelf *airs*." An affected, or laboured, and aukward manner of addreſs or behaviour. In Philoſophy, that thin dilatable and compreſſible fluid, in which we breath, and which ſurrounds the globe to a great height, though ſcarcely perceptible to our ſenſes, yet of ſo great neceſſity to our exiſtence, that the lamp of life would be extinguiſhed, were we deprived of its benefit. If we examine the volume of creation, we ſhall find it the grand inſtrument of the Deity in moſt of his operations, and that it is united or included in almoſt all the ſubſtances which fall within our notice. It is this which puts every thing into motion, it lends activity to fire, growth to vegetables, improvement to chymiſtry, fluidity to water, health to animals; in a word, there is ſcarce any operation in nature, which happens without its aſſiſtance; there is no production of art, which can diſclaim its neceſſarineſs. Air, in Muſic, a compoſition, which is played alone, without either baſs or any other part to accompany it; or the melody and inflexion of a muſical compoſition. Thus we ſay Handle's *airs*, &c. *Airs* in horſemanſhip, the artificial, or practiſed motions of a managed horſe, ſuch as the demi air, demi volt, curvet, &c.

To AIR, V. A. [ſee *Air*, S.] to expoſe to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expoſe to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniences of damp and ſtagnating air. "*Air* "the robes." *Hooker.*

AI'R-BLADDER, S. [from *air* and *bladder*] a bladder, found among the entrails of fiſh, which ſerves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to riſe, or dive in the water.

AI'R-BUILT, Adj. [from *air* and *built*] built in the air; chimerical, without any ſolid foundation. "The *air-built* caſtle and the "golden dream." *Dunciad.*

AI'R-DRAWN, Adj. [from *air* and *drawn*] formed by a condenſation of the air, that which has no exiſtence in nature; chimerical; imaginary. "The *air-drawn* dagger." *Macbeth.*

AI'RER, S. [from *air* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. and *weer*, Sax. a man] he that expoſes a thing to the air.

AI'R-GUN, S. [from *air* and *gun*] an inſtrument invented to ſhoot with, purely by means of compreſſed air. It is compoſed of braſs, and has two barrels, one of which is large; but the inward one, from whence the bullets are ejected, is ſmall. The magazine *air-gun* was invented by the ingenious L. Colloé. By this contrivance ten bullets are lodged ſo near to the place of diſcharge, that they may be drawn into the ſhooting barrel, and diſcharged ſucceſſively.

AIRI'NG, S. [from *air*] a ſhort walk or ride abroad; ſo called, becauſe we then enjoy the freſh and open air.

AI'R-HOLE, S. a hole made to admit, or let out, the air; a vent; or vent-hole.

AI'RINESS, S. [from *airy* and *neſs* of NS, Goth. implying quality] applied to ſituation, expoſed to a free current of air, in oppoſition to confined; openeſs: Figuratively, applied to a perſon's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

AI'RLESS, Adj. [of *air* and *leſs*, from *leas* or *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, pronounced *loſs*, Goth. or *leiſe* Cim. implying negation or privation] that which has not a free current of air; that which has no communication with the external air. "*Airleſs* dungeon." *Shakeſp.* Jul. Cæſ.

AI'RLINGS, [from *air*, ſignifying *gaiety*, and *ling* a diminutive termination among the Saxons] a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtleſs perſon. "Slight *airlings*." *Johnſon's* Catil.

AI'R-PUMP, S. [from *air* and *pump*, of *pumpe*, Dan. *pompe*, Belg. from *pompen*, Belg. to draw water] in Philoſophy, an inſtrument, or machine uſed for extracting air, conſiſting of a receiver made of glaſs, wherein the objects are placed; two braſs cylinders or piſtons to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the Swan's Neck communicating with the receiver and the piſtons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole. It is by means

of theſe inſtruments that we demonſtrate a vacuum, the gravity, and elaſticity; the utility, and univerſal diſſemination of air throughout all bodies; the cauſe of the aſcent of water in pipes, and the ſuſpenſion of mercury in tubes, and the neceſſity of this fluid for the ſupport of life; the ill conſequences of its ſtagnation.

AIR-SHAFT, S. [from *air* and *ſhaft*, of *ſchaft* or *ſchacht*, Belg. a branch, ramification, or cavity, from *ſchaffen*, Belg. to work, or σκαπτω, Gr. to dig] in Mining, a paſſage made for the air by digging. To conceive a true idea of its nature, the reader is referred to the deſcription of them in the Royal Magazine for September, 1759. "By the ſinking of an *air-ſhaft* the air hath liberty to circulate." *Ray*.

A'IRIE, S. [of *aërius*, Lat. in alluſion to the loftineſs of its ſituation, or *aire*, Fr. from *ey*, Teut. and Belg. an egg] See *Aery*.

AI'RY, Adj. [from *aërius*, Lat.] the ſubtile parts of bodies. On high, or in that ſpace of the ſyſtem above the earth aſſigned to the air. "Wondering at their height through "*airy* channels flow." *Addiſon*. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting ſolidity, or foundation. "I hold ambition of ſo *airy*, and light a "quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow." *Shakeſp*. Hamlet. Applied to dreſs, that which expoſes to the weather, in oppoſition to warm, cloſe, or confined. Applied to temper, or behaviour, gay, ſprightly, full of vivacity. *Airy* triplicity, in Aſtrology, are the three ſigns, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

AI'SLE, S. [pronounced *iſle*, from *aile*, Fr. a wing, of *ala*, Lat.] the ſide walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the center, called the *nef*; repreſenting, in that reſpect, the wings of a building erected on each ſide the center. "The "church is one huge *nef* with a double *aiſle* "to it." *Addiſon*.

AISTHETE'RIUM, S. [αισθητηριον, Gr. from αισθανομαι, Gr. to perceive] in Philoſophy, the ſenſorium, or the place wherein the ſoul is imagined to reſide, and receive the notices of external objects by means of the organs of ſenſation.

A'JUTAGE, S. [*ajuter*, Fr. to help] in Hydraulics, the ſpout fitted to an artificial fountain, through which the water aſcends.

To AKE, V. N. [from *ace*, Sax. of αχος, Gr. pain] to feel a dull and continual pain, in oppoſition to ſmart, which is an acute one, and of a ſhort continuance. "His limbs muſt "*ake* with daily toils oppreſt." *Prior*.

AKI'N, Adv. [from *a* and *kin*, of *kyn*, Iſl. *cynne*, Sax. *kun*, Goth. relation, or likeneſs] related by blood or deſcent. Figuratively, reſembling; having the ſame properties; having a near relation to.

A'LA, S. [Lat. a wing] in Botany, the hollow of a ſtalk, which the leaf, or its pedicle, makes with the ſtalk or branches; or that hollow between the branch and leaf, from whence new ſhoots ariſe.

ALABA'STER, S. [from αλαβαστρον, Gr.] a kind of ſtone, ſofter than marble, but harder than plaiſter of Paris. It is of different colours, the ſhining or white is the moſt common; the horn and tranſparent not much valued; and that of the colour of honey, ſpotted with points or veins, which is the moſt valued.

ALABA'STER, Adj. [See *Alabaſter*] ſomething made of alabaſter. "Part of an *ala*-"*baſter* column." *Addiſon*.

ALA'CK, Interj. [were it not that moſt of the interjections are the genuine efforts of nature on ſome ſudden affection, this might be derived from *ael*, and *ace*, Sax. *i. e.* perfect pain, or grief, *ael*, in compoſition, ſignifying fullneſs] it implies ſorrow, or ſomething which cauſes it.

"Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*

"I ſcarce can hear a woman's clack." *Swift*.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, Interj. [from *alack* and *a day*. See *Alack*] a ſudden cry on feeling preſent, or ſeeing approaching calamity; and ſignifies that the perſon labours under the burthen of miſery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, [from *alacrious*, a corrupt pronunciation of *alacris*, Lat.] with great chearfulneſs.

ALA'CRITY, S. [*alacritas*, Lat.] a chearful activeneſs.

ALAMI'RE, S. [a cant word] in Muſic, the loweſt note but one in the ſcale of muſic, invented by Guido Aretine.

A-LA-MO'DE, Adv. [according to the faſhion] a French phraſe, uſed to imply, that a thing is in the reigning taſte, or faſhion.

A-LA-MO'DE, S. [Fr.] a thin, light, gloſſy, black ſilk, not quilted or croſſed, chiefly uſed for women's bonnets, hats, or hoods at funerals, and for men's hatbands and ſcarfs on the like occaſions.

ALA'ND, Adv. [from *a* and *land*] on land, on ſhore; on dry ground, in oppoſition to the waters of the river, or ſea.

ALA'RIS, or ALIFO'RMIS, S. [Lat. in the ſhape of a wing, from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] in Anatomy, the innermoſt of the three veins oppoſite the elbow.

ALA'RM, S. [from *all*, Ital. to, and *arme*, Ital. arms] a military ſignal, either by beat of drum or ſound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of thoſe inſtruments, it was done by a loud cry or ſhout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or ſudden danger. "When "you go to war, then ye ſhall blow an *alarm*." *Numb*. x. 9. Figuratively, the notice, ſignifying the approach of any ſudden danger. Tumult, or diſturbance, cauſing fear, or apprehenſion of danger.

To ALA'RM, V. A. [See *Alarm* S.] to give an army the ſignal of arming, or preparing themſelves to encounter any ſudden danger. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to cauſe fear, or apprehenſion of ſome approaching miſchief.

ALA'RMING, Part. [from *alarm*] that which occaſions terror, fear, or apprehenſion from the idea of approaching danger.

ALA'RM-POST, S. [from *alarm* and *poſt*] the place appointed for the ſeveral companies of an army to repair to, in caſe of any ſudden and unforeſeen danger, which occaſions an alarm to be beat, or ſounded.

ALA'RUM, S. [a corruption of *alarm*] this ſeems to have been the general method of ſpelling in former times. "Our ſtern *alarums* "chang'd to merry-meetings." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III. Likewiſe, a clock, calculated to give notice to a perſon of any particular time it is ſet to; by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its deſcent by a continual ſtriking of its hammer on the bell.

To ALA'RUM, S. [ſee *alarum*] to give notice of an approaching enemy.

ALA'S! Interject. [*hélas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Belg. *abilaſſo*, Ital.] when uſed of ourſelves, it implies lamentation, occaſioned by the idea of ſome calamity. "*Alas!* how little from the "grave we claim!" *Pope.* When applied to others, it implies pity, cauſed from an idea of their diſtreſs. "*Alas!* poor Protheus!" *Shakeſp.*

ALA'TE Adv. [from *a* and *late*] a ſpace of time not long paſt; lately.

ALATE'RNUS, S. [called ελαιοπρινος, Gr. from ελαια, Gr. an olive, and πρινος, Gr. an ilex or oak] in Botany, the ever-green privet.

ALATERNOE'IDES, S. [from *alaternus* and ειδος, Gr. a ſhape] in Botany, a plant reſembling the alaternus.

ALA'TI-PROCE'SSUS, S. [Lat. winged prominences or protuberances] in Anatomy, the proceſſes of the *os ſphenoides*.

ALA'Y, S. [in Hunting] the adding freſh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. [from *album*, Lat. white] a veſt or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet, worn by prieſts; a ſurplice.

A'LBAN, St. ſuppoſed to have been the firſt Chriſtian who ſuffered martyrdom in this iſland. He was born at Verulam, of pagan parents, and flouriſhed towards the end of the third century. He ſerved ſeven years as a ſoldier, under the emperor Diocleſian; but, being converted to Chriſtianity, was put to death in 303. The ſtory of his martyrdom, as related by Bede, is as follows: A party of ſoldiers being ſent to apprehend a Chriſtian whom he entertained, inſtead of delivering up his gueſt, Alban put on his habit, and delivered himſelf to the ſoldiers in his ſtead. The noble fortitude he diſplayed, and the undaunted confeſſion he made before the magiſtrate of his being a Chriſtian, ſo enraged him, that he ordered him to be beheaded immediately. The behaviour of this great perſonage at his death, and the miraculous circumſtances which attended it, are ſaid to have converted many of the ſpectators. The noble inſtance of friendſhip given by this ſaint, calls for our imitation, while it engages our wonder.

A'LBANS, St. S. a town in the hundred of Caſhio, which aroſe out of the ruins of Verulam, and receives its name from St. Alban, who was born at the laſt mentioned place, and ſuffered martyrdom, in the perſecution under Diocleſian. King Edward I. erected a croſs here in memory of Eleanor his queen, and Edward VI. incorporated it. In the church, are the monuments of K. Offa, St. Alban, and Humphry, called the good duke of Glouceſter. Near it were fought two bloody battles, one between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in 1453, and the ſecond between the ſame, when the houſe of Lancaſter gained the victory, under the auſpices of queen Margaret. At Holloway-houſe, is a noble ſtatue of the late queen Anne, cut in black marble, at the expence of Sarah, the relict of the great duke of Marlborough, on the pedeſtal of which is a very animated character of her majeſty, both in public and private life; with this remarkable concluſion, *All this I know to be true, Sarah Marlborough.* St. Alban's ſends two members to parliament, gives the title of duke to the family of Beauclercs; is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; has a weekly market for cattle and ſheep, one of the greateſt in England for wheat; and three fairs for horſes, cows, and ſheep, *viz.* on March 25, June 17, and September 29. It is in Hertfordſhire, about twenty miles from London.

A'LBANY, S. [ſuppoſed to have taken its name from *Albanact*] called by the Scots, its inhabitants, *Braid Albin*, or the higheſt part of Scotland, is ſituated beyond the Grampian mountains. The inhabitants are Highlanders, a warlike, active, and hardy race of people; who are never intimidated by dangers, nor daunted at difficulties; the ſword and target are their proper arms, and when charging with theſe they have performed exploits, which, if particularized, might ſeem romantic. The French have always admired and lamented their bravery in all encounters; but the noble light they appeared in, at the attack of the French army near Quebeck, will always ſhine grateful to the mind of an Engliſhman, while the death of general Wolfe is lamented, or the importance of the place, which he took, with his dying breath, is underſtood. Likewiſe, a place in North America, ſituated on Hudſon's river, 150 miles north of New-York, called Orange Fort by the Dutch.

A'LBE, S. a ſmall piece of money in Germany, worth eight ſenins, or two creukers of that country; or one ſol ſeven deniers French.

ALBE'IT, Adv. [from *al* for *although*, *it* and *be*] uſed to infer ſomething, though we ſhould admit of the poſition of an adverſary; although; notwithſtanding; granting.

ALBE'RNUS, S. a kind of camblet, or rather baraccan, which comes from the Levant.

ALBUGI'NEA, Adj. [Lat. from *albus*, white] in Anatomy, the outermoſt coat of the eye, which compoſes the white, called *adnata* and *conjunctiva*. Likewiſe, the membrane immediately covering the teſticles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, Adj. [*albúgo*, Lat. the white

white of an egg] ſomething belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or ſomething which reſembles it. "Eggs will "freeze in the *albugineous* part." *Brown.*

ALBU'GO, S. [Lat. from *albus*, white] in Anatomy, the white of the eye. Likewiſe, a diſorder of the eye, whereby the horny tunic loſes its tranſparency, and becomes opake.

ALBUM-GRÆ'CUM, [in Pharmacy] dog's white dung; uſed with honey as a plaiſter, to deterge and cleanſe inflammations in the throat.

ALBU'MEN OVI, S. [Lat.] the white of an egg, uſed in medicine on account of its glutinous or binding nature, mixed with bole armoniac.

A'LBUS, S. a ſmall coin, current in Cologne, *&c.* four of which make one blaſſart.

ALCAHE'ST, S. [Arab.] in Chymiſtry, an univerſal diſſolvent; a menſtruum capable of diſſolving any body put into it.

ALCA'IC, Adj. [from *Alcæus*, the inventor] in ancient Poetry, a name appropriated to ſeveral ſorts of verſes, the firſt conſiſting of five feet, of which the firſt is either a ſpondee, or iambic; the ſecond, an iambic; the third, a long ſyllable; the fourth, a dactyl; and the fifth, a dactyl or amphimacer: as, *omnes eodem cogimur omnium.* The ſecond ſpecies conſiſts of two dactyls and two troches, as, *exilu impoſi tura cymbæ.* Examples of each of theſe ſorts may be met with in Horace, who not only introduced this ſpecies of poetry into Rome, but transfuſed the ſpirit of Alcæus likewiſe into all his imitations.

ALCA'ID, S. [from אל *al*, an Arab. particle, equal to *the* in Engliſh, and קאד *kad* or *akad*, Arab. to govern or rule] among the Moors in Barbary, the governor of a city or caſtle, who has a ſovereign juriſdiction in civil and criminal cauſes. "Th' *alcaid* ſhuns me." *Dryd.*

ALCA'LDE, S. [ſee *Alcaid*, from whence it is borrowed] a judge, or miniſter of juſtice, reſembling a provoſt among the French.

A'LCALI, or A'LCALY. See *Alkaly.*

ALCALIZA'TION, S. See *Alkalization.*

ALCA'NNA, S. [Arab. קנה *knab*] a drug uſed in dying, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is ſteeped; when ſoaked in water, it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron juice, or allum-water, it is red. The oil extracted from the berries is of an agreeable ſcent, and of uſe for ſoftening the nerves.

ALCA'NALA, S. [Span.] a cuſtom-houſe duty of five per cent. paid on the import of merchandizes in Spain and Spaniſh America.

A'LCHYMICAL, Adj. [from *alchymy*] according to the proceſs, or method made uſe of by alchymiſts.

A'LCHYMIST, S. [from *alchymy*] one who profeſſes or purſues the ſcience of alchymy. "Plays the *alchymiſt.*" *Shakeſp.* K. John.

A'LCHYMY, S. [of *al* and *kemia*, Egypt. or χημια, Gr,] a part of chemiſtry employed in curious and myſterious reſearches; its chief objects have been, firſt, The making of gold. Secondly, An univerſal medicine, or one to cure all diſeaſes. Thirdly, An univerſal diſſolvent. And, fourthly, An univerſal ferment; or a ſubſtance, which, being applied to any ſeed, will increaſe its fecundity to infinity.

ALCMA'NIAN, Adj. [from *alcman*] a kind of lyric verſe, ſo called from the inventor, conſiſting of two dactyls and two trochees.

A'LCOHOL, S. [from אל *al*, Arab, and קאל *kaal*, to attenuate, or ſubtilize] in Chemiſtry, the pureſt ſpirit of wine, rectified, by frequent diſtillations, to its utmoſt ſubtility. Likewiſe, a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, S. [from *alcohol*] the act of rectifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLI'ZE, *V. A.* [from *alcohol*] to make an alcohol; or to rectify ſpirits by frequent diſtillation, ſo, that when ſet on fire, they ſhall conſume away, without leaving any moiſture or dregs behind them.

A'LCORAN, S. [from אל *al*, Arab. and קרן *koiran*, Arab. to collect, or read] the book of the Mohammedan law, compoſed by Mahomet, with the aſſiſtance of Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Neſtorian monk, and ſome Jews: it is divided into four parts, called by the name of ſome animal, as the Cow, the Emmet, the Spider, and the Fly. Though wrote by a perſon of no learning, it is by the Mohammedans extolled for the elegance of its ſtile, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine compoſition. It abounds not only in abſurdities but contradictions, which laſt they vindicate, by ſaying, that it was three and twenty years in compoſing; and that the circumſtances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himſelf repealed and altered ſeveral precepts, to ſuit them with the nature of things. It was originally in looſe ſheets, which Mahomet reported he received ſingly from God. This book is held in ſuch veneration by its profeſſors, that it is death for a Chriſtian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Muſſelman himſelf, if he handles it with unwaſhen hands. Let the irreverent Chriſtian bluſh at this, when he pays ſo little regard to the ſacred oracles of God, included in the Old and New Teſtament; and never dare to turn its precious leaves, without having firſt waſhed his hands in innocency.

ALCO'VE, S. [*alcobat*, Span. of *elcauf*, Arab. a cabinet, or ſleeping place; or *elcobat*, Arab. a tent] a receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition of columns, in which is placed a bed of ſtate, or ſeats to entertain company. "Deep in a rich *alcove* "the prince was laid." *Pope.*

A'LCYON. See *Halcyon.*

ALDBO'ROUGH, S. [of *ald*, the name of a river, and *burig*, Sax. a town] a populous town in Suffolk, near the river All or Ald, from whence it derives its name. It had two ſtreets, one of which has lately been ſwallowed up by the encroachments of the ſea. Having a convenient harbour for ſeamen and fiſhermen,

it is moſtly inhabited by people of that ſort. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burgeſſes, twenty-four inferior officers, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a market weekly on Saturday; a fair annually on the 26th of April; beſides two others for toys, 1ſt of March and 3d of May. It lies eighty-eight miles N. E. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. Long, 1 deg. 38 min. E.

A'LDBURGH, or ALDBO'ROUGH, S. [from *æld*, Sax. old, and *burig*, Sax. a town] a borough town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, nigh which the *Iſurum Brigantum*, near *Eure*, from whence its firſt name is derived, formerly ſtood. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 156 miles N. of London.

A'LDEBARAN, S. [Perſ.] in Aſtronomy, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the eye of the conſtellation Taurus, or the Bull, and from thence named the Bull's Eye. Long. 50 deg. 49 min. 50 ſec of Gemini. Lat. 5 deg. 27 min. 30 ſec. S. according to Flamſtead.

A'LDER, S. [from *aelder*, Sax. beſt or chief] a tree with leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The trees are produced either by layers or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March.

ALDERLI'EVEST, Adj. Superl. [from *æeld*, Sax. poſitive or compar. and *lieveſt*, ſuperlative, moſt dear, or beloved] moſt beloved; that which is preferred to another, or has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart. "With "you mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign." *Shakeſp.* Henry VI.

A'LDERMAN, E. [from *ælderman*, Sax. of *ældor*, comparatively of *æld*, Sax. and man] in its original ſignification it implied a perſon, who, on account of his years and experience, was proper to preſide over the affairs of a nation, and to aſſiſt a prince with his counſel; in this reſpect it ſignified the ſame as a privy-counſellor, or parliament man. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three ſtates of the kingdom were divided into *Atheling*, which included the nobility; *Alderman* the ſecond rank; and *Thane*, the laſt: till Athelſtan's time, the term was uſed for an earl or count, and after his reign were ſubſtituted inſtead of it. In the time of Edgar it implied a judge, or juſtice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-ſix perſons, who preſide over the twenty-ſix wards, into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord-mayor is general choſen by rotation. They are all them qualified to act as juſtices of the peace at preſent, though formerly, only ſuch aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldeſt, or next to the chair, were inveſted with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewiſe the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery-company. Aldermen preſide in other cities beſides London.

A'LE, S. [*eala*, *eale*, or *ealath*, Sax. *eala*, Run. Dan. *ell*, Iſl. *eli*, Brit. oil] a liquor, the common drink of the Engliſh; made of an infuſion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeaſt or barm; it is diſtinguiſhable from beer in reſpect of its ſtrength, and age; owing to its having a leſs quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the ſame quantity of water.

A'LE, (GILL) S. [from *gill*, Sax. ground-ivy, and *ale*] a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, ſteeped in ale.

AL'E-CONNER, S. [from *ale* and *con*, of *connan*, Sax. to know, or *kunden*, Teut. to ſhow] an officer of the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of the public-houſes.

A'LE-CO'ST, S. [from *ale* and *coſtus*, a fragrant herb in Botany, the *balſamita* or *corymbifera major*; it derives its name from the agreeable taſte and fragrant ſcent it affords, when ſteeped in ale.

A'LEGAR, S. [from *ale* and *eager* of *æger*, Run. and Dan. or *egr*. Brit. *aigre*, Fr. ſour] throughout all the county of Lincoln the term given to ſour ale; by Londoners ſtiled, with great impropriety, *ale-vinegar*.

A'LEHOOF, S. [ſtom *ale* and *hof*, Sax. ground-ivy] in Botany, the ground-ivy, ſo called by the Saxons, becauſe a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, inſtead of hops.

A'LE-HOUSE, S. [*ealhuſe*, Sax. from *eale*, Sax. *ale* and *huſe*, a houſe] a houſe where ale is ſold. Diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, becauſe that is appropriated to wine.

A'LE-HOUSE-KEEPER, S. [from *ale-houſe* and *keeper*, called *ealaſcop*, Sax. from *eala*, Sax. ale, and *ſcop*,] a perſon who keeps a houſe where beer is to be ſold; a publican, in oppoſition to a vintner, who only ſells wine.

ALE'MBEC, S. [from *alombic*, Arab. the upper part of a diſtilling veſſel] in Diſtillery, originally the upper part or head of a ſtill into which the vapours aſcend; and, being there condenſed by the external air, flow out in drops, or ſtream like a thread, through an aperture with a long neck.

A'LE'NGTH, Adj. from *a* and *length*] at full length; along; ſtretched upon the ground.

ALE'PPO, S. called by the natives *habb*, the metropolis of Syria; for buildings ſecond to none in the Turkiſh empire: it is ſituated on an eminence, and, together with the ſuburbs, occupies eight ſmall hills. Over the doors and windows, within the houſes inhabited by the Turks, are written paſſages of the Kôran; but, in thoſe of the Chriſtians, texts of Scripture. The moſques are very numerous, ſome of which are very magnificent; before each is a ſquare area, in the center of which is a fountain, intended for the ablutions before prayers. The number of inhabitants in the city and ſuburbs is computed at about 235,000, of which 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Chriſtians, and 5000 Jews; the majority of the Chriſtians are Greeks or Armenians; beſides which they are divided into Maronites and Syrians. The language generally ſpoken is vulgar Arabic. The Turks of diſtinction uſe the Turkiſh;

Turkiſh; moſt of the Armenians, the Armenian; ſome of the Syrians underſtand Syriac; many of the Jews, the Hebrew; but ſcarce one of the Greeks, a word of Greek, whether it be ancient or modern. Lat. near 36 deg. 12 min. N. Long. 37 deg. 40 min. E. Old Aleppo, called by the Arabians Kennaſerin, is about twelve miles from the modern, and has nothing to recommend it to notice, unleſs the leſſon its ruins give us of the inſtability of earthly things. Lat. 36 deg. 8 min. N. Long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

ALE'RT, Adj. [*alert*, Fr.] watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergence: briſk, pert, ſharp.

ALE'RTNESS, S. [from *alert* and *neſs*, of NS, a Goth. termination] the quality of being alert, ſprightly, pert, active, or vigilant. "The "*alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of com-"mon life." *Spectator*.

A'LESBURY, AY'LESBURY, or AI'LSBURY, S. [*eagleſburgh*, from *eagles*, Sax. an eagle, and *burgh* or *burig*, Sax. a town] the largeſt and beſt borough town in Buckinghamſhire, as early as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. It was chiefly famous for St. Ædith, a native of it, who is reported to have performed ſeveral miracles. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; who gave ſeveral yard lands, on condition that the owner ſhould find litter, or *ſtraw*, for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. Let the ſons of voluptuouſneſs attend to this circumſtance; and admire the ſimplicity of former times! William of Aileſbury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he ſhould likewiſe ſtraw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels, if he came in the winter; but, if in ſummer, beſides ſtraw for the bed, he was to provide two green geeſe. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither ſo often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664 on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, deſcended from the kings of that country, to which their motto, *fuimus*, "we have been," ſeems ſtrongly to allude. Round this town is a very famous vale for breeding and fattening ſheep, for which this country is famous. The poorer ſort are generally employed in making laces for edging; which, though they may not equal, yet hinder, in a great meaſure, the importation of that commodity from France, and it were to be hoped, that by due encouragement from the nobility, it might be entirely ſuppreſſed. It was made a town incorporate by Q. Mary, in 1553; conſiſting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgeſſes; at preſent, its chief officer is termed a conſtable. Its fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of June, and on the 25th of September, for cattle; it ſends two members to parliament, and is thirty-four computed, or forty-four meaſured miles, N. W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. [*ægleſham*, Sax. from *ægles* an eagle, and *hæem*, *ham*, Sax. *heym*, Teut. a dwelling-houſe, or ſmall village] a market-town in Norfolk, very much peopled by knitters of ſtockings: its market is on Saturday; and its fairs, for lean cattle, ordinary horſes, and chapmen or pedlars wares, on the 23d of March. It lies 119 miles N. of London.

A'LE-TASTER, S. [from *ale* and *taſter*] an officer ſworn in every court-leet, to examine into the goodneſs and meaſures of ale and beer, within the juriſdiction of the leet or lordſhip.

A'LE-VAT, S. [from *ale* and *vat*, from *vat*, Belg. *fat*, *fata*, *fæt*, Sax. a veſſel] the veſſel in which ale is fermented or worked.

A'LEWA'SHED, Part. [from *ale* and *waſh*] ſteeped or ſoaked in ale; applied to immoderate drinkers of ale. "Foaming bottles and "*ale-waſhed* wits." *Shakeſp.* Hen. V.

ALEXA'NDERS, S. [from *Alexandria*, where it grows in great abundance, *Skinner*] in Botany, the Smyrnium. The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of leaves placed orbicularly, and expanded in the form of a roſe.

ALEXA'NDER's-FOOT, S. [in Botany] an herb ſo called, from its roots reſembling a foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE, S. [from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre] a kind of verſe borrowed from the French, conſiſting among them of twelve or thirteen ſyllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly pretty much uſed by our poets to clinch their verſes, and generally were the laſt of three ending in the ſame rhyme; but are now diſcarded on account of their want of harmony, and their ſuſpending the mind too much by their extraordinary length. But both theſe defects cannot be better conceived, than by Mr. Pope's opinion of them in his *Art of Criticiſm*.

"A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
"That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its
"ſlow length along."

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, Adj. [αλεξιφαρμακον, Gr. from αλεξω, Gr. to drive out or repel, and φαρμακον, Gr. poiſon] in its primitive ſenſe, ſomething which has the virtue of expelling poiſons taken internally; and is the ſame as an antidote. Uſed ſubſtantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal ſpirits are affected in acute diſtempers, through the pores of the ſkin, in the form of a ſweat.

ALEXITE'RIAL, Adj. [from αλεξω, Gr. to repel] that which drives away poiſon, or expels the malignant humours attending acute diſeaſes.

ALFANDI'GA, S. [Port.] the name of the cuſtom-houſe at Liſbon, where the duties of export and import are paid.

A'LFRED, Æ'LFRID, A'LDFRID, S. [from *æl*, Sax. all, and *frid*, peace] the illegitimate ſon of Oſwi, king of Northumberland;

land; who, by an invitation of the nobility, took poſſeſſion of the throne in 686. He was one who experienced the greateſt viciſſitudes of fortune with an undaunted mind; obtained ſeveral ſignal victories over the Danes; laid the firſt rudiments of our marine; divided the kingdom into ſhires; and left a ſyſtem of laws, that are at once the admiration and ſecurity of every Engliſhman; to inſtance in one particular, it is to him we owe trials by juries. As a king, there is none more glorious in the Engliſh annals. In his private life, he was the moſt worthy, induſtrious, and amiable man in his dominions.

ALEXITE'RIAL, ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RIC, Adj. [from *ἀλεξέω*, Gr. to drive away] that which repels poiſon, or the malignant humours of fevers.

A'LGETRANE, S. a kind of pitch, or bituminous matter found in the bay, formed by the cape of St. Helena, on the iſle La Plata, which iſſues out at a hole three or four paces from the high-water mark.

A'LGEBRA, S. [from *al* and *geber*, Arab. the reduction of broken numbers to whole] a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity ſought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or ſome power of it, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities known, and, conſequently, itſelf known likewiſe. The origin of this art is very much controverted, though, indeed, its invention is univerſally attributed to Diophantus.

ALGEBRA'IC, or ALGEBRAI'CAL, Adj. [from *algebra*] ſomething relative, or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'ICAL CURVE, is that wherein the relation of the abſciſſi to the ſemiordinates may be determined by an algebraic equation; and is contradiſtinguiſhed to a mechanical and tranſcendental one.

ALGEBRA'IST, S. [from *algebra*] a perſon acquainted with, or converſant in, the operations of algebra.

A'LGENEL, S. [in Aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, on the left ſide of the conſtellation, named Perſeus. Long. 27 deg. 46 min. 4 ſec. of Taurus; and lat. 30 deg. 5 min. 20 ſec. N. according to Flamſtead.

ALGI'DITY, A'LGIDNESS, [from *algid*] that quality which makes a thing cold.

ALGIE'RS, or AR'GIER, S. a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by Tunis; on the W. by the kingdom of Fez; on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by France. From N. to S. it is 450 miles, where broadeſt; but, in other places, only 180. It is ſuppoſed to have been the Mauritania Cæſarienſis of the Romans, and is confirmed to have been ſo, from the city of Cæſarea, which was built by Juba, in honour of Auguſtus. After its conqueſt by the Arabs, it was called the kingdom of Tremean. Its climate is ſo temperate, that it enjoys a conſtant verdure all the year round. Algier, the capital of this kingdom, is ſo very populous, that the foreign merchants amount at leaſt to three thouſand families; and the Jews to no leſs than 8000: almoſt the whole trade paſſes through their hands. The greateſt commerce of the Algerines conſiſts in the goods they obtain by the piratical plunder of all Chriſtians they meet with in the Mediterranean, and that part of the ocean near them. Their marine is ſo ſtrong, that they can fit out twenty-two or twenty-three veſſels annually, with three or four hundred men each. There is not one phyſician in Algiers, nor throughout the whole kingdom; for they look upon the taking of medicines as nothing leſs than tempting God.

ALGI'FIC, Adj. [from *algidus*, Lat. cold, and *fio*, Lat. to make] that which cauſes or produces cold.

AL'GOL, S. [in Aſtronomy] Meduſa's head, a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude, in Perſeus. Long. 21 deg. 50 min. 42 ſec. of Taurus. Lat. 22 deg. 23 min. 47 ſec. N. according to Flamſtead.

ALGUA'ZIL, S. [Arab.] an officer among the Spaniards, acting under the judge.

A'LIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwiſe; uſed in law to ſpecify the different names by which the criminal has gone: as "Storke, *alias* "Young, *alias* Griffiths." *i. e.* "Storke, "otherwiſe Young, otherwiſe Griffiths."

ALIBA'NICS, S. cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the Eaſt-Indies.

A'LICHONS, S. the wings, or ladles of a wheel,

ALICO'NDE, S. [Æthiop.] a tree which grows in Lower Æthiopia, whoſe fruit reſembles the cocao, but is not fit to eat.

A'LIBLE, Adj. [*alibilis*, Lat. from *álo*, to nouriſh] that which nouriſhes; or that which may be nouriſhed.

A'LIEN, Adj. [*aliénus*, Lat.] not of the ſame kind. Inconſiſtent with; eſtranged from; at enmity with.

A'LIEN, S. [*aliénus*, Lat.] ſomething adverſe to, or at enmity with. "An *alien to* the "hearts of all the court." *Shakeſp.* Hamlet. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the ſame profeſſion, part, or ſect.

To A'LIEN, V. A. [*alíener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.] to transfer our own property to another. To grow averſe to; to diſlike.

A'LIENABLE, Adj. [from *alien* and *abal*, Sax. power or poſſibility] that which may be transferred to, and become the property of another. "Land is *alienable*." *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE, V. A. [from *alienátum*, ſupine of *aliéno*, Lat.] to transfer property to another. To grow averſe to, by transferring our affections to ſome other perſon or thing.

A'LIENATE, Adj. [*alienátus*, Lat.] averſe, or enemies to. "Wholly *alienate from* truth." *Tillotſ.*

ALIENA'TION, S. [*alienátio*, Lat.] the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to diſlike.

ALI'GEROUS, Adj. [*áliger*, Lat. of *ala*, Lat.

Lat. a wing, and *gero*, to bear] that which has wings.

To ALI'GHT, V. N. [from *alibtan*, Sax. or *alichten*, Dutch] to deſcend from a higher ſituation to a lower. To deſcend from, or get off an horſe. "There is *alighted* one at your "gate." *Shakeſp.* Merch. of Ven. "Like "a lark continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*." *Spectat.* To fall upon from a higher place.

ALI'KE, Adv. [from *a* and *like*] equally, or in the ſame manner. "All ſeaſons, and "their change, all pleaſe *alike*." *Par. Loſt.* Both; without difference, or diſtinction. Reſembling.

A'LIMENT, S. [*aliméntum*, Lat. from *alo*, to nouriſh] food, or that which nouriſhes, or ſatisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIME'NTA, Adj. [from *aliment*] that which can increaſe the dimenſions of plants or animals, by being taken in food.

ALIME'NTARINESS, S. [from *alimentary* and *neſs*, of NS, Goth.] the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nouriſhment.

ALIME'NTARY, Adj. [from *aliment*] that which hath relation, or belongs to aliment; that which nouriſhes, or is eaten for diet. "Of *alimentary* roots ſome are pulpy "and very nutritious." *Arbuth.*

ALIMENTA'TION, S. [from *aliment*] the quality, action, or power of affording nouriſhment; or the increaſing of the dimenſions of a body, by converting food into its own ſubſtance. "They have an accretion, but no "*alimentation*." *Bac.* Nat. Hiſt.

ALIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *alimonia*, Lat.] that which nouriſhes. A word ſeldom uſed.

A'LIMONY, S. [from *alimónia*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, nouriſhment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman ſues for, and is entitled to, upon any occaſional ſeparation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIPOW-MONTIS CETI, S. [in Botany] a kind of white turbeth, a very ſtrong purgative.

A'LIQUANT, Adj. [*aliquantum*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not meaſure or divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or leſs, than the number or quantity of which it is an aliquant part. Thus 2 is the *aliquant* part of 7; becauſe twice 2 wants 3 of 7, and 4 times 2 exceeds 7 by 1. And 7 is an *aliquant* part of 30, becauſe it will not divide exactly, or without leaving 2 for a remainder.

A'LIQUOT, Adj. [of *aliquot*, Lat.] in Arithmetic or Geometry, ſuch a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly meaſure or divide it without any thing remaining over. Thus 4 is the aliquot part of 8; 5 of 10; and 6 of 12. To find the aliquot parts of any number, divide the given number by its leaſt diviſor, and the quotient by its laſt diviſor, till you find a quotient no longer diviſible.

A'LISH, Adj. [from *ale* and *iſh* of the Saxon termination *iſc*, or *iſk*, Goth.] that which is like, or reſembles ale in ſome of its qualities. "The ſweet *aliſh* taſte." *Mortim.*

ALI'VE, Adj. [from *a* and *live*, of *liban*, or *leofan*, Sax. *leben*, Teut. or *leven*, Dutch] enjoying all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; a ſtate wherein the ſoul remains united to the body, in oppoſition to death, which is the diſſolution of that union. Chearful, ſprightly, gay, and full of ſpirits. Figuratively, without diminution, or leſſening. "The good affection of ſuch as inclined to-"ward them might be kept *alive*." *Hooker.*

ALKALE'SCENT, Part. [from *alkali*] that which reſembles the qualities of an alkali. "All animal diet is *alkaleſcent*, or an anti-"acid." *Arbuth.*

A'LKALI, S. [from *kali*, Arab. glaſſwort, which having burnt to aſhes, they boiled in water; and after evaporating, called the white ſalt remaining *ſal kali*, or alkali] in Medicine, by ſome writers defined to be that which will cauſe an efferveſcence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave explodes this definition as defective, and ſhews, that too great a dependence on it may be productive of dangerous conſequences.

ALKALI'NE, Adj. [from *alkali*] that which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKA'LIZATE, V. A. [from *alkali*] to make bodies alkaline by chemical proceſs; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

ALKA'LIZATE, Adj. [from *alkali*] that which has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers.

ALKALIZA'TION, S. [from *alkalize*] in Chemiſtry, the act of impregnating, or mingling, a fluid with an alkaline ſalt, either to make it a better diſſolvent, or to load the phlegm ſo that it may not riſe in diſtillation.

A'LKANET, S. [from *alcanne* and *elhanne*, Arab. *alcana*, corrupt Lat.] in Botany, the anchuſa, a plant of the bugloſs kind, with a red root, brought from the ſouth of France.

ALKEKE'NGE, S. [in Medicine] a fruit or berry, produced from a tree of the ſame name, the leaves of which are acid and bitter.

ALKE'RMES, S. [Arab.] in Medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, conſiſting of ſeveral warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the baſis.

A'LL, Adv. [ſee *All*, Adj.] entirely. "*All* "amaz'd the prieſt let fall the book." *Shakeſp.* Excluſive of any other. "To love my father "*all*." *Shakeſp.* Lear.

ALL, Adj. [*al*, *æal*, *ealle*, *all*, Sax. *oll*, Brit. *all*, *alls*, Goth. *alle*, Run. and Dutch, *alle*, Teut. and ὅλος, Gr.] applied to number, it ſometimes is uſed collectively for the whole, or every one of the parts without exception. "We are *all* one man's ſons." *Gen.* xlii. 2. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole ſpace

or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent. The major part, or greateſt.

ALL, S. the whole, oppoſed to a part, or nothing. "She caſt in *all*, even *all* that ſhe "had." *Mark* xii. 44. This word is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL-BEA'RING, Part. [from *all*, ſignifying perfection, and fulneſs, in alluſion to that of the Sax. *æl* in compoſition, and *bearing*] that which is fully, entirely, and perfectly fruitful; that which produces all things. "The *all-bearing* earth." *Pope.*

ALL-CHE'ARING, Part. [from *æl*, Sax. and *cheering*] that which imparts comfort and chearfulneſs to all; that which perfectly poſſeſſes the power of communicating gaiety, or ſatisfaction, to every one.

ALL-COMMA'NDING, Part. [from *all* of *æl*, entirely, and *commanding*] that which over-rules all; that which governs with uncontroulable ſway.

ALL-COMPOSING, Part. [from *all*, of *æl*, Sax. and *compoſing*] that which is indued with a power of compoſing or ending any anxiety, or diſturbance. "The bands of *all-com-* "*poſing* reſt." *Pope.*

ALLANTO'IS, or ALLATOEI'DES, S. [from αλλας, Gr. a gut, and ειδος, Gr. a reſemblance] a thin ſmooth membrane inveſting the fœtus; whoſe reality, though long controverted, has been eſtabliſhed by Dr. Hale and M. Littre.

To ALLA'Y, V. A. [from *alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this ſenſe ſome ſpell it *alloy*, in order to keep more cloſely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or leſſen any quality. "No friendly offices "ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour." *South.* To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boiſterous tempeſt into a calm. "If by your art you have put the "wild waters in this roar, *allay* them." *Shakeſp.*

ALLA'Y, or ALLO'Y, S. [*alloy*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels of the ſame metal of different fineneſs. Minters never ſtrike any gold or ſilver without allay; braſs coin is made of an allay of copper; Jewellers, Wire-drawers, and Gold-beaters, are obliged to uſe an allay in the gold they work; the Braſs-founders have their allay of copper. *Allay* is uſed in a ſecondary ſenſe for ſomething which leſſens, or diminiſhes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. That which depreciates, or renders baſe, by diminution or leſſening.

ALLA'YER, S. [from *allay* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man] the perſon or thing which is indued with a power of allaying, leſſening, debaſing, corrupting, or diminiſhing.

ALLAY'MENT, S. [from *allay*] a diminiſhing, or leſſening, applied to the paſſions.

ALL-CONQUE'RING, Part. [from *all* of the Sax. *æll*, and *conquering*] that which ſubdues every thing. "*All-conquering* death!" *Par. Loſt.*

ALL-CONSU'MING, Part. [of *all*, from *æl*, Sax. *conſuming*] that which perfectly conſumes; that which deſtroys every thing in its power. "*All-conſuming* care." *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOU'RING, Part. that which perfectly devours; that which eats up every thing. "Deſtructive war, and *all-devouring* "age." *Pope.*

ALLEGA'TION, S. [from *allego*, Lat.] an affirmation, declaration; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething culpable, or criminal. "To ſwear falſe *allegations*." *Shakeſp.*

To ALLE'GE, V. A. [*allego*] to declare, or affirm; to plead as an excuſe, to produce in defence.

ALLEGE'ABLE, Adj. [from *allege* and *abal*, Sax. implying poſſibility, or power] any thing that may be charged; any thing that may be pleaded in excuſe.

ALLE'GER, S. [from *allege*] he that aſſerts or declares any thing.

ALLE'GIANCE, S. [*allegiance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, ſworn, or legal obedience every ſubject owes to his prince, and is an incident inſeparable, or that which follows a perſon, whereſoever he goes. *Oath of allegiance* is that, which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is diſtinguiſhed from that of ſupremacy, which is taken to him in quality of ſupreme head of the church.

ALLEGO'RIC, Adj. [from *allegory*, wrote formerly *allegorick*] ſomething which muſt be underſtood figuratively, in oppoſition to literal.

ALLEGO'RICAL, Adj. [from *allegory*] that which conſiſts of expreſſions purely figurative, where ſomething elſe is meant, than what is expreſſed; oppoſed to literal; myſtical.

ALLEGO'RICALLY, Adv. [from *allegorical* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner] figuratively, in oppoſition to literally.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, S. [from *allegorical* and *neſs* of NS, Goth.] the quality of being figurative.

To ALLE'GORIZE, V. A. [from *allegory*] to turn into an allegory; to turn into a myſtical ſenſe.

A'LLEGORY, S. [αλληγορια, from αλλος, Gr. another, and αγορευω, Gr. to ſpeak] a figurative ſpeech, in which ſomething elſe is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addreſſed by Horace under the picture of a ſhip. The Fables of Æſop, the Ilias and Odyſſes of Homer, and the Eneis of Virgil, may be included under this ſpecies of writing.

ALLE'GRO, S. [Ital. gay or ſprightly] in Muſic, one of the ſix diſtinctions of time, expreſſing the quickeſt motion, excepting preſto, as, "*Allegro ma non preſto*," quick, but not ſo faſt as preſto. If it be preceded by *poco*, it muſt be played in a ſlower or graver manner than when *allegro* ſtands alone; if by *più*, it muſt then be faſteſt of all. It will not be improper to add, that the ſix diviſions of time are, as follow; *grave, adagio, largo, vivace, allegro, preſto.*

ALLELU'JAH,

ALLELU'JAH, S. [a corrupt ſpelling, inſtead of *halleluiah*, of הללו *hallelú*, Heb. praiſe ye, and יה *Jáh*, God] a word of ſpiritual rapture, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranſlated; but ſignifies, Praiſe ye the Lord.

ALLE'MANDA, or ALLEMA'ND, S. [Ital.] in muſic, a grave air, compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts, or ſtrains.

ALLE'RIONS, S. [Fr.] in heraldry, eaglets, repreſented ſpread, and without beaks or feet; and differ from the martlet, becauſe that has a beak, and has its wings ſhut.

To ALLE'VIATE, V. A. [*allevo*, Lat.] Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or leſs, in alluſion to the diminiſhing the preſſure of a heavy load. To leſſen, mitigate, or diminiſh the enormity of a fault.

A'LLEY, S. [*allée*, Fr.] in gardening, a ſtrait walk, bounded on each ſide with trees or ſhrubs. Alleys are diſtinguiſhed from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreaſt. The word is in towns applied to narrow paſſages, to diſtinguiſh them from ſtreets, which are wider. *Alley in perſpective*, is that which is larger at the entrance than at the oppoſite extremity, in order to make it ſeem long.

ALL-FOU'RS, S. [from *all* and *four*] in gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole ſum a perſon gains each deal is limited to four, which are the higheſt, loweſt, and the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greateſt number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all theſe particulars, is ſaid to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, Interj. [from *all* of *æll*, Sax. in compoſition, implying perfect, and *hail*, ſignifying health] a ſalutation or invocation made uſe of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in teſtimony of gratitude, and good-will. "*All-hail*, ye books, my true, my real friends." *Walſh.*

ALL-HA'LLOWN, S. [from *all* and *hallow*, of *halgean*, Sax. to conſecrate] the ſeaſon, or ſpace of time near All-Saint's day.

ALL-HA'LLOW-TIDE, S. [compounded of *all*, *hallowe*, and *tide*, from *tid*, Sax. *tíd*, Teut. *taydan*, Dalm. *teiden*, Sclav. and Boh. *tezin*, a week; hence *whitſon-tide*, or whitſon-week] that ſpace of time which is near All-Saint's day, or the 2d of November.

ALL-HE'AL, S. [from *all*, of *æll*, Sax. in compoſition, ſignifying perfection, and *heal* of *hælan*, Sax. *heelen*, Belg. *heylen*, Teut. to cure] in Botany, a ſpecies of iron wort, a very great vulnerary, and deriving its name from its great efficacy.

ALLI'ANCE, S. [*alliance*, Fr. from *allier*, of *lier*, to bind, or of *ad* to, and *ligo*, Lat. to bind] the union or connection of two perſons or two families by marriage. In a political ſenſe, the leagues or treaties between different ſtates for their mutual ſtate of defence.

ALLI'CIENCY, S. [from *allicio*, Lat. to intice, or allure] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

ALLIGA'TION, S. [from *alligate*] the act of uniting, or the ſtate of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule, wherein queſtions are reſolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when ſo compounded.

ALL-JU'DGING, Part. [from *all* and *judge*] that which exerciſes judgment without controul, or partiality. "*All judging* heaven!" *Rowe's* Jane Shore.

A'LL-KNO'WING, Part. [from *all* and *know*] that which is intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whoſe knowledge is perfect without defect. "An all wiſe, *all-knowing* Being ſhowers "down, every day, his benefits, on the un-"thankful and undeſerving." *Atterbury.*

A'LLIOTH, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar, in the tail of the great Bear, of great uſe in obſervations at ſea.

ALLOCA'TION, [from *alloco*, Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In commerce, the admiſſion or allowance of an article to an account, and the paſſing it as ſuch. In the Exchequer it is an allowance made upon an account.

ALLO'DIAL, Adj. [from *allodium*, Lat.] in Law, that of which a perſon has an abſolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or ſervice, and is oppoſed to feudal.

ALLO'DIUM, S. [from *all*, and *loſze*, Teut. free, *i. e.*] a poſſeſſion which a man holds in his own right without any dependance, charge, ſervice or homage to be paid to a ſuperior lord.

ALLO'NGE, S. [*allonger*, Fr. of *allonger*] in Fencing, a paſs, or puſh, which derives its name from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

To ALLOO', V. A. [pronounced *halloo*, of *haller*, Fr. to make a noiſe; from *holen*, or *hohlen*, Teut. and *halen*, Belg. to call to] to ſet a dog on; or excite his courage, ſo as to ſeize one of his own, or any other ſpecies. "*Alloo* thy furious maſtiff." *Phillips.*

To ALLO'T, V. A. [from *a* and *lot*, of *lot*, Fr. *hlot*, Sax.] to diſtribute by lot; to aſſign a ſhare; to grant "Five days we do *allot* "thee for proviſion." *Shakeſp.* King Lear.

ALLO'TTING, S. [from *allot*] in commerce, is when a ſhip's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchaſed by perſons whoſe names are wrote on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of ſuch lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

ALLO'TMENT, S. [from *allot*] the parcel, ſhare, lot, office, or condition aſſigned to any one.

ALLO'TERY, S. [from *allot*] that which is granted, or aſſigned to any perſon on a diviſion, diſtribution, or lot.

To ALLO'W, V. N. [*allouër*, Fr.] to confeſs, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or aſſent to a principle, in oppoſition to contradiction.

diction. "The pow'r of muſic all our hearts "*allow*." *Pope*. To yield, or permit. To confer an honour on a perſon. To approve as juſt, or conſiſtent with one's duty. To give, to beſtow, to pay as a debt. "If we no tears "*allow*—*To* him." *Waller*. To grant without any obligation to do it. To make a conceſſion, abatement.

ALLO'WABLE, Adj. [from *allow* and *abal*, Sax. implying power, or poſſibility] that which may be granted, or permitted. That which does not imply an error, or contradiction. That which may be ſuffered, as repugnant or inconſiſtent with no laws.

ALLO'WABLENESS, S. [from *allowable* and *neſs*, of NS, a Gothic termination,] the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconſiſtent with the rules of reaſon, the cuſtoms of a place, the written ſtatutes of a country, or the rules of ſcripture.

ALLO'WANCE, S. [from *allow*] the granting, conceſſion, or yielding aſſent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permiſſion, licence, or conſent, applied to ſuperiors. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint, uſed with the word *give*. "*Give allowance* to their inclina- "tions." *Locke*. Conceſſion, in oppoſition to rigour, or ſeverity, uſed with the particle *for*. "Parents never give *allowance for* an in- "nocent paſſion." *Swift*. In Commerce, thoſe deductions granted at the cuſtom-houſe for goods rated by weight, and by dry, or liquid meaſure.

ALLO'WED, Part. [from *allow*] univerſally acknowledged; eſtabliſhed with reſpect to character. "There is no ſlander in an *allowed* "fool." *Shakeſp*. Twelfth Night. In commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expences, oppoſite to ſuch articles, as are granted.

ALLO'Y, S. [See *Allay*] baſer metal, mixt with that of greater value; made uſe of in coinage to give the metal it is mixed with a greater hardneſs, by which it might be kept from wearing; or to encreaſe its dimenſions. "*Alloy* is baſer metal mixed with it." An abatement or leſſening applied to the paſſions; and uſed both in a bad and a good ſenſe. "Sin- "cere and pure without *allay*" *Atterb*.

ALL-PO'WERFUL, Adj. [from *all*, of *all*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. and *powerful*] a power capable of operating without defect, or controul, and of producing every thing that is conſiſtent with infinite wiſdom. "O *all-powerful* "Being, the leaſt motion of whoſe will can "create or deſtroy a world." *Swift*.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, S. [from *all*, *ſaints*, and *day*] the day ſet apart by the church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the ſaints and martyrs; added as a ſupplementary day to the reſt of the feſtivals, that thoſe who were worthy of remembrance, might not be paſſed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more ſtrongly incited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom; by conſidering the number of thoſe which have preceded in thoſe ſhining paths.

ALL-SEE'R, S. [from *all* and *ſee*] he that is preſent every where; he that ſees all things. "That high *all-ſeer* which dallied with." *Shakeſp*. Rich. III.

ALL-SEE'ING, Part. [from *all* and *ſee*] indued with the power of ſeeing every thing; omniſcient. "That *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind." *Dryd*.

A'LL-SOU'LS-DAY, S. [from *all*, *ſoul*, and *day*] a feſtival obſerved by the church of Rome, on the 2d of November, with a particular ſervice relating to the ſouls, ſuppoſed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, Part. [from *all* and *ſufficient*] capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wiſdom; abſolutely perfect in himſelf. "He is every way "perfect, and *all-ſufficient*." *Norris*. Perfectly adapted to; applied to evidence, capable of producing all that confirmation, or conviction, for which it is intended.

To ALLU'DE, V. A. [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a diſtant reſpect to a thing, without mentioning it expreſly; to hint at. "True it is, "that many things of this nature be *alluded unto*." *Hooker*.

A'LLUM, S. [*alúmen*, Lat. *alum*, Teut.] a foſſil ſalt, or white mineral, ſeparated from earth by waſhing it with water, which being impregnated with its ſalts, is after boiled and evaporated. Italy produces the greateſt quantity, and the beſt allum of any country. That of Rome or Civita Vecchia is reddiſh, becauſe the earth from whence it is taken, is of that colour. The allum of England is in great pieces or lumps, clear and tranſparent like cryſtal; and is more or leſs fine, according as it is well or ill purified. It is made of a ſtone of a bluiſh colour found in Yorkſhire, urine, and ſea-weed. The allum of Liege, or Meziers, is of the ſame nature as the Engliſh, excepting that it is ſomewhat fatter. Allum of the Levant differs but little from thoſe already mentioned. The large is the beſt, and the mine lies about three or four days journey from Smyrna. There is another ſort brought from Conſtantinople, which is reckoned preferable to it.

ALLU'MINOUS, Adj. [from *alúmen*, Lat.] that which has the properties of allum; or that which is mixed with allum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their ſtuffs take their colours the better; and thoſe which are to be crimſon, muſt be ſteeped in water made very ſtrong with this ingredient.

To ALLU'MINATE, [*allúmer*, Fr. of *alúmen*, Lat.] to embelliſh. In Painting, to waſh prints with allum water, to keep the colours from ſinking or running.

To ALLU'RE, [*leurer*, Fr. *loren*, or *leuren*, Belg. *leuder*, Teut. *ludro*, Ital. or *belæwan*, Sax.] to entice; or attract, either in a good or bad ſenſe; to perſuade or draw, by the addition of ſomething beſides the intrinſic value and advantages of the object. "In laws it has al-

" ways ſeemed needful to add rewards, which " may more *allure* unto good." *Hooker.* To charm, or affect the mind with a ſenſation of pleaſure. " Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy." *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE, S. [*loer vogbel*, Teut. *luder*, Belg. a betrayer] originally ſome artificial bird, made uſe of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a perſon into the power of another. " The rather to train them to his " *allure*" *Hayw.*

ALLU'REMENT, S. [from *allure*] that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement. " Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell" *Par. Reg.*

ALLU'RER, S. [from *allure* and *er*,] the perſon, who tempts, ſeduces by fair ſpeeches; entices or inveigles.

ALLU'RINGLY, Adv. [from *alluring*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or ſeduce.

ALLU'RINGNESS, S. [from *alluring* and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] a quality, whoſe charms have ſuch effect upon the mind, as to prevail on it to engage in any action, either good or bad.

ALLU'SION, S. [from *ad* to, and *ludere*, to play] ſomething ſpoken, with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expreſſed. A reference; hint, or implication.

ALLU'SIVE, Adj. [from *alluſum*, ſupine of *alludo*] that which does not mention a thing expreſly, but comprehends it by implication; that which hints at ſomething not fully expreſſed; figurative, in oppoſition to plain, or expreſs.

ALLU'SIVELY, Adv. [from *alluſive* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner wherein a reference is made to ſomething not expreſſed, but implied.

ALLU'SIVENESS, S. [from *alluſive* and *neſs* of *neſ*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. and NS, Goth.] the quality of expreſſing a thing by implication, or by reference, oppoſed to expreſsly, directly, or plainly.

ALLU'VION, S. [*alluvio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *lavo*, to waſh] in its primary ſenſe a flowing, or ſwelling of waters near any land.

ALLU'VIOUS, Adj. [from *alluvium*, Lat.] that which is waſhed away from one place and carried to another.

A'LL-WISE, Adj. [from *all* of *æll*, Sax. and *wiſe*] that which is indued with abſolute, perfect, or infinite wiſdom. " There is an in- " finite, eternal, *all-wiſe* mind governing the " affairs of the world." *South.*

To ALL'Y, V. A. [from *allier*, Fr. of *ad*, and *ligo*,] to join together, or unite by kindred, friendſhip, or intereſt. To reſemble, or be like, in the paſſive. " They are indeed re- " motely *allied to* Virgil's ſenſe." *Dryd.*

ALL'Y, S. [in the plural *allies*, from *allie*, Fr.] one who is joined to, or has connections with another, owing to ſome contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to perſons and kingdoms. One who is united to another by friendſhip.

ALMACA'NTAR, [from *almocantar*, *almucantar*, or *almacantharat*, Arab.] in aſtronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and ſignifies a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian. *Almacantar's ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument, made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 deg. formerly uſed to find the altitude of the ſun at its riſing, in order to diſcover its amplitude, and the variation of the compaſs.

ALMAGE'ST, S. [of *almagiſte*,' Arab. which they ſubſtituted in their tranſlation for its title *συνταξιν μαγιςη*, Gr.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems, and aſtronomical obſervations made by the ancients.

A'LMANAC, or A'LMANACK, S. [from *almanach*, Fr. of *al*, Arab. and *manah*, Heb. but moſt probably from *al*, *maen*, and *acht*e, Teut.] a table or calendar wherein the days of the weeks, faſts, feſtivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the ſun, eclipſes, time of high water at London Bridge, beginnings and endings of terms, &c. are noted for the enſuing year. The modern Almanack reſembles the Faſti of the antient Romans. As the Almanack-makers were formerly great eſpouſers of judicial aſtrology, or pretended to predict future events by the ſtars, Hen. III. of France made an edict in 1579, " That none of that tribe ſhould for the future preſume to publiſh predictions relating to the affairs of the ſtate, or of private perſons, in terms either expreſs or covert."

ALMA'NDIN, or ALMAND'INE, [*almandine*, Ital.] a precious ſtone, ſomewhat like the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental, and rather reſembling the granate in colour.

ALMIG'HTINESS, S. [from *almighty* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth] that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is conſidered as able to perform every thing that is the object of abſolute, perfect, uncontroulable, and infinite power; Omnipotence.

ALMI'GHTY, Adj. [formerly ſpelt, *allmighty*, from *ælmightig*, Sax. from *æll*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. and *mighty*] that which is poſſeſſed of perfect, abſolute, uncontroulable, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wiſdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute. " Lord *almighty*, juſt and " true are thy ways." *Rev.* xv. 3. and xvi. 7.

A'LMOND, S. [*amande*, Fr. *amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a ſtone full of little cells, which is incloſed in a tough ſkin. They are divided into ſweet and bitter, on account of their different taſtes. The ſweet are accounted nouriſhing; if not eat in too large quantities. The milky juice ſqueezed from them after they have been ſteeped in warm water and blanched, *i. e.* peeled, is very good for conſumptive and pleuretic perſons, on account of its oily and balſamic particles. The French lapidaries give this name, Almonds or Amandes, to thoſe pieces of rock cryſtal which are cut with a wheel,

wheel, into forms reſembling this fruit, and are uſed to adorn chandeliers of glaſs, and other pieces of furniture made of glaſs, or cryſtal.

A'LMONDBURY, S. a corruption of Albanbury, or St. Alban's town, which name it received from the church dedicated to St. Alban, by Paulinus the apoſtle. It is ſituated on the Calder in the north-riding of Yorkſhire. In the beginning of the Saxon times it was a very conſiderable place, and a royal ſeat. But was burnt in the wars between Edwin the prince of theſe territories, Penda the Mercian, and Ceadwal the Briton. The cinders which are found vitrified, rather than burnt, ſeem to ſhew that the fire which deſtroyed it, was probably very fierce and vehement. Such is the fate of earthly things! It is now a little obſcure village, and has no traces of its former opulence but its ruins.

A'LMOND-TREE, S. [from *almond* and *tree*] the tree which bears almonds; its leaves and flowers reſemble thoſe of the peach, but its fruit is ſomewhat longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thiner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, improperly ſtiled Almonds of the ears. See *Tonſils*.

AL'MOND-FURNACE, or AL'MAN-FURNACE, S. See *Furnace*.

AL'MONER, or ALM'NER, S. [*aumonier*, Fr. of *eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] a perſon employed by a prince to diſtribute his alms to the poor. The biſhop of London is lord-almoner to his majeſty king George II. whom God long preſerve.

A'LMONRY, S. [from *almoner*] the place, wherein the almoner keeps his office, or diſtributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, Adv. [*al-meeſt*, Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almoſt* ready to ſtone me." *Exod.* xvii. 4. Applied to number or multitude, a conſiderable majority, little leſs than the whole. "Came "*almoſt* the whole city together." *Acts*, xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When ſeven days were *almoſt* "ended." *Acts*, xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from perſuading, or conviction. "*Almoſt* thou perſuadeſt me to "be a Chriſtian." *Acts*, xxvi. 28.

ALMOXARIFA'GO, S. [Span.] a duty of two and a half per cent. paid, in Spaniſh America, on all bull's hides, upon their exportation on board European veſſels.

ALMOUCHI'QUOIS, S. a ſavage nation, near the river Chovocovet, and the iſland Bacchus in Canada, North America, who ſhave their foreheads to the crown, wear long locks on the hind part of their heads, tied in knots, and adorned with feathers; their faces are painted red and black; they plant tobacco, have great plenty of wines, and do not quit their ſettlements, like the other ſavages.

AL'MS, S [never uſed but in the plural, of *elmes*, or *elmeſſe*, Sax. from Ελεημοσυνη, from Ελεος, Gr.] money, or other neceſſaries given to relieve the neceſſities of the poor and diſtreſſed, including in it a tender ſympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readineſs to relieve them. "Do not your *alms* before men." *Matt.* vi. 1.

ALMS-BA'SKET, S. [from *alms* and *baſket*] a baſket carried about, in foreign countries, to collect proviſions, and other alms, for the benefit of a convent or religious houſe.

ALMS-DEED, S [from *alms* and *deed*] an act of charity; or ſomething done out of compaſſion, to relieve the diſtreſſes and wants of others.

ALMS-GI'VER, S. [from *alms* and *give*] one who is charitable; or is fond of relieving the neceſſities of the poor.

ALMS-HOUSE, S. [from *alms* and *houſe*] a houſe endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and ſupport of the decayed, and poor.

ALMS-MAN, S. [from *alms* and *man*] a man who is ſupported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an alms-houſe, and wears the gown appropriated to it. "My gay apparel "for an *alms-man*'s gown." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III.

A'LNAGER, A'LNEGER, or AULNE'GER, S. [from *aulnage*, *aûnage*, Fr.] in its primary ſignification, a meaſurer by the ell; applied to an officer who is to inſpect the ſize of woollen cloth throughout the land, with reſpect to the length, breadth, fabric, and the ſeals ordained for that purpoſe. But the alnager, at preſent, ſeems to be only the collector of the duty granted to the king for that commodity; and the other branches of his office, are ſupplied by two other perſons, namely, a ſearcher and meaſurer.

A'LNEY, S. [*olaneg*, Sax. from *Olan* an *eg*, an iſland] a ſmall iſland between Overſbridge and Mayſemore, near the city of Glouceſter, famous for a ſingle combat between Edmund Ironſide, and Canute, the Daniſh king, in the ſight of their armies, which was to determine the fate of both nations; the conteſt was long and doubtful, but the latter finding himſelf wounded, and too weak for his antagoniſt, propoſed the kingdom's being divided between them; which being agreed to, the ſouth part was allotted to Edmund, and the north to Canute; but the former dying ſoon after, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, Canute ſeized on the whole. In order to put a check to the ambition of princes, the treachery of miniſters, and the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, which their preſent differences occaſion, it were to be wiſhed that ſome ſuch expedient as this might be agreed upon by crowned heads for the future.

A'LNWICK, or A'LANWICK, S. [pronounced *Anwick*, *Ealnwic*, Sax. from *Ealn* or *Alne*, the name of a river, and *wic*, a town, ſo called, from its ſituation] a ſmall market-town, on the north ſide of the hill, near the river Alne, or Ale, famous for a battle between our brave anceſtors and the Scots, in 1174, wherein they took William, king of Scots priſoner, and preſented him to Henry II. It is

defended

defended by an old caſtle, which being beſieged by Malcolm III. king of Scots in 1097, and on the point of ſurrendering, a ſoldier, who pretended to reach him the keys at the point of his ſword, took that opportunity to ſtab him, and killed him on the ſpot. His ſon Edward, in a vain attempt to revenge his death, was killed likewiſe. This caſtle juſt mentioned, belonged to the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, and ſeems to be no leſs elegant as a palace, than ſtrong as a caſtle. The method of making men free, is as ſingular, as ridiculous. On St. Mark's day the perſons to be made free, which they term leaping the well, meet on horſeback, with ſwords by their ſides, dreſſed in white, and white night-caps, and attended by the four chamberlains and caſtle-bailiff; when they come to the place called the freeman's well, they all jump in, and ſometimes ſink in mud up to their chins. This cuſtom is owing to king John's having ſtuck faſt in this very place, who made this part of their charter, as a puniſhment to the inhabitants for neglecting to mend the road. The town is populous, and well built; has a market every Saturday, a fair for black cattle once a fortnight, and five other fairs in the year, one called Lucy, a week before Chriſtmas; another called Palm-fair, a week before Eaſter; the third on May 1, O. S. the fourth on the 23d of July; and the fifth on Michaelmas-day. It is governed by four chamberlains, choſe once in two years out of the common-council, conſiſting of twenty-four. It is 310 miles from London. Lat. 55 deg. 24 min. N. Long. 21 deg. 20 min. W.

A'LOES, S. [אהלים *achalim*, Heb. αλοη, Gr. *aloe*, Lat.] this word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at leaſt about the ſize of the olive, reſembles it likewiſe in its leaves, and its fruit is red, like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours; under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and reſembles rotten wood; but the heart is the tambac, or calembac, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itſelf, and was reckoned by the Siameſe the moſt valuable preſent they could make to Louis XIV. Tavernier ſays, he ſaw at Iſpahan, a log of this wood, about ſix feet long, and two in compaſs, which coſt 40,000 pardoes, or 54,000 French livres.

The *Aloe plant* has a naked flower of one leaf, without any empalement, with a long ſmooth tube, ſix ſtamina, ſhaped like awls, with oblong ſummits; in the center is an oval germen, ſupporting a ſingle ſtyle, crowned with a trifid ſtigma.

ALOE'TIC, Adj. [from *aloes*] that which conſiſts of aloes.

ALOE'TICAL, Adj. [from *aloes*] medicines compoſed of aloes.

ALO'FT, Adv. [*loſter*, Dan.] in the air, in oppoſition to the ground; on high; above. "Love has wings and ſoars *aloft*."

ALO'NE, Adj. [from *al-een*, or *alleen*, Belg. *allein*, Teut. or *all* and *ain*, Goth.] without a companion. "It is not good for man to be *alone*." *Gen.* ii. 18. Without any aſſiſtance. Excluſively of all others; ſolely.

ALO'NG, Adv. [*au longue*, Fr. *al lungo*, Ital.] at full length; proſtrate on the ground. Motion or progreſſion meaſured lengthwiſe. "A firebrand carried *along*." *Bac.* Uſed with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole ſpace of time. "They were *all along*, a croſs, untoward people." *South.* Throughout; or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed. "Come then my friend, my "genius come *along*." *Pope.*

ALO'OF, Adv. [from *all* of the Sax. *aell*, Goth. or *all*, and *off*,] uſed with the particle *from*, at a diſtance, which is within ſight. "Our palace ſtood *aloof* from ſtreets." *Dryd.* When applied to perſons; it implies a diſtance occaſioned by caution and circumſpection. "And make the cowards ſtand *aloof*." *Dryd.* At a diſtance, ſo as not to appear as a principal, or party in any deſign. "It is neceſſary that "the queen join, for if ſhe ſtand *aloof*, there will be ſuſpicions." *Suckling.* Not connected with; having no relation to. Among ſailors, the ſame as keep your luff; a word which implies, that the perſon at the helm, is to keep the ſhip near the wind, when ſailing on a quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. [from αλωπηξ, a fox, becauſe that animal is ſuppoſed to be very much ſubject to this diſtemper] a diſtemper, wherein all, or a greater part of the hair falls off.

ALO'SE, S. a fiſh, reſembling the ſardine, which grows to the ſize of a ſalmon, called a Fiſh of Paſſage, or, of a ſeaſon, becauſe it never appears in rivers, but in the ſpring.

ALOU'CHI, S. a ſweet ſcented gum, which diſtils from the tree, that produces the white cinnamon.

ALO'UD, Adv. [from *a* and *loud*] with an increaſed ſtrength of voice, ſo as to effect the ear more ſtrongly, or to be heard at a great diſtance. With a great noiſe. "Strangled he "lies, yet ſeems to cry *aloud*." *Waller.*

ALO'W, Adv. [from *a* and *low*, by poetical liberty inſtead of *below*] in a low place; near the ground, in oppoſition to aloft, or above. "And now *alow* and now aloft they fly." *Dryd.*

ALPA'GNA. S. an animal reſembling the llamus and vigognas, which the Peruvians uſe as a beaſt of burthen, and make it carry 100 wt. Of its wool they make ſtuffs, ropes, and bags; of its bones, tools for weavers; and of its excrements, fires, both for their chambers and kitchens.

A'LPHA, S. [derived from the אלף *aleph*, Heb. to learn, whence it was uſed to ſignify the leader, or firſt of a company; in which ſenſe the Jews called the firſt letter of their alphabet, *alph*; the Syrians, *olaph*; the Arabians, *elif*; and the Greeks, *alpha*, the firſt letter of the Greek alphabet, which likewiſe ſtanding for one among their numerals, is uſed figuratively

to signify the first in order of time, &c. as *omega*, the last letter in their alphabet, signifies the last; in allusion to this, Christ says, in *Rev.* vii. 8. 11. xxi. 6. and xxii. 13. "I am *alpha* and *omega*." In composition it signifies negation, or denying the sense which the word would bear without it. Thus Βατὸς Gr. is something *accessible*; but when the α is prefixed to it, as in ἀβατὸς, Gr. it signifies a denial of what it signified before; and implies that the thing is not accessible, or is inaccessible.

A'LPHABET, S. [from αλφα *alpha*, and βητα, the two first letters of the Greeks, of א *aleph*, and ב *beth*, the two first of the Hebrews] a table of all the letters which compose the syllables in any language, and are marks to convey the simple sounds in forming words made use of. Moderns have found great fault with those that are now in use, charging them with being inaccurate, precarious, and confused; redundant in allotting different letters to the same sound, and deficient in not having letters enough to express all the varieties of sound, which arise from the different combinations of vowels and consonants. To obviate these defects, some very ingenious persons have undertaken the construction of new alphabets; but as they have appeared rather specious than useful, they have never had the luck to recommend themselves to practice, or to make their way into the world, further than in a volume by which they were communicated. The number of letters in the alphabet differs in most of the languages we know of; the English may have twenty-six; the French twenty-three; the Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldaic and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Persian thirty-one; the Turkish thirty-three; the Georgian thirty-six; the Coptic thirty-two; the Muscovians forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty-two; the Sclavonic twenty-seven; the Saxon twenty-four; the Gothic twenty-five; the Islandic twenty-two; the Dutch twenty-six; the Spanish twenty-seven; the Italian twenty; the Ethiopic two hundred and two. The Chinese were formerly supposed to have no alphabet, properly speaking, as having only hieroglyphics, which stood for whole words, and amounted to 80,000; but an ingenious professor of the French academy has lately demonstrated the Chinese themselves to have been a colony of the Egyptians, that they derived their language from that fertile source of knowledge, which watered the whole world, and that their supposed characters are not hieroglyphics, but combinations of letters, which he has resolved into their primitive elements, and shewn to be the antient letters of the Egyptians, though very much altered by time, corrupted by ignorance, and obliterated for want of tracing them sooner to their origin. Alphabet, in Commerce, is an index used by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they set down the surnames and christian names of those with whom they open accounts, with references to the folio, in which such accounts are opened. Among bookbinders and gilders, it implies tools having each a letter of the alphabet, with which they mark the back of the volume; which they call lettering.

To AL'PHABET, V. A. [from *alphabet* the subst.] to range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TIC, or ALPHABE'TICAL, Adj. [from *alphabet*] placed in the same order as in the alphabet. "Digested into *alphabetical* order." *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY, Adv. [from *alphabetical*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in the same order as in the alphabet. "A dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language." *Holder.*

A'LPHÆNIX, S. [of *al*, and *phœnix*, i. e. the phœnix] a name given to white barley sugar, in order to inhance its supposed value. It is made of common sugar, boiled till it becomes viscous, after which it is laid on a marble table, rubbed with oil of almonds, and moulded into various forms with a brass crotchet.

ALPHE'TA, S. in Astronomy. See *Lauda Corona.*

ALPHO'NSINE, S. [from *Alphonsus* Ferrarius, its inventor] in Surgery, an instrument made use of to extract bullets, consisting of three branches, which are closed together by a ring that slides over them. *Bib. Anatom. Med.* t. ii. 517.

ALPHO'NSO, Adj. [from *Alphonso*] in Astronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almagest, corrected by Alphonso XII. king of Castile.

ALPHO'S, or A'LPHUS, S. [from αλφανω, Gr. from its changing the colour of the skin] in Medicine, a distemper, in which the skin becomes rough, and variegated with white spots.

AL'PINE, Adj. [*alpinus*, Lat.] that which may be met with on the Alps.

ALPI'STLE, or AL'PIA, S. a kind of seed of an oval figure; of a pale yellow, inclining to a sable colour; bright and glossy; made use of to feed birds with, when intended for breeding.

A'LPS, S. [*Alpes*, Lat. it has no singular] a long chain of mountains, beginning at the mouth of the Varo in Piedmont, and terminating near Asia, a river of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, or Gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; have but few passes, of very difficult access, if not impracticable, and are on that account a great security to Piedmont from France. Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian lost most of his elephants in attempting the passage; and is reported to have made his way through some part of them, by making a road with boiling vinegar.

A'LQUIR, S. called also CANTAR, a liquid measure, used in Portugal for oil, containing six canadars or cavadas. Likewise a dry measure for grain at Lisbon, two and an half of which is an English bushel.

ALRA'MELECH, S. [אלרמלך Arab. from אל *al*, an Arabic particle, equal to *the* in English רם *Rom.* high, and מלך *Melech*, a prince or king, *i. e.* the high prince or king] in Aſtronomy, the name of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, called *Arcturus*.

ALRE'ADY, Adj. pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, [*alreed*, Belg. from *all* of the Saxon *æll*, and *all*, Gothic, and *ready*] the time preſent; even now, "Methinks *already* I your "tears ſurvey." *Pope.* Before the preſent time; in a time paſt; "Which hath *already* "been anſwered." *Hooker.*

A'LRESFORD, S. [from *Alre*, the name of a river, and *ford*] a market town in Hampſhire, ſituated on the river *Alre*, from whence it derives its name. It was once ſo opulent, that there was no collection made in the town for the poor, and not a ſingle almſman in the pariſh. But being burnt down in 1710, this ſingular circumſtance ceaſed. The town however has been handſomely rebuilt; and we cannot but mention, with honour, the generoſity of the gentry in its neighbourhood, who not only contributed largely to the relief of the poor, but likewiſe furniſhed them with timber gratis for the building of their houſes. It has a bailiff and eight burgeſſes, a market on Thurſdays for ſheep; a fair on the 24th of June for ſheep and horſes; has the honour of an elegant ſeat of the duke of Bolton near it; and is ſixty miles from London.

ALSA'CE, S. [*Alſatia*, Lat. *Elſas*, Teut. from the river *ell* or *ill*] a province in Germany, almoſt entirely yielded to the French at the treaty of Munſter; bounded on the W. by the mountains of Vogue, or Voſge; on the S. by Switzerland and Volfgaw; on the E. by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Baden, Ortenaw, and Briſgau; and on the N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is, in general, very pleaſant and fruitful, abounding in all ſorts of grain, excellent and durable vines, paſtures, fruit-trees, garden vegetables, flax, tobacco, wood, &c. Its trade extends very far into Germany on one ſide of the Rhine, and into all the countries ſituated between Straſbourg and the mouth of that river on the other. But ſuch is the indolence of the inhabitants, as I am informed by a native, that the greateſt part of this commerce is carried on by ſtrangers, who make no ſmall advantage of their indolence. The preſent number of inhabitants is reckoned at about half a million. In Upper Alſace are thirty-two towns; in Lower Alſace thirty-nine, great and ſmall; and in both a thouſand large and ſmall villages. The common language of the inhabitants is the German; but perſons of polite education learn the French: their religion is partly Lutheran, and partly the Roman Catholic.

A'LSHAM, A'LYSHAM, or A'LESHAM, S. [of *alyſſan*, Sax. to redeem, and *ham*, Sax. a ſuffrage] a ſmall town in Norfolk on the river Yare, noted for knitters. The manor of Sextons is held from hence by the will of the lord. Its fairs for lean cattle, ordinary horſes, &c. are on March 23, and the laſt Tueſday in September. It lies 117 miles from London.

A'LSO, Conjunct. [*alſwa*, Sax. *all-ſoo*, Belg.] it is uſed to ſhew, that what had been affirmed of one ſentence or perſon, holds good of the ſucceeding part of the period, and of another perſon. "Surely thou *alſo* waſt one "of them." *Mat.* xxvi. 33. In the ſame manner; likewiſe. When at the end of a ſentence or a period, it implies beſides. "Sue-"courer of many and of myſelf *alſo*." *Rom.* xvi. 7.

A'LTAR, S. [*altare*, Lat. as Junius obſerves, adapted into all languages, on the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, and varied according to the different dialects of the country] a kind of table, or raiſed place, whereon the antient ſacrifices were offered. "There Abra-"ham built an *altar* to the Lord." Since the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, that place of the church, where the communion is received, or the table on which the vaſes and the elements of bread and wine are placed; figuratively, Chriſt himſelf, to whom we bring all our offerings and ſervices. Among the antient Romans the altar was a kind of a pedeſtal, either ſquare, round, or triangular, adorned with ſculptures and inſcriptions. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ſeven ſtars.

A'LTAR-CLOTH, S. [from *altar* and *cloth*] the cloth which immediately covers the communion-table.

To A'LTER, V. A. [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat. another] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; uſed both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both in a good and a bad ſenſe. "He ſhall not *alter* it a good "for a bad." *Lev.* xxvii. 10. To vary, or differ in ſenſe; to corrupt the ſenſe of an author or period, by eraſing ſome of his words, or adding and changing them for others. Uſed neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been: "The weather *alters*." "His countenance *altered*."

A'LTERABLE, Adj. [from *alter* and *abal*, Sax. implying poſſibility, or power, *alterable*, Fr.] that which may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is. "*Al-*"*terable* by a thouſand accidents." *Rogers.*

A'LTERABLENESS, S. [from *alterable* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Saxo. NS, Goth.] the quality of being changed; or liable to have its preſent properties and appearance changed by external or internal cauſes.

A'LTERABLY, Adv. [from *alterable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner that will admit of changes.

A'LTERANT, Part. [*alterant*, Fr.] that which has the power of producing changes in a body. "Whether the body be *alterant*, or "altered." *Bac.*

ALTERA'TION, S. [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form, or purport of a writing; the ſhape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were.

The change itſelf, or the ſtate of a thing changed. "By ſuch, and ſucceeding *alterations*." *Swift.*

ALTERATIVE, Adj. [*from alter*] that which has the power of making changes. In Medicine, ſuch remedies as produce a change in the humours of the body, without any apparent operation, and are ſuch as deſtroy ſome prevailing acrimony in the *primæ viæ*, or firſt paſſages and juices; erroneous.

To ALTERCATE, V. N. [*altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to diſpute.

ALTERCA'TION, S. [*altercatio*, Lat. *altercation*, Fr.] a debate or diſpute, or any ſubject, between friends, including a warm eſpouſal or defence of the contrary ſide of a queſtion, but not ſo great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel. "Little elſe than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*." *Hakewell* on Prov.

ALTE'RN, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, the baſe, ſo called, is either the ſum, or difference of the ſides of an oblique triangle; if the true baſe is the ſum, the altern baſe is the difference; but if the true baſe be the difference, the altern baſe is the ſum of the ſides.

ALTE'RN, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which ſucceeds another by turns; ſucceſſive, or alternately; that which follows by ſucceſſion. "The greater to have rule by day,—The leſs "by night, *altern*." *Par. Loſt.*

ALTE'RNACY, S. [from *alternate*] the ſucceſſion or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTE'RNATE, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] things which ſucceed or follow one another by turns; ſucceſſive. "Bid *alternate* paſſions fall "and riſe." *Pope.* In Botany, applied to the poſition of the leaves of a plant, it implies, that the leaves on each ſide of the ſtalk, or branch, do not ſtand directly oppoſite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In Geometry, applied to angles, it ſignifies the internal one, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on oppoſite ſides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the ſituation of the quarters of a coat; thus, in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the firſt and fourth are alternate, and of the ſame nature. *Alternate proportion*, is when, of four proportional numbers, the antecedent of the former is compared to the antecedent of the latter, and the conſequent of the former is compared to the conſequent of the latter.

ALTE'RNATE, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which follows another in ſucceſſion, or by turns; viciſſitude. "Grateful *alternates* of "ſubſtantial peace." *Prior.*

ALTE'RNATELY, Adv. [from *alternate*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner that the thing which precedes ſhall follow that which comes after it. Thus, when we ſay, that darkneſs follows light, and light darkneſs, they are ſaid to follow each other *alternately*.

ALTE'RNATENESS, S. [from *alternate* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS. Goth.] the quality whereby things mutually precede and ſucceed each other; or ſometimes go before, and ſometimes follow each other.

ALTERNA'TION, S. [from *alternate*] a ſucceſſion, wherein that which preceded returns again, after ſome period or viciſſitude. "The defect of *alternation* would utterly "impugn the generation of all things." *Brown's* Vulg. Err. In Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any propoſed number are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the laſt number of the things to be varied.

ALTE'RNATIVE, S. [from *alternate*, of *alternus*, Lat.] a choice of two things, whereby, if one be rejected, the other muſt be accepted. "A ſtrange *alternative*!" *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY, Adv. [from *alternative*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying like, or manner] in ſuch a manner, that the thing or perſon which goes before, ſhall return again in ſucceſſion, or ſo as to follow that which it preceded; by turns; mutually; reciprocally. "An appeal *alternatively* made." *Ayliff's* Peerage.

ALTE'RNATIVENESS, S. [from *alternative* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality or ſtate wherein things by turns precede and follow each other; reciprocation.

ALTE'RNITY, S. [from *alternus*] a ſtate wherein there is a continual ſucceſſion, change, or viciſſitude. "Without the *alter*-"*nity* and viciſſitude of reſt." *Brown's* Vulgar Errors.

ALTHÆ'A, S. [from ἀλθαίνω, Gr. of ἀλθαίνω, Gr. to heal] in Botany, the marſh-mallows.

A'LTHORPE, S. [*of a*, of *adel*, Sax. noble, and *thorp*, Sax. a village] a beautiful ſeat of the Hon. John Spencer, Eſq; in Northamptonſhire, rebuilt by earl Robert, in the reign of James I. and celebrated for its gallery. The park was laid out by Le Nôtre, after that of Greenwich; there is a noble piece of water near it, on which is a Venetian gondola.

ALTHOUGH, Adv. [pronounced as if written *altho'*, from *all* and *though*, of *thah*, Sax. *doch*, Belg. and Teut.] uſed to imply that a thing or concluſion may be allowed and maintained, notwithſtanding ſomething ſeemingly inconſiſtent had been allowed, admitted, or granted: Notwithſtanding. "We all know "that many things are believed, *although* they "be intricate." *Hooker.*

ALTIME'TRY, S. [Αλτιμετρια, Gr. from *altus*, Lat. high, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of taking, or meaſuring heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible.

A'LTITUDE, S. [*altitudo*, Lat.] height, or the diſtance of any thing from the ground meaſured upwards. "Ten maſts attached,

"make

"make not the *altitude*." *Shakesp.* Lear. Superiority of dignity; or height of preferment. Applied to virtue, the highest pitch of perfection. "Even to the *altitude* of his virtue." *Shak.* Coriol. In Geometry, the height of a body above the ground, or the horizon. *Altitude of the eye*, in Perspective, a right line, let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude of a figure*, is the length of a perpendicular line let fall from the vortex to the base, *i. e.* from the top to the bottom. *Altitude* of things on the surface of the earth is divided into *accessible* and *inaccessible*; *accessible*, is that whose base you can approach, so as to measure the distance between your station and the object on the ground. *Inaccessible altitude*, is that whose foot or bottom cannot be approached, on account of something intervening. *Altitude*, in Astronomy, or the height of any object above the horizon, is divided into real or apparent: *Apparent altitude*, is the arch of a verticle circle, intercepted between the sensible horizon and the center of the object. *Real* or *true altitude*, is the arch of a verticle circle, intercepted between the center of an object and the rational horizon. *Meridian altitude of the sun*, &c. is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the horizon and the center of an object. *Altitude of the pole*, is the height of the pole above the horizon, or an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon. *Altitude of the equinoctial*, is its elevation above the horizon, and is always equal to the compliment of the latitude, or the compliment of the altitude of the pole. *Altitude of the sexagesimal degree*, is its height, counted from the place where it rises. *Parallax of altitude*, is an arch of a verticle circle, intercepted between the true and observed place of a star, or other object. *Altitude of motion*, according to Dr. Wallis, is the measure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

A'LTO-RELIEVO, S. See *Relievo*.

AL'TOM, S. a name given to a sequin in several parts of the Grand Seignior's dominions, which has that monarch's stamp on it.

ALTOGE'THER, Adv. [*allis*, Goth. *mid alle aetgaedere*, *all*, and *togaedere*, Sax. *altegader*, Belg. of *aell*, all, and *gader*, Belg. to join] entirely, without any exception, applied to number and quality. "Man, at his best state, is "*altogether* vanity." *Psalm* xxxix. 5. In all respects; perfectly. In Company; without separating; in a body.

A'LUDEL, S. [from *a* privative, and *lutum*, luting, *i. e.* without luting] in Chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

ALVEA'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *alveus*, a channel, and *auris*, the ear] in Anatomy, that cavity of the outer ear in which the wax is lodged.

ALVE'OLI, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *alveus*, Lat. a cavity or channel] in Anatomy, the sockets in the jaw-bone which contain the teeth, and are lined with a nervous membrane, wrapping itself about the ends of the teeth, of exquisite sense, and the seat of pain in the tooth-ache.

A'LUM, S. [*alumen*, Lat.] a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste. See *Allum*.

ALU'MINOUS, Adj. [from *alumen*, Lat.] that which resembles allum in its properties, or consists of allum.

A'LUM-STONE, S. [from *alum* and *stone*] a stone, or calx, of a corrosive nature, used to consume the fungous excrescencies, or proud flesh, of wounds.

A'LWAYS, Adv. [*altnæga*, Sax. *alwoy*, Belg.] applied to actions, without ceasing or intermission; continually: "I have set the "Lord *always* before me." *Psalm* xvi. 8. Constantly, or during the whole course of a man's life: perpetually, applied to time.

A. M. an abbreviation, before the date of the year, for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and, after the name of a person, for *artium magister*, or, master of arts.

AM, Verb. Sub. [of *eom*, *eam*, and *am*, Sax. the first person of *beon*, Sax. to be, or exist] when used singly, it implies existence: Following *what*, it implies nature: "Know-"ing *what I am*." *Prior*. Applied to place, it signifies presence: "Where *I am*, there shall "my servants be." *John* xii. 26. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, *I* "*am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings.

AMA'DABAT, AMAN'DABAT, AMA'DAVER, or ARMADA'BAT, S. a large trading and strong city, the capital of Cambaia, a province of the Mogul in the East Indies, delightfully situated in a plain, watered by the river Sambretty; has twelve gates, is surrounded with walls built of stone and brick, and flanked with towers forty feet high, and fifteen thick. It is one of the four cities which the Mogul honours with his court, and has twenty-five large towns, besides 2998 villages, under its jurisdiction. The little river rendering the country impassable for the four rainy months, the poor natives swim it by means of bladders, or bags made of goat skins. Lat. 23 deg. 40 min. N. Long. 72 deg. 12 min. E.

AMADO'W, S. [Teut.] a kind of black match, tinder or touchwood, which comes from Germany, made of a spongy excrescence growing on old trees, such as oak and fir.

AMADO'WRY, S. a kind of cotton which comes from Alexandria by way of Marseilles.

AMAI'N, Adv. [from *a* and *magen*, Sax. with all one's strength] with all one's force, or strength; applied to action: "We fled a-"*main*." *Milton*. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible.

A'MALEK, S. the son of Eliphaz, by Timnah the concubine; from whom were descended the Amalekites, who make so great a figure in the history of the Jews.

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, S. [from αμα, Gr. and γαμεω, Gr. to marry] in Chemiſtry, a ſubſtance produced by incorporating quickſilver with a metal; which is expreſſed by the chemiſts thus, A. A. A.

To AMA'LGAMATE, [See *Amalgam*] to incorporate metals with quickſilver.

AMA'LGAMATION, S. [from *amalgamate*] the mixing or incorporating quickſilver with other metals.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. [Lat. from *a, mânus*, Lat. a hand, and *enſis*, Lat. a ſword, or inſtrument] a perſon who writes down what is dictated by another; likewiſe a perſon who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

AMARA'NTH, S. [*amaranthus*, from *a*, Gr. negative, and μαραινω, Gr. to wither; becauſe the flowers when cropped do not wither, but retain their colour for ſome time after] in Botany, amaranth, or flower-gentle. It has male and female flowers in the ſame plant, having no petals, but with an empalement of three or five pointed leaves. There are fourteen ſpecies; the firſt whereof, when full blown, is very beautiful, and no ſmall ornament to the flower garden. In Poetry, it is uſed for an imaginary flower, which never fades, "Immortal *amaranth!*" *Par. Loſt.* In Dying, a colour which inclines to purple, a ſpecies of red, ſo called, becauſe it reſembles that of the flower juſt deſcribed.

AMARA'NTHINE, Adj. [from *amaranth* and *en*, Sax.] that which is compoſed of amaranth. "*Amaranthine* bow'rs." *Pope.*

To AMA'SS, V. A. [*amaſſer*, Fr.] to gather together, ſo as to form a maſs, or heap. "To *amaſs* riches." *Atterb.* Figuratively, to lay up, or ſtore in the memory, with great aſſiduity, and little diſcretion. To collect together in great quantities.

AMA'SSMENT, S. [from *amaſs*] a collection of things heaped together; an accumulation.

AMA'TORY, S. [*amatorius*, Lat. from *amo*, to love] in Anatomy, a term applied to the obliques ſuperior, and inferior, from their drawing the eye ſide-ways, and aſſiſting in that particular look, termed *ogling*.

AMAURO'SIS, S. [αμαυρωσις, Gr. from αμαυρω, Gr. to darken] in Medicine, a dimneſs of ſight, wherein the eye, to external appearance, ſeems to be unaffected, ariſing from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, eſpecially the compreſſion on the parts of the retina, by the diſtortion of the blood veſſels.

To AMA'ZE, V. A. [from *miſſen*, Belg. to wander, or *maſe*, Sax. a whirlpool] to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment, ariſing from the excellence, perfection, greatneſs, or extraordinary and unexpected good or bad qualities in an object, or action. "Your courage, truth, your innocence "and love, *amaze* and charm mankind." *Smith's* Phæd. and Hipp. To be confuſed, or thrown into perplexity, by ſome ſudden charge or addreſs.

AMA'ZE, S. [See *Amaze*, the verb] aſtoniſhment, or perplexity, cauſed by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former caſe it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear. "Caſting back his eyes with dire "*amaze*." *Dryd.*

AMA'ZEDLY, Adv. [from *amazed* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner expreſſive of ſurprize or aſtoniſhment on the appearance of ſomething unexpected.

AMA'ZEDNESS, S. [from *amazed* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS. Goth.] the ſtate of a perſon's mind when affected with ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, confuſion, or perplexity, at the appearance of an object, whoſe worth, or vileneſs, good or ill qualities, deficiencies and perfections, are unexpected, or greater than imagined.

AMA'ZEMENT, S. [from *amaze*] the effect of an object on the mind, ariſing from ſome excellence, or other quality, which we could not ſuſpect, or expect it to have poſſeſſed; confuſion; perplexity; admiration; ſurprize.

AMA'ZING, Part. [from *amaze*] that which cauſes ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, or admiration.

AMA'ZINGLY, Adv. [from *amazing*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner capable of exciting aſtoniſhment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiouſly; ſurprizingly.

A'MAZON, S. [from *a*, Gr. negative, and μαζος, a beaſt] one of thoſe women, who compoſed the nation ſo called, who are ſuppoſed to have dwelt near the river Thermodoon, on the Black-ſea. They are reported to have compoſed a nation of themſelves, excluſive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breaſts, that it might not hinder the exerciſe of their arms, and likewiſe that it might add, according to Hippocrates, ſtrength to that ſide which ſuffered the amputation. However, it muſt be ſaid, that the reality of ſuch a nation has been very warmly diſputed both by ancients and moderns. With reſpect to ourſelves, we beg leave to communicate our opinion in thoſe words of Sir Roger de Coverly in the Spectator. "That much may be ſaid on both ſides." This term is likewiſe given to a celebrated river, called likewiſe the Maragnon in America. It received its firſt name, *i. e.* the River of the Amazons, from the uſual cuſtom of the women attending their huſbands to war, either to animate them by their words, or aſſiſt them by their preſence; as was common in the early ages, not only among the Gauls, but likewiſe among ourſelves in England. This famous river begins at the foot of the Cordilleras, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; from the ſpring head to its mouth it runs eight or nine hundred leagues in a direct line, but allowing for its winding, it cannot be leſs than eleven or twelve hundred leagues, or about three thouſand Engliſh miles.

AMBA'GES, S. [Lat. from αμφι, Gr. about, and *ago*, Lat. to lead] a round about way of expreſſion;

expreſſion; a method of relating any ſubject, wherein the narrative is not conducted directly to the point. Circumlocutions.

AMBASSA'DE, S. [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] the office of a perſon, who is commiſſioned to negotiate the affairs of a ſtate in foreign parts.

AMBA'SSADOR, S. [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.] a perſon ſent by a prince or ſtate into that of a foreign one, as their repreſentative, to tranſact ſuch affairs as concern the public. Their perſons have always been eſteemed inviolable: and, by the Civil Law, their moveables, eſpecially ſuch as are deem d an acceſſion to their perſon, cannot be ſeized on, either as a pledge, or payment of a debt, by order of execution or judgment, or by leave of the ſtate wherein they reſide. In a ſecondary ſenſe, it implies any perſon ſent on a meſſage, even by a private perſon; a meſſenger.

AMBA'SSADRESS, S. [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.] in its primitive ſenſe, the wife, or lady, of an ambaſſador; in a ſecondary one, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

AMBA'SSAGE, S. [*ambaſſage*, Fr.] the employ, or office of a perſon acting as an ambaſſador.

A'MBE, S. [Gr. a commander] in Surgery, the name of an inſtrument made uſe of for reducing diſlocated bones, that is, ſuch as are out of joint.

A'MBER, S. [*ambre*, Fr. *ambra*, It.] a kind of gum, or roſin, found in the Baltic, on the coaſt of Pruſſia; there is ſcarce any ſubject which has occaſioned more debate among the naturaliſts than this. And as moſt of their ſentiments, though warmly eſpouſed, are rather vague gueſſes than even probable truths; it is no wonder, that the origin of this ſubſtance, ſhould remain a myſtery even to this preſent time. The phyſical qualities of this ſubſtance have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, abſorbent, ſweetner, aſtringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c.

A'MBER, Adj. that which is made of amber. "*Amber* bracelets, beads, and all "his knavery." *Shakſp.* That which is of a yellow colour, and tranſparent, reſembling amber in thoſe reſpects. "All your clear "*amber* drink is flat." *Bac.*

A'MBERGRIS, S. [from *amber* and *gris*, grey. *Ambra-grigia*, Ital.] a fragrant drug, of a ſuety ſubſtance, not ponderous, of an aſh colour, variegated like marble, ſometimes marked with white ſpecks, and melts like wax. The naturaliſts ſeem much divided in their ſentiments on the origin of this ſubſtance. It is uſed by confectioners and perfumers, in order to ſcent their commodities, and is recommended by phyſicians as proper to raiſe the ſpirits, and accelerate their motions.

A'MBER-SEED, S. called likewiſe muſk-ſeed; is produced from a plant, both in the Antilles and in Egypt. In a good ſoil it grows ſix or ſeven feet high, if it be near ſome tree to ſupport it. The ſeed reſembles millet, is cordial, and gives the breath an agreable ſcent after eating.

A'MBER-TREE, S. [from *amber* and *tree*] by Botaniſts, ſtiled *frutex Africanus ambram ſpirans*, or the African ſhrub, exhaling an odour reſembling amber. Its chief beauty is its ſmall ever-green leaves, which, when rubbed between the hands, emit a fragrance reſembling amber.

AMBIDE'XTER, S. [Lat. from *ambo*, Lat. both, and *dexter*, the right hand] in its primitive ſenſe, a perſon who can uſe both hands equally. "To give a reaſon of *ambi*-"*dexters* and left-handed men." *Brown's* Vulg. Err. In a ſecondary ſenſe, one who would occaſionally engage in parties diametrically oppoſite.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, S. [from *ambidexteritas* Lat.] the power of being able to uſe both hands equally. In a ſecondary ſenſe, double-dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, Adj. [from *ambidexter*] he who can make uſe of either hand indifferently. In a ſecondary ſenſe, adopting the ſentiments of contrary parties.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, S. [from *ambidextrous*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, *nyſſe*, or NS, Goth.] the quality of being able to uſe either hand with equal eaſe, or the engaging with different parties without ſcruple; double-dealing.

AMBIENT, Part. [from *ambiens*, Part. of *ambio*, Lat. to ſurround] that which covers every part, that which incompaſſes or ſurrounds. "The *ambient* air wide interfus'd." *Par. Loſt.*

AMBI'GENAL, Adj. [from *ambi*, of αμφι, Gr. about, and γιγνομαι, Gr. to be] in Mathematics, a name applied by Sir Iſaac Newton, to one of the tripple hyperbolas of the ſecond order; one of the infinite legs of which falls within an angle formed by the aſymptotes, and the other without it.

AMBIGU', S. [Fr. from *ambiguus*, Lat.] an entertainment wherein the diſhes are ſet on table in a promiſcuous manner, without any regard to order, ſo as to perplex the gueſts.

AMBIGUITY, S. [from *ambiguus*, Lat.] the quality of a word, or expreſſion, received in different ſenſes; words whoſe ſignification are doubtful or uncertain.

AMBI'GUOUS, Adj. [*ambiguus*, Lat.] applied to expreſſions, having more ſenſes than one, which are not eaſily determined. "*Am*-"*biguous* and with doubtful ſenſe deluding." *Par. Reg.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY, Adj. [from *ambiguous* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two ſenſes.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, S. [from *ambiguous* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, or NS, Goth.] the quality which renders the ſignification of a word uncertain.

A'MBIT, S. [*ambitus*, Lat.] the circumference, circuit, or meaſure of the outſide of any thing.

AMBI'TION, S. [*ambitio*, Lat.] the deſire

of attaining ſomething greater or better than what a perſon is poſſeſſed of. A deſire of more power, or more extenſive empire; a deſire of greater poſts, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] deſirous, longing after, and induſtrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extenſive dominion. Proud, lofty, aſpiring; elegantly, applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their preſent dimenſions, or ſituation. "I have ſeen, th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and "foam, and rage." *Shakeſp.* J. Cæſ.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, Adj. [from *ambitious*, and *ly* or *lic*, Sax.] in a manner which ſhews a deſire or thirſt after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, S. [from *ambitious* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or Goth.] the quality of being deſirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

To A'MBLE, V. N. [*ambler*, Fr. *ambiage*, Ital. from *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] to move upon an amble; to move on with a gentle motion; to move with an affected, or unnatural motion.

A'MBLE, S. [See *Amble*, Verb.] in Horſemanſhip, a pace wherein the two feet of a horſe on the ſame ſide move at the ſame time, or together.

A'MBLER, S. [from *amble*] a horſe, that has been taught to amble; ſometimes called a pacer.

AMBLI'GONIUM, S. [Lat. from αμβλος, Gr. obtuſe, and γωνια, an angle] in Geometry, an obtuſe angled triangle, or that which has an angle greater than ninety degrees.

A'MBLINGLY, Adv. [from *ambling*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to perform that pace, by Jockies, called the amble.

AMBLO'SIS, S. [αμβλωσις, Gr. from αμβλω, Gr. to miſcarry] in Medicine, a miſcarriage. See *Abortion*.

AMBLY'OPY, S. [from αμβλυωπια, Gr. from αμβλυς, Gr. dull, and ωψ, the eye] in Medicine, uſed by Hippocrates, to ſignify that dimneſs of ſight, common to the aged; but by Actuarius, for the gutta ſerena.

AMBRO'SIA, S. [αμβροσια, Gr. of α, Gr. privative, and βροτος, Gr. mortal] the imaginary or ſuppoſed food of the heathen deities, which preſerved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and ſignifying, that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBRO'SIAL, Adj. [from *ambroſia*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or ſomething beyond the poſſeſſion of mortals. "Aerial honey, and "*ambroſial* dews." *Dryd.*

A'MBS-ACE, S. [*ambos as*, Span. *ambes as*, Fr.] a throw on dice, in which two aces are ſtung, eſteemed a very bad chance. "I "had rather be in his choice, than throw "*ambs-ace* for my life." *Shakeſp.*

A'MBULANT, Adj. [from *ambulans*, Part of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] a name applied, in France, to the commiſſioners of the king's farms, who viſit all offices within a particular diſtrict. In Amſterdam, applied to brokers, who having not been ſworn before a magiſtrate, are not admitted as evidences in a court of juſtice.

AMBULA'TION, S. [from *ambulatio*, of *ambulatum*, ſupine of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] the act of walking. "More offenſive laſſi- "tudes than from *ambulation*." *Brown's* Vulg. Err.

AMBULA'TORY, Adj. [from *ambulatum*, ſupine of *ambulo*, to walk] that which exerciſes the faculty or power of walking; or that which moves by walking.

AMBU'RY, S. [from *amb*, or *emb*, Sax. about, and *beort*, a hill, or *berg*, an eminence on the earth] a bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, [*embuſcade*, Fr. *emboſcada*, Span. *imboſcata*, Ital. from *bois*, Fr. *boſco*, Ital. and *boſque*, Span. a wood] a place wherein men are hid in order to ſurprize an enemy. "Rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*." *Dryd.* Applied with great elegance to luxurious foods, which teem with latent diſeaſes. "Innumerable diſtempers lie in *ambuſcade* a- "mong the diſhes." *Spect.* No. 185.

AMBUSCA'DO, S. [*embuſcado*, Span.] a private place wherein men are hid to ſurprize an enemy.

A'MBUSH, S. [*embuſche*, Fr. of *embuſcher*, Fr. to place in a wood, from *bois*, a wood; or *buiſſon*, a buſh] a place wherein ſoldiers are hid, in order to ſurprize an enemy. "Bold "in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field." *Dryd.* A ſnare laid by a private perſon to aſſaſſinate. "Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III.

A'MBUSHED, Adj. [of *ambuſh*] laying in wait, hid, in order to ſurprize.

AMBU'SHMENT, S. [from *ambuſh*] a concealment, in order to ſurprize.

AMBU'STION, S. [*ambuſtio*, Lat. from *amb* and *uro*, to burn] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the fleſh; when cauſed by fire immediately, termed a burn; when by boiling liquids, a ſcald.

A'MEL, S. [*emaille*, Fr. from *ſchalmtzin*, *ſchmeltzen*, Teut. or *ſmelten*, Belg. to melt, or fuſe] the liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameller. "This white "*amel* is the baſis of all the fine concretes." *Boyle.* See *Enamel*.

AME'N, Adv. [אמן, Heb. truth, of אמן, *aman*, Heb. to be true] when placed at the end of a ſentence, it implies either an affirmation, or a wiſh. Applied to Chriſt, it implies the truth, or he who has accompliſhed and verified not only all that the prophets have foretold concerning him, but likewiſe all that he has himſelf predicted. When repeated at the end of a ſentence, it implies a very ſtrong affirmation, according to the Hebrew, which expreſ-

ſed

ſed the ſuperlative degree in this manner. "Woman ſhall ſay, *amen*, and *amen*."

AME'NABLE, Adj. [*amenable*, Fr. from *amener quelqu'un*] in Law, reſponſible, or ſubject to enquiry and examination. Likewiſe, tractable, or eaſily governed.

To AME'ND, V. [*amender*, Fr. *amendo*, Lat.] to alter ſomething faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. "*Amend* "your ways and your doings." *Jerem.* xxvi. 13. To grow from a more infirm ſtate to a better; to recover.

AME'NDABLE, Adj. [from *amend*] the poſſibility of an error's being corrected.

AME'NDE, S. [Fr. from *amender*, to fine] a fine by which a compenſation is made for a fault committed. We generally ſubſtitute *amends* in the plural for this word. *Amende honorable*, is an infamous kind of puniſhment in France, inflicted on traitors, parricides, and other capital offenders, conſiſting in ſtripping the malefactor to his ſhirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; ſometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it.

AME'NDER, S. [from *amend* and *er*, implying an agent, from *waer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] the perſon who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDMENT, S. [*amendement*, Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from vice to virtue. It ſignifies a change from ſickneſs towards health; a recovery.

AMEND'MENT, S. [*amendatio*, Lat.] in Law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs.

AME'NDS, S. [*amende*, Fr.] ſomething paid to make good a damage done. Attonement, or ſatisfaction. "Some part of *amends* "for many ill plays." *Dryd.*

AME'NITY, S. [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] a ſituation, or proſpect, which affects the mind with pleaſure, or delight. "Rather "a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure." *Brown's* Vulg. Err.

To AME'RCE, V. A. [*amercier*, Norm. to fine] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary puniſhment, or fine a perſon a ſum of money for an offence. "For his fault *amerc'd*—*Of* hea-"ven." *Par. Loſt.*

AME'RCER, S. [from *amerce* and *er*] the perſon who ſets the fine upon an offender; or ſettles the value of the ſatisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or AME'RCIAMENT, S. [from *amerce*] in Law, the fine impoſed on an offender againſt the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore ſtands at the mercy of either.

AME'RICA, S. [from AMERICUS VESPUSIO, a Spaniard, ſent, in 1497, to improve the diſcoveries made by Columbus] one of the four quarters of the world, by far the largeſt, the laſt diſcovered, and the richeſt. Its extent is ſo vaſt, that notwithſtanding the centuries which have elapſed ſince its firſt diſcovery, its boundaries have never been properly determined; what has hitherto been diſcovered reaches from lat. 78 deg. N. to lat. 56 deg. S. *i. e.* 134 deg. which taken in a ſtraight line amount to above 8040 miles in length; with regard to its breadth it is very irregular, being in ſome places 3690 miles, and, in others, not above 60 or 70 miles over: this vaſt country was buried from all the reſt of the world, till 1492, when the enterpriſing genius of a Columbus drew aſide the veil of ignorance, and ſhewed it to the ſurpriſed inhabitants of the old world. The honour of this great diſcovery has been claimed by almoſt all the maritime nations in Europe; the Spaniards tell us, that Columbus received his lights from the papers of captain Aldres, their countryman, who had been caſt on the coaſts; and the French again, that he had them from Betincourt, who firſt diſcovered the Azores; not to determine a conteſt, which would rather occaſion laughter, than knowledge, we muſt add, that our claim to the diſcovery of this New World is prior to that of the Spaniards, whoſe pretenſions ſeem to be the beſt grounded: no one can diſpute the authenticity of thoſe vouchers, whereby it appears that John Cabot, a Venetian, a man no leſs enterpriſing, or leſs ſkilled in navigation, than Columbus himſelf, was ſent by Hen. VII. in 1496, a year before the diſcovery of Columbus, who firſt diſcovered Newfoundland, and ſailing along the coaſt went as far as Florida. We muſt not omit that the Welch claim a more antient diſcovery, than any yet produced; aſſerting, that prince Madoc, ſon of Owen Gwineth, was caſt on the coaſt of Florida, as early as 1170, or 1190. Though indeed ſome look on this relation as fabulous, yet it has a great many corroborating circumſtances, that make it appear not at all improbable. For Meredith ap Rheiſe, who gives us the account, was prior to Columbus, and died in the year 1477, which is fifteen years before Columbus began his expedition; to this we may add, the affinity between the language of the Welch and ſome of the ſettlements in theſe parts; the evidence of Mr. Davis, who tells us he met with a whole ſettlement, which ſpake the Welch language in its utmoſt purity, and the tradition of ſome of the inhabitants, who aſſert, that their anceſtors came from a country beyond the great waters, nearly about the ſame time, from the ſame point of the compaſs, or from the riſing of the ſun. To enumerate all the products of this great continent, would ſwell this volume far beyond its preſcribed limits. Let it ſuffice to hint, that moſt nations, who have any concerns in this part of the globe, are taught by experience, that they, who promote the trade of their plantations, in due ſubſerviency to the intereſt of their mother-country, are likely to have the greateſt ſhare of mercantile ſhipping, can boaſt the beſt nurſery for ſeamen, enjoy an inexhauſtible fund of riches, and will always be able to maintain

the fovereignty of the ſeas. If this be the caſe, how can we ſufficiently applaud the great regard our preſent adminiſtration has had to theſe parts in the preſent war? What noble proſpects muſt our victories there open to the eyes of an admiring people? And how muſt our wonder ceaſe at the preſent ſinking and deplorable ſtate of the French finances, when we conſider, that we have by conqueſt precluded thoſe ſupplies, which they uſed to draw from their colonies?

A'MERSHAM, S. [*Agmundeſham*, Sax. of *agmunder* and *ham*, Sax. a market town; or of *ac*, an oak, *munda*, a defence, and *ham*, Sax. a town; *i. e.* a town ſheltered from the winds by oaks] a ſmall market town, which went by its Saxon name Agmondeſham, as late as the reign of Henry VII. It is governed by two burgeſſes, has a handſome market-houſe, town-hall, free ſchool; two fairs, one on Whit-Monday, the other on the 29th of September, moſtly for ſheep: it ſends two members to parliament, though no corporation, and is twelve miles S. E. of Aylesbury.

AME'SBURY, A'MBRESBURY, A'MBLESBURY, or A'MBRSEBURY, S. [from *Ambroſe* and *burig*, a town] a very old market town in Wiltſhire, which derived its name from Ambrius, who founded a monaſtery for Benedictines in this place, or rather from Aurelius Ambroſe, a Britiſh prince. To deſcribe the nunnery built here by Ælfritha, wife of king Edgar, the expulſion of the nuns in 1177, on account of the incontinence of the abbeſs, *&c.* the revival of its credit in 1285, when king Edward's I. daughter, Mary, and thirty young ladies of diſtinction, belonged to it; and Q. Eleanor's adding ſtill greater dignity to it by her retirement, might be tedious: yet we muſt mention that the duke of Queenſbury has a ſeat here built by Inigo Jones; that the town was burnt down about the year 1750, but revived with greater ſplendor. It drives but little trade, has two fairs, one on the longeſt and the other on the ſhorteſt day of the year. Its vicarage is in the gift of the canons of Windſor, and its diſtance from London eighty miles.

A'METHYST, S. [from αμεθυς, Gr. of α Gr. negative, and μεθυω, Gr. to get drunk; becauſe it was ſuppoſed, when put into any liquor, to prevent the drinkers from intoxicating themſelves] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone of a violet colour, approaching ſomewhat towards purple; it is ſometimes found without any colour, and is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from a diamond, except by its weight, and degree of hardneſs.

AMETHY'STINE, Adj. [from *amethyſt*] of a fine violet purple colour, reſembling that of an amethyſt.

AMIABLE, S. [from *aimable*, Fr. of *amabilis*, Lat.] that which is an object of love. "I would make her *amiable*." *Shakeſp.* Othello. That which is able to attract the affection of love or delight. *Amiable* or *amicable* numbers, in Arithmetic, are thoſe, which are equal to the ſum of each others aliquot parts.

A'MIABLENESS, S. [from *amiable* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality which renders a perſon or thing an object of delight, pleaſure, or love. "As "ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of "the young man wears off." *Guard.*

A'MIABLY, Adv. [from *amiable* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, or AMIA'NTUS, or ASBESTOS, S. [αμιαντος, Gr. from α Gr. negative, and μιαινω, Gr. to pollute] in natural hiſtory, a foſſil ſtone, or mineral ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and wooly texture, conſiſting of ſmall filaments, which reſiſts, and is not conſumed by the moſt intenſe fire; it is found in India, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the iſle of Angleſey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts.

A'MICABLE, Adj. [of *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, Lat. a friend] endowed with all the qualities, kindneſs, and ſocial benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendſhip.

AM'ICABLENESS, S. [from *amicable* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindneſs, and in exerciſing the offices of friendſhip.

A'MICABLY, Adv. [from *amicable* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as is conſiſtent with the warmeſt affection.

A'MICE, S. [of *amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr.] the firſt or undermoſt of the ſix garments worn by prieſts, and next to the albe.

AMI'D, or AMIDST, [from *a* and *mid*, Sax. and Belg.] in the middle, with reſpect to ſituation; applied to things, placed in a ſtraight line, between or in the center. Surrounded by objects. "*Amid* my flock with woe my voice "I tear." *Sidney.* Within the compaſs; or amongſt.

AMIE'STIES, S. cotton cloths, imported from the Eaſt Indies.

A'MISS, Adv. [from *a* and *miſs*, Sax. Iſl. and Cimb. or *miſſa*, Goth. which implies error, defect, corruption, or diſſimilitude,] wrong, or contrary to any law, divine, or moral. "That "which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*." *Shakeſp.* K. John. "If I have done *amiſs* impute it "not." *Cato.* Improper, blameable, or inconſiſtent with the dictates of reaſon. Contrary to a perſon's meaning. Improperly. "Ye aſk and receive not, becauſe ye aſk *amiſs*." *Jam.* iv. 13.

A'MITY, S. [*amitié*, Fr. from *amicitia*, Lat.] a ſtate, wherein there is the greateſt concord, harmony, or a mutual intercourſe between two or more perſons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein ſtates are employed in promoting the good of each other, oppoſed to war.

A'MMI, S. [Αμμι, Gr.] in Botany, biſhop's-weed, an umbelliferous plant, the great umbel of which conſiſts of many ſmaller ones, growing like ſo many rays. The flowers have each five petals, ſhaped like a heart, and ſix ſlender ſtamina crowned with roundiſh ſummits.

A'MMON, [Gr. from Αμμος, Gr. ſand,

ſand, or *ammon*, Egypt, a ram] one of the titles of Jupiter, among the Scythians; by mythologiſts imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is repreſented with, are its beams: what corroborates their conjecture is, that Jupiter Ammon was uſually repreſented in the figure of a ram; not but it muſt be confeſſed, that on ſome medals he is figured in a human ſhape, with two ram's horns growing out of his head, near his ears.

AMMO'NIAC, S. [*ammoniacum*, Lat. ſo called from its growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia] a medicinal gum which diſtils in white drops from a ferulaceous plant, on the ſandy plains of Lybia.

AMMO'NIAC [SAL] a volatile ſalt, of which there are two ſorts, the natural and artificial. The natural was found near the ſame place as the plant, and derives its name from the ſame ſource. The artificial ſal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the ſoot of tufts, or dung of animals fed with ſtraw, ſublimed in glaſs bottles ſhaped like bombs.

AMMONI'ACAL, Adj. [from *ammoniac*] that which has the properties of ammoniac, as above deſcribed. "Diſtillation deſtroys the "*ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts." *Arbuthn.*

AMMUNI'TION, S. [from *munitio*, Lat. fortification; of *munio*, Lat. to ſtrengthen by military ſtores, fortreſſes, and engines] ſuch arms, inſtruments, and ſtores, as are neceſſary to carry on a war; military ſtores.

AMMUNI'TION-BREAD, S. [from *ammunition* and *bread*] bread provided for an army or garriſon.

A'MNESTY, S. [Αμνηςια, Gr. to remember] an act wherein a prince promiſes pardon to criminals for offences paſt; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, S. [from αμνος, Gr. a lamb, the whole being put for a part, *i. e.* the ſkin, by a figure of rhetoric, called ſynecdoche] in Anatomy, a white, tranſparent, thin, ſoft membrane, of an uneven ſurface on the outſide, but ſmooth on the inſide, immediately covering the fœtus.

A'MOMI, S. [Belg.] the Dutch name for Jamaica pepper.

AMO'MUM, [Lat.] a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches like grapes, and is brought from the Eaſt-Indies by way of Holland, or Marſeilles. It grows upon a buſh or ſhrub, with oblong, narrow leaves of a pale green, and has bloſſoms like thoſe of the white violet.

AMO'NG, or AMONGST, Prep. [*on-mang*, *gemang*, Sax. from *gemangan*, Sax. or *mengen*, Teut. to mix, or mingle] preſent, or reſiding with. "Thou, Lord, art *among* "them." *Numb.* xiv. 14. Mingled with.

A'MORIST, S. [from *amor*, Lat. love] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

AMORO'SO, S. [Ital.] a lover.

A'MOROUS, Adj. [*amoureux*, Fr. *amoroſo*, Ital.] fond. Smitten with love at the ſight of an amiable object. "The *amorous* matter "own'd her potent eyes." *Prior.* Figuratively, that which is the cauſe of love, or that which is uſed by lovers.

A'MOROUSLY, Adv. [from *amorous*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *like*, Sax.] with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

A'MOROUSNESS, S. [from *amorous* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of being eaſily ſuſceptible of love at the ſight of an amiable object; fondneſs.

AMO'RT, Adv. [*amortir*, Fr. or *a la mort*, Fr. at death's door] immerſed ſo deeply in the thought of ſome preſent calamity, as to appear quite ſtupified, ſpiritleſs. "How fares it, "Kate? What! ſweeting, *amort!*" *Shakeſp.*

AMORTIZA'TION, AMO'RTISEMENT, S. [*amortiſement*, *amortiſſable*, from *amortir*, Fr. to extinguiſh] in Law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their poſſeſſion for ever; called an alienation of lands and tenements in mort-main.

To AMORTIZE, V. A. [*amortir*, Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporrtion, guild, or fraternity for ever.

To AM'OVE, V. A. [*amoveo*, Lat.] in Law, to remove a perſon from his poſt, or ſtation.

To AMOU'NT, V. N. [*amonter*, Fr.] applied to arithmetical proceſs, to make up, to come to, when all the ſeparate parts, or figures are added together. To compoſe, when united: "How much this will *amount to*." *Burn. Theor.* To ariſe, or flow from, as a conſequence.

AMOU'NT, S. [from *amount*, the verb] in Arithmetic, the ſum produced by the addition of ſeveral numbers or quantities; the product of ſeveral quantities added together. The conſequence, reſult; or value. "Ye lying vanities of life, what is your *amount?* *Thomſ.* Wint.

AMO'UR, S. [from *amour*, Fr.] a love intrigue; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething vicious.

AMPELI'TES, or AMPELI'TIS, S. [*terre ampelite*, Fr. *terra ampelitis*, Lat. vine and earth,] in Natural Hiſtory, a bituminous earth, as black as jet, found in a quarry at Alençon, in France.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, S. [from αμφι, Gr. both, and αρθρωσις, Gr. joining, or articulation] in Anatomy, a dubious, or neutral articulation, or joining, diſtinguiſhed from the diarthroſis from its having no conſpicuous motion; and from the ſynarthroſis from its not being without ſenſible motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS, Adj. [Gr. from αμφι, Gr. both, double, or on both ſides, and βιος, Gr. life, as living both kinds of life] that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water, as if either element was natural to it. "*Amphi-* "*bious* animals partake ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes." *Arbuth.* The beaver, frog, otter, tortoiſe, ſea calf, crocodile, *&c.* are of this ſpecies.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES, S. [Gr. from αμφιβληςρον, Gr. a net, and ειδος, Gr. a form,

form, or ſhape] in Anatomy, a coat of the eye.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, S. [from αμφιβολο, Gr. and λογο, ſpeech, or a word] in Rhetoric, an abuſe of language, wherein words are ſo placed in a ſentence, that they will admit of a different ſenſe, according to the different manner of combining them, as in the following ſentence. *Noli regem occidere timere bonum eſt.* Which may either be rendered, "Do not fear "to kill the king; it is a good action; or do not "kill the king; for it is good to fear, or de-"cline it."

AMPHI'BRACHYS, S. [Gr. from αμφι, Gr. on both ſides, and βραχυς, Gr. ſhort] the name of a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are ſhort, and the middle long, as in *amore*, the *a* and *e* are ſhort, and *mo*, the middle ſyllable, is long.

AMPHI'MACER, S. [Lat. from αμφι, on each ſide, μακρος, Gr. long] a foot in Gr. or Latin poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are long, and the middle ſhort.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, S. [Gr. αμφισβαινη] a ſerpent, ſuppoſed to have two heads. "Scor-"pion and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire." *Par. Loſt.*

AMPHI'SMILA, S. [Gr. from αμφι, Gr. on both ſides, and σμιλη, Gr. a knife] a diſſecting knife, ſo called from its having an edge on both ſides.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, S. [αμφιθεατρον, Gr. of αμφι, Gr. about, and θεαομαι, Gr. to ſee] an antient building of an oval form, with ſeats riſing above each other in the inſide, for ſpectators to ſee the combats of gladiators, wild beaſts, &c.

A'MPHORA, S. [Lat. from αμφιφορευς, Gr. whence αμφορευς, by ſyncope; ſo called, from its having two handles, and being fitted to be carried on either ſide] in Antiquity, an earthen veſſel, which ſerved as a liquid meaſure among the Romans, and contained ſeven gallons and a pint Engliſh.

A'MPLE, Adj. [*amplus*, Lat.] applied to extent, wide, or ſpacious. "On nature's "*ample* lap." *Thomſ.* Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. "And now and then an *ample* "tear trill'd down." *Shakeſp.* Lear. Applied to permiſſion, or liberties granted, full; without reſtraint. "Land where, and when "you pleaſe with *ample* leave." *Dryd.* Applied to gifts, large, liberal. "The earl made "*ample* promiſe." *Clarend.* Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumſtances.

AM'PLENESS, S. [from *ample* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. and NS, Goth.] the quality which denotes a thing large, or extenſive, applied to body; copious, applied to writings; ſufficient, applied to power; numerous, applied to ſocieties; and capacious, applied to veſſels; largeneſs.

To A'MPLIATE, V. [*ampliо*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

A'MPLIATION, S. [from *ampliatio*, Lat. *ampliation*, Fr.] applied to rumours, increaſing their ſenſe by additional circumſtances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. Enlargement, diffuſiveneſs, or dwelling long upon a ſubject.

To AMPLI'FICATE, V. A. [*amplificio*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell long upon a ſubject.

AMPLIFICA'TION, S. [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.] enlargement, or increaſe of dimenſions, applied to body; but generally ſpeaking, it is uſed for a figure of rhetoric, which conſiſts in a heightening of a deſcription, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by ſuch an enumeration of particulars, as muſt forcibly affect the paſſions. Hyperbolical expreſſion. "Is the poet juſtifiable for relating "ſuch incredible *amplifications*." *Pope's* Odyſſ.

AMPLIFI'ER, S. [from *amplify* and *er*,] one who enlarges.

To A'MPLIFY, V. A. [*amplifier*, Fr. from *amplus*, Lat. large or ample, and *fio*, Lat. to be made] to increaſe the dimenſions, or number of parts; applied to matter or body. To increaſe or heighten, applied to quality. "*Amplify* the "ſound." *Bac.* Nat. Hiſt. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. "A "deſire of *amplifying* their power." To render compleat, or increaſe by additions, applied to writings. "My health is inſufficient to in-"creaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks." *Watts.* To expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon. To repreſent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner. "Homer *amplifies*, not "invents." *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE S. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.] compaſs or extent, Greatneſs, or largeneſs. "To enlarge their minds to the "*amplitude* of the world" *Bacon.* Capacity, indued with powers ſufficient. Amplitude, in Aſtronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the eaſt and weſt part thereof, and the center of the ſun, ſtar, or planet at its riſing or ſetting; at the riſing it is called ortive, and at the ſetting occaſive.

A'MPTHILL, S. [*of ampt* and *hill*, from its ſituation] a conſiderable market town in Bedfordſhire, ſituated between two hills. Here is a noble ſeat built by John Cornwale, baron of Fanhop, out of the French ſpoils, in the reign of Henry VI. but afterwards being confiſcated to the crown, was famous for the retirement of queen Catherine, during the proceſs of her divorce. In a pleaſant park near this place, is a ſeat belonging to the earl of Aileſbury, built by the counteſs of Pembroke, from a model in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Amphill* has fairs for cattle on the 4th of May, and the 11th of December, and is forty-three miles north of London.

To A'MPUTATE, V. A. [*amputo*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTA'TION, S. [*amputatio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMSTERDA'M, S. [*Amſtelodamum*, Lat. from *Amſtel*, the name of a river, and *dam*, Belg. a dyke] the capital of the United Provinces,

vinces, ſituated in North Holland, one of the moſt beautiful and richeſt cities in Europe for its ſize. It is ſituated in lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

A'MULET, S. [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat. from *amolio*, to remove or drive away] a medicine hung round the neck, or about the body, in order to prevent, or cure any diſorder.

AMU'RCA, S. [Lat. lees] in pharmacy, a medicine made of the dregs of preſſed olives, boiled in a copper veſſel, to the conſiſtency of honey.

To AMU'SE, V. A. [*amuſer*, Fr. *muſen*, Belg.] to employ a perſon's thoughts on ſome object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of ſomething trifling. "He *amuſed* his followers with idle "promiſes." To entertain with ſomething agreeable, which has not force enough to divert; and wants importance to pleaſe. "I "cannot think it natural for a man, who is "much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with trifles." *Walſh.*

AMU'SEMENT, S. [from *amuſe*] an employment, in order to avoid the tediouſneſs of inaction. "His *amuſement* was to give poiſon "to dogs and cats." *Pope.* Any thing which engages the mind, or is the object of the ſenſes; an entertainment.

AMU'SER, S. [from *amuſe* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wær*, Sax. or *mair*, Goth.] one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by ſpecious, or falſe promiſes.

AMU'SIVE, Adj. [from *amuſe*] that which engages the attention to ſomething trifling, ſpecious, and deluſive. "Th' *amuſive* aſch "before him flies." *Thomſon.*

A'MY, S. [*ami*, Fr. from *amicus*, Lat. a friend] in Law, ſtiled likewiſe *procbein amy*, the neareſt friend, the neareſt relation to an infant or orphan, and on that account to be entruſted for him.

AN, Article, [*ane*, Sax. *ain*, Goth. *een*, Belg. *ain*, Teut. *ein*, Gr.] an indefinite article put before nouns of the ſingular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not ſounded or aſpirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aſpirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another conſonant, and *a* is uſed, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it ſignifies one, in a looſe and undetermined ſenſe. "There will be many *an* hour." *Locke.* Applied to a ſingle thing, as repreſenting the ſpecies, it ſignifies any, or ſome. "*An* elephant might ſwim in this water."

ANA, Adv. [*ava*, Gr.] a word uſed in phyſical preſcriptions, to ſignify that the ingredients which immediately precede, are to be in equal quantities.

ANABA'PTISTS, S. [from *ava*, Gr. again, and *βαπτίζω*, Gr. to baptize, from their baptizing thoſe a ſecond time, who had received that ſacrament in their infancy] a religious ſect, whoſe diſtinguiſhed tenet is, that perſons are not to be baptized before they come to years of diſcretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profeſſion. The firſt founders of this ſect were originally diſciples of Martin Luther, whoſe names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they firſt broached their principles in 1522.

ANABA'SIS, S. [*ἀναβασις*, Gr. from *ἀναβαίνω*, Gr. to aſcend] in Phyſic, the augmentation, or ſtate of a diſeaſe, fever, or fit, in its growth.

ANABIBA'CON, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, the node of the moon, where ſhe paſſes the ecliptic from N. to S. called the *Dragon's Tail.*

ANACA'MPTIC, Adj. [from *ἀναπλέγνυμι*, Gr. to ſend back] that which is returned; beat back again; reflected. In the plural, *anacamptics*, is a term applied to that part of philoſophy which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewiſe, *Catoptrics.*

ANACATHA'RTIC, Adj. [from *ἀνω*, Gr. upwards, and *καθαίρω*, Gr. to cleanſe or purge] in Medicine, that which purges upwards, as a vomit.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS, S. [*ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, Gr. from *ἀνα*, Gr. again, and *κεφαλαιον*, to ſum up, mention the heads of a diſcourſe] in Rhetoric, a ſummary of the heads of a diſcourſe; a recapitulation.

A'NACHRONISM, S. [*ἀνα*, Gr. and *χρονος*, time] in Chronology, the miſplacing an action with reſpect to the time in which it was performed; a miſtake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANA'CREON, S. [Gr. from *ἀνα* and *κρεων*, Gr. to reign] a Greek poet, born at Teios, a town of Ionia, who flouriſhed when Polycrates reigned at Samos, and Hypparchus at Athens. As a writer, he was a perſon of an elegant taſte; his poems have a gaiety that charms, and an eaſineſs which ſteals away our praiſe; though his ſubjects are trifling, they would extort a ſmile from the ſullen cheek of auſterity, and make the eye of gaiety ſparkle with joy. His death is very remarkable, ſuppoſed to have been owing to a grape ſtone, which ſtuck in his throat, and choaked him in the 85th year of his age.

ANACREO'NTIC, Adj. [from *anacreon*] that which is written in the taſte of Anacreon.

ANADIPLO'SIS, S. [Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, Gr. of *ἀνα*, Gr. again, and *διπλόω*, Gr. to double] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the word, which ends one ſentence or verſe, begins another.

ANAGO'GICAL, Adj. [from *ἀνω*, upwards, Gr. and *ἀγω*, Gr. to lead] applied to Scripture, thoſe parts which relate to eternity, or the life to come.

A'NAGRAM, S. [of *ἀνα*, Gr. and *γραμμα*, Gr. a letter, or writing, from *γράφω*, Gr. to write] the tranſpoſing of the letters of a name ſo as to compoſe ſome new word or ſentence from them.

ANAGRA'MMATISM, S. [from *anagram*] the act of tranſpoſing letters ſo as to form an anagram. "The only quinteſſence "that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw "out of names, is *anagrammatiſm.*" *Camden.*

ANAGRA'-

ANAGRA'MMATIST, S. [from *anagram*] one who makes anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, S. [Gr. plural, from ανα, Gr. and λεγω, Gr. to collect] a collection of ſmall and detached pieces; a miſcellany.

ANALE'MMA, S. [Gr. αναλημμα, from αναλαμβανω, Gr. to reſume] an orthographic projection of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian, by ſtrait lines and ellipſes; wherein the eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance, and in the E. or W. points of the horizon. Likewiſe a mathematical inſtrument, with the ſphere projected on it, and a moveable horizon and index, by which ſeveral problems relating to the ſphere may be ſolved, without the trouble of a calculation.

ANALE'PTIC, Adj. [αναλεπτικος, Gr. from αναλαμβανω, Gr. to reſtore] in Phyſic, medicines proper to reſtore the body when emaciated, either by the long continuance of diſorder, or want of food. "*Analeptic* medi- "cines cheriſh the nerves." *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL, [from *analogy*] applied to words, a term, which ſignifies any particular idea is attributed to ſeveral others, not by way of reſemblance, but on account of ſome evident reference to the original idea. "Thus a ſound "or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound "ſleep, are *analogical* words, becauſe they have "reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitu- "tion." *Watts.* That which has a reſemblance in ſome reſpects, though different in others.

ANALO'GICALLY, Adv. [from *analogical* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner wherein there is ſome reſemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with reſpect to all its properties; defined by Johnſon *in an analogical manner.*

ANALO'GICALNESS, S. [from *analogical* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the reſemblance which one thing bears to another, ſo as to ground an analogy or ſimilitude between them.

ANA'LOGISM, S. [αναλογισμος, of ανα, Gr. and λογος, Gr. reaſon] in Logic, in argument drawn from the cauſe to the effect, and importing an unanſwerable neceſſity.

To ANA'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *analogy*] to turn into an analogy; to form a reſemblance, or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or reſemblance to ſomething elſe.

ANA'LOGOUS, Adj. [from *analogy*] that which bears a reſemblance to a thing in ſome particulars, but not in all.

ANA'LOGY, S. [from αναλογια, Gr.] a reſemblance which one thing bears to another, in ſome of its properties or qualities, though not in all; when we ſpeak of the divine Being, we are obliged to have recourſe to this method of expreſſing ourſelves, becauſe divine matters are not the objects of our ſenſes, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their ſimilitude, proportion, or connection with ſenſible things; ſo that *analogy* means a reſemblance in kind or ſort, but a difference with reſpect to manner.

ANA'LYSIS, S. [αναλυσις, Gr. from ανα, Gr. and λυω, to diſſolve, or break in pieces] in its primary ſenſe, a ſeparation or ſolution of a compound body into the parts of which it conſiſts. "The *analyſis* of the dew of any "place." *Arbuthn.* In philoſophy, the conſidering the different parts of a thing ſeparately, and drawing concluſions from the experiments made on them in that ſtate. "*Analyſis* con- "ſiſts in making experiments and obſerva- "tions." *Newt. Opt.* The reſolving of a thing into its conſtituent parts, as of a ſentence into ſingle words; of words into ſyllables; of ſyllables into letters; of a tune into its ſingle notes; of an argument into its ſeveral propoſitions; and of a book into the ſeveral heads, or topics, of which it treats. In Mathematics, it implies the diſcovering of the truth or falſhood of a propoſition. *Analyſis*, in Chemiſtry, is the reſolution of any ſubſtance into its firſt principles, with an intention to diſcover what it conſiſts of.

ANALY'TIC, Adj. [αναλυτικος, Gr.] the reſolving a thing into its primary, elemental or conſtituent parts; the reducing a book into the ſeveral topics which it treats of; the arguing on the principles or conceſſions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma.

ANALY'TICAL, Adj. [from *analyſis*] that which pretends to reſolve things into their firſt principles.

ANALY'TICALLY, Adv. [from *analitical* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to ſeparate a thing into the parts of which it is compoſed, to reſolve a ſubſtance into its firſt principles.

To ANALY'ZE, V. A. [αναλυω, Gr.] in Chemiſtry, to reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. "To *analyze* them, and take a- "ſunder their heterogeneous parts." *Boyle.* To inveſtigate, or trace a thing in its firſt principles or motives.

ANALY'ZER, S. [from *analyze* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wæ*r, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] that which can reduce a thing into its firſt principles.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, S. [from ανα, Gr. and μορφωσις, a configuration, of μορφη, Gr. a ſhape] in Perſpective, the deſcribing a figure, which in one point of view ſhall appear to be deformed, and monſtrouſly miſhapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which ſhall appear monſtrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, ſhall appear regular and harmonious; there are ſeveral pieces of this kind in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford.

ANA'NAS, S. in Botany, the pine-apple, ſo called from its reſemblance to the cones of pines. All authors, who ſpeak of it, call it the king of fruits; it grows on a ſtem a foot high, ſurrounded with fifteen or ſixteen leaves, ſhaped like thoſe of the aloe plant.

ANA'PHORA, S. [Gr. αναφορα, a repetition] a figure in rhetorick, wherein ſeveral ſentences begin with the ſame word; of which

the

the following Pſalm affords a beautiful and noble example. "The *voice* of the Lord is "powerful; the *voice* of the Lord is full of "majeſty; the *voice* of the Lord breaketh the "cedars of Lebanon," *&c. Pſal.* xxix. 3.

ANAPLERO'TIC, S. [ἀναπληρόω, Gr. to fill up] in Medicine, that which incarns, or fills up any wound with fleſh.

AN'ARCH, S. [from *a* Gr. negative, and ἀρχὴς, Gr. a ruler] one who is the author or promoter of confuſion, or ſedition; a rebel. "Him thus the *anareh* old." *Par. Loſt.*

ANA'RCHICAL, Adj. [from *anarchy*] that which is not ſubject to rule, laws, or government; rebellious; or ſeditious. "In this "*anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of human na-"ture." *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY, S. [ἀναρχία, Gr. *anarchia* Lat.] a ſtate wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a ſupreme magiſtrate; a ſtate wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not ſubmit to them; rebellion; ſedition; and confuſion.

ANASA'RCA, S. [from ἀνὰ, Gr. and σὰρξ, fleſh] in Phyſic, a kind of univerſal dropſy, wherein the ſkin appears bloated, and yields to the impreſſion like dough.

ANASA'RCOUS, Adj. [from *anaſarca*] that which has the properties of an anaſarca.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. [Gr. from ἀνὰ, through, and στόμα, Gr. a mouth] in Anatomy, the inoſculations, or opening of two veſſels into each other.

ANA'STROPHE, S. [from ἀνὰ, and στρέφω, Gr. to turn] in Rhetoric, diſpoſition, or placing of words, wherein they do not follow the grammatical conſtruction, and thoſe which ſhould follow are placed firſt; as *Italiam contra*, for *contra Italiam*, in Virgil. *Notes angelical*, for "Angelical notes," in Milton.

ANA'THEMA, S. [from ἀνὰ, and τίθημι, Gr. to place, or ſeparate, called in the Hebrew חרם *cherem*, Heb.] among the Jews it ſignified; Firſt, Something dedicated to the ſervice of the Deity; Secondly, Something devoted to deſtruction, as the city of Jericho was, *Joſh.* vi. 17. Thirdly, A perſon who was the object of univerſal averſion; and Fourthly, One who, on account of ſome offence, was denied the privileges of ſociety, and baniſhed from the ſynagogue. The term implies not only the curſe, or act of excommunication, but the perſon excommunicated or curſed likewiſe.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, Adv. [from *anathematical*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in the manner or form of an anathema, or ſentence of excommunication.

To ANATHE'MATIZE, V. A. [from *anathema*] to pronounce the ſentence of excommunication againſt any perſon, whereby he is cut off from the church as a member, and deprived of all the privileges of ſociety.

ANATO'MICAL, Adj. [from *anatomy*] that which is uſed in anatomy to ſeparate the parts of an animal, or ſubſtance to be diſſected. That which is diſcovered by anatomy, or in the diſſection of a body. That which is ſeparated, applied to the ſmall and conſtituent particles of a body.

ANA'TOMIST, S. [*anatomiſte*, Fr.] one who diſſects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into their ſeveral uſes and properties; their various affections; the wonder of their ſtructure, *&c.*

To ANA'TOMIZE, V. A. [from ἀνὰ, Gr. and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] in its primary ſenſe, to diſſect, or ſeparate, by means of inſtruments, every part of the body, ſo as to be fully acquainted with whatever concerns its form or conſtruction. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to diſcover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the ſecret motives, affections or diſpoſition of a perſon's mind. "Should I *ana-*"*tomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh "and weep." *Shakeſp.*

ANA'TOMY, S. [ἀνατομία, Gr. See *Anatomize*] the diſſecting, or ſeparating the parts of a human, or vegetable body, in order to diſcover its ſtructure, and the different uſes of its ſeveral parts. After a long diſuſe, this art revived in the ſixteenth century; prior to which, the diſſection of a human body was looked upon as ſacrilege; nay, even to this very day, the uſe of anatomy and ſkeletons is forbidden in Muſcovy; the firſt, as inconſiſtent with humanity; and the ſecond, as ſubſervient to witchraft. Applied in a humorous manner to a perſon who has little fleſh on his bones; one who is emaciated by diſeaſe or labour, ſo as to reſemble a ſkeleton. "A hungary, lean-faced "villain—A meer *anatomy*." *Shakeſp.*

A'NATRON, S. a kind of native ſalt extracted from the waters of the Nile, by evaporation and cryſtalization, and is ſuppoſed to be the nitre of the antients.

A'NCASTER, S. [from *an* and *ceaſter*, Sax. a city, or camp, ſo called from a Roman camp's being in this place] a ſmall place in Lincolnſhire, noted for its having been formerly a Roman camp and highway; and giving the title of duke to the noble family of the Berties. It is eight miles from Grantham, and fifteen ſouth of Lincoln.

A'NCESTOR, S. [*anceſtre*, Fr. of *anteceſſor*, Lat. one who goes before] the perſon from whom one is deſcended by birth; ſo called, becauſe he has walked the path of life before him. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*, becauſe that is hinted to ſignify thoſe whom we ſucceed in dignity or office, but anceſtor to thoſe whom we follow by natural deſcent, and as men, whether by father or mother's ſide.

A'NCESTREL, Adv. [from *anceſtor*] in Law, that which may be claimed in right of our anceſtors, or that which has been done by them. "*Homage anceſtrel*, is that which has "been paid by our anceſtors." *Jacob's* Chamb.

AN'CESTRY, S. [from *anceſter*] ſuch perſons of a family from whom a perſon is deſcended: family, lineage; progenitors; pedigree; deſcent, or birth. "Title and *anceſtry* "render a good man more illuſtrious." *Guard.* No. 123.

A'NCHEN-

AN'CHILOPS, S. [from αγκυν and ωψ, Gr. the eye] in Surgery, a ſwelling at the great angle, or innermoſt corner of the eye, which degenerates into an abſceſs, either with or without pain.

AN'CHOR, S. [*anchora*, Lat. from αγκυρα, Gr. wherein the γ is always pronounced like an *n* before *k*, as it is in the Gothic likewiſe] an inſtrument formed of an heavy ſtrong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, uſed to keep ſhips or other veſſels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is uſed with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *caſt*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh*, which ſignifies the pulling up the anchor. Figuratively, it denotes any thing which keeps from motion or fluctuation, including the ſecondary idea of ſecurity. "Which hope we "have as an *anchor* of the ſoul." *Heb.* vi. 19.

To AN'CHOR, V. N. [from *anchor*, the ſubſtantive] to be ſecured from danger; or ſtopped; to be kept from driving by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to faſten; to ſtop: "My intention *anchors* on Iſabel." *Shakeſp.* "My nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III. *Anchor-holds*, the faſtneſs procured by an anchor; figuratively, ſecurity againſt the violence of any calamity, or outrage, which might drive to deſpair. "The "only ſecurity and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſoul's "health." *Camden.*

A'NCHORAGE, S. [from *anchor*] the effect which an anchor has, ſo as to hold or keep a ſhip from driving: the anchors themſelves, or the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, S. [a contraction of *anachoret*] one who goes into deſert and unfrequented places, in order to practiſe the greateſt auſterities, and put himſelf out of the reach of temptation: "A hermit, none "of the ancient *anchorets* could go beyond "you." *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY, S. [*anchois*, Fr. *anchova*, Span. *anciove*, Ital.] a ſmall fiſh, much uſed for ſauce, fiſhed for on the coaſt of Provence, generally in the night time, with a light at the ſtern of the veſſel.

A'NCIENT, Adj. [*ancien*, Fr.] that which has endured for ſome time; that which has been formerly, or ſome time ago; oppoſed to *modern*; but not to *new*. Applied to life, or the duration of things. "With the *ancient* is "wiſdom." *Job* xii. 12. Applied to the Deity, it denotes exiſtence, prior to, or before any other being or thing. "That God was of "all things the moſt *antient*." *Raleigh.* When applied to the revival of a thing, it ſignifies paſt or former. "Though the *ancients* thus their "rules invade." *Pope.*

A'NCIENTLY, Adv. [from *ancient*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in former times, in times long paſt, or before the preſent inſtant.

A'NCIENTNESS, S. [from *ancient*, and *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] length of time or duration; antiquity.

A'NCIENTRY, S. [from *ancient*] a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long courſe of years. "Think to enoble "themſelves by wreſting their *ancientry* from "the Spaniards." *Spenſer.*

A'NCLE, S. See *Ankle*.

A'NCONY, S. [at the iron works] a bloom in the form of a flat iron bar, three feet long, with two ſquare rough nobs at each end.

A'ND, Conjunct. [from *and*, Sax. *ende*, Belg. *und*, Teut. *ande*, Fr. Th.] a particle, by which ſentences are joined together, ſignifying that what was affirmed or denied of the ſentence before it, holds good, or may be affirmed likewiſe of that which comes after it. "He "honoured his father *and* his mother." Likewiſe: "To make diſcoveries in human life, "*and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions." *Tatler.*

ANDI'RONS, S. [either a corruption of *hand-irons*, that is, ſuch as may eaſily be moved by the hands; or *endirons*, becauſe the extremities or end of wood lie upon them, when burning; or from *brandiren*, Sax. of *byrnan*, Sax. *brinnan*, Goth. *brenne*, Iſl. to burn, and *iren*, Sax. *eiſarn*, Goth. and *iarn*, Iſl. iron] irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a ſpit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn inſtead of a grate. "An *andiron* of braſs." *Bacon*'s Nat. Hiſtory.

ANDROGINALLY, Adv. [from *androginal*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] that which is like an hermaphrodite; that which is formed in ſuch a manner as to partake both of the male and female ſex. "*Androginally* born." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

ANE'CDOTE, S. [ανεκδοτος, Gr.] an article relating to a ſecret tranſaction of a perſon's life, whether it be that of a prince or a private perſon; a piece of ſecret hiſtory. "Some modern *anecdotes* aver." *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY, S. [from ανεμος, Gr. the wind, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, S. [from ανεμος, Gr. and μετρον, Gr. a meaſure] a machine, or inſtrument, to meaſure the force of the wind.

ANE'MONE, S. [from ανεμων, Gr.] in Botany, the wind flower; there are two ſpecies, one planted in gardens, and the other wild.

ANEMO'SCOPE, S. [from ανεμος, Gr. and σκοπος, Gr. an examination] an inſtrument or machine, which fortels the changes of the wind.

ANEU'RISM, S. [from ανευρυνω, Gr. to dilate] in Surgery, a tumour or ſwelling cauſed by the weakneſs of an artery; or by blood extravaſated and ſpread under the fleſh by a wound, or a rupture of an artery.

ANE'W, Adv. [of *a* and *new*, from *niewe* or *new*, Belg. *newe*, Teut. *ny*, Dan. and *niewe*, or *neowe*, Sax.] again; over again; once more; a ſecond time, whether in the ſame, or a different

ferent form. "Be freed, or arm'd anew." *Dryd.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE, or ANFRA'CTUOUS, Adj. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] that which is full of winding paſſages or cavities, reſembling a maze or labyrinth. "Several vaults and anfractuoſe cavities in the ear bone." *Ray.*

ANFRACTUO'SITY, or ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, Adj. [from *anfractuous*, and *nes* of *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of turning and winding like a maze, or labyrinth. Seldom uſed.

A'NGEL, S. [*angelus*, Lat. αγγελος, Gr. two gammas coming together being, in that language, pronounced like ng, a meſſenger, or perſon which is ſent] a relative term, implying a perſon who is ſent, or commiſſioned by another; in its primitive ſenſe, being a denomination of office. A ſpecies of incorporeal being ſuperior to mankind, reſident either in heaven or hell, and of different degrees of dignity, power, and perfection. And a gold coin, ſo called from its having the figure of an angel upon it, which weighed 4 dwts. and was valued at 6s. 4d in 1 Hen. VIII. and 10s. in 38 Eliz. Figuratively, a perſon of exquiſite beauty, and ſuperior to the common run of mortals. "Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*." *Shakeſp.* Uſed as an adjective, it implies ſomething more than human, or ſuperlatively perfect; one of the order of angels. "In *angel* "whiteneſs." *Shakeſp.*

ANGE'LIC, or Adj. [from *angel* and *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] ſomething reſembling, belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, S. [Lat. ſo called from its ſuppoſed efficacy againſt poiſon] in Botany, the greateſt of the umbelliferous plants.

ANGE'LICAL, [from *angel*] that which reſembles angels; "*Angelical* ſwiftneſs." *Raleigh.* That which belongs to, or partakes of, the properties or nature of angels.

A'NGELOT, a ſort of ſmall cheeſe, generally made in the form of a heart, at the county of Boay, in Normandy; it is very fat, and of an exquiſite taſte. Likewiſe a muſical inſtrument reſembling a lute.

AN'GER, S. [from *ange*, Sax. vexed, *angſt*, Belg. to repent; or *ango*, Lat.] a deſire of thwarting the happineſs of another, on account of an injury received.

To AN'GER, V. A. [See *Anger* the noun] to injure or offend a perſon, ſo as to provoke him to reſentment, or to deſire to thwart one's happineſs. "Who would *anger* the meaneſt "artiſan?" *Hooker.*

A'NGERLY, Adv. [from *anger*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in the manner of, or like, a perſon who reſents an injury.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, S. [from αγγειον, Gr. and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the veſſels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, S. [from αγγειον, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of the human body.

ANGIOMONO'SPERMOUS, Adj. [from αγγειον, Gr. μονος and σπερμα, Gr.] in Botany, ſuch plants as have a ſingle ſeed in the germen, or ſeed-pod.

AN'GLE, S. [*angulus*, Lat. *angle*, Fr.] in Geometry, the meeting of two lines, which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

A'NGLE, S. [from *angel*, Sax, Belg. and Teut.] an inſtrument to catch fiſh with, conſiſting of a line, hook, and rod.

To AN'GLE, V. N. [from *angle* the noun] to fiſh with a hook, line, and rod. "*Angling* in the cryſtal lake." *Waller.* Figuratively, to entice by ſome allurements, or artifice.

AN'GLE-ROD, [*angel-roede*, Belg. *angel*, Port. *anzuelo*, Span.] the rod to which the line and hook are faſtened in angling.

AN'GLER, S. [from *angle* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] he that fiſhes with a rod, hook, or line.

AN'GLES, S. the nation from whence our iſland and people are named, who are ſuppoſed to have come from a city formerly named *Angel*, in the kingdom of Denmark; in Latin they were called *Gens Anglorum*, the nation of the angels; and in their own language, *Engla Theod.*

AN'GLESEA, [formerly called *Mona* by the Romans, *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, i. e. the Land of Mona, and *Inys dinſylh*, or the Shady Iſland, by the Welch, and *Engleſea*, or *Angleſey*, i. e. the Engliſh Iſland, by the Saxons] an iſland over againſt Caernarvonſhire, in the Iriſh ſea, about twenty miles long, and ſeventeen broad, it was formerly the ſeat of the Druids, and ſo fertile, as to be named *Mon-Mam Gymry* by the Welch, *i. e.* Mona the nurſery of Wales: it yields plenty of wheat and milſtones, has two market towns, and ſends one member to parliament.

AN'GLICISM, S. [from *anglius*, Lat.] a method of expreſſion, peculiar to the Engliſh language.

AN'GLING, Verbal Noun, [from *angle*] the diverſion of fiſhing by a rod, line and hook, armed with a bait.

AN'GOBER, S. a kind of pear.

AN'GRED, Part. [from *anger*] provoked to a deſire of revenge by ſome injury.

AN'GRILY, Adj. [from *angry*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] a manner which beſpeaks reſentment, on account of ſome injury. "Look "upon the iron *angrily*." *Shakeſp.*

AN'GRY, Adj. [from *anger*] deſirous of revenge, on account of ſome affront; highly diſpleaſed. "A biſhop muſt not be ſoon *an*-"*gry*." *Tit.* i. 7. Eaſily provoked. Applied to wounds, inflamed, painful, or ſore. "Red "and *angry*." *Wiſem.*

A'NGUISH, S. [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *angoſcia*, Ital. *angſt*. Teut. *anghſt*, Belg.] exceſſive pain, applied to the body. "Death's of ſuch incredi-"ble *anguiſh*." *South.* Immoderate, or the higheſt degree of ſorrow, anxiety and torture, applied to the mind.

AN'GUISHED, Adj. [from *anguiſh*] to be affected with the profoundeſt anxiety, torture, and ſorrow, on account of ſome calamity.

AN'GULAR, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat.] that which has corners, or angles. *Angular motion*, in Aſtronomy, is the increaſe of the diſtance, or angle, between any two planets moving round any body, as the common center of their motions.

ANGULA'RITY, S. [from *angular*] the quality of having angles, or corners.

AN'GULARLY, Adv. [from *angular*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax.] with angles and corners, like an angle. "An ice *angularly* figured." *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS, S. [from *angular*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of having ſeveral angles, or corners.

AN'GULATED, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat.] that which has angles or corners. "Shot into "*angulated* figures." *Woodw.*

AN'GULOUS, Adj. [from *angulus*] that which has corners, or angles. "Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions." *Glanv.*

ANHE'LITUS, S. [from *anhelo*, Lat. to pant, or breathe with difficulty] a ſhortneſs of breath, or quickneſs of breathing, occaſioned by running, or going up any high and ſteep place.

ANI'GHTS, Adv. [from *a* for *at*, and *night*] in the night-time, or every night. "You muſt come in earlier *a'nights*." *Shakeſp.*

A'NIL, S. in Botany, the indigo plant; it has an epalement of one leaf, indented in five parts at the top. See *Indigo*.

ANI'LITY, S. [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age, conſidered as it reſpects a woman; figuratively, applied either as a term of honour or reproach.

A'NIMA MUNDI, S. [Lat. the ſoul of the world] a pure etherial ſubſtance or ſpirit, according to Plato, and other ancient philoſophers, diffuſed through the maſs of the world, informing, actuating, and uniting its ſeveral parts into one great body or animal.

ANIMADVE'RSION, S. [*animadverſio*, Lat.] a taking notice of a fault with ſome degree of anger, ſeverity, or reproach. "Diſ"miſſed with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions*." *Clarend.* Puniſhment, cenſure, or the execution of the laws; conſideration, reflection. In Law, it differs from eccleſiaſtical cenſure, becauſe it has reſpect only to a temporal puniſhment, and eccleſiaſtical cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual one.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, S. [from *animadverſum*, ſupine of *animadverto*, Lat.] that which has power to make the mind attend to, or conſider any particular object; that which has the power of judging. "The ſoul, the only *ani*"*madverſive* principle." *Glanv.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, S. [from *animadverſive*, and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. the abſtract] the power of conſidering and comparing the different ideas in the mind, ſo as to form a judgment.

To ANIMADVE'RT, V. N. [*animadverto*, Lat.] to cenſure, to blame, including the ſecondary idea of defect in the perſon animadverted on, together with authority, diſpleaſure, and ſeverity in the animadverter.

ANIMADVE'RTER, S. [from *animadvert*, and *er*, a contraction of *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth.] he who inflicts puniſhment, or paſſes cenſure on crimes. "A ſevere *animad*"*verter* upon ſuch." *South.*

A'NIMAL, S. [*animal*, Lat.] a being, conſiſting of a body and ſoul; diſtinguiſhed from pure ſpirit, with reſpect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter, by its ſpiritual. *Animal*, uſed as an adjective, implies ſomething which relates to animals, or beings poſſeſſed of a ſoul. *Animal ſecretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are ſeparated and ſecreted from the common maſs of the blood, by means of the glands. *Animal ſpirits*, are a fine ſubtile juice, ſuppoſed to be the great inſtrument of muſcular motion and ſenſation.

ANIMA'LCULE, S. [*animalculum*, Lat. a diminutive of *animal*] a very ſmall animal, generally applied to ſuch as are not viſible to the naked eye.

ANIMA'LITY, S. [*animal*, Lat.] that property which determines a being to be an animal; that which has the properties of an animal. "The word animal here only ſignifies "human *animality*." *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE, V. A. [*animo*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a ſoul to a body; figuratively, applied to muſical inſtruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inſpire with the power of harmony; to communicate boldneſs to; to encourage, or excite.

A'NIMATE, Adj. [*animatus*, Lat.] that which is endued with a ſoul; that which has life, or the properties of an animal. "The ad"mirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies." *Bentley.*

ANIMATED, Part. [from *animate*] that which has a great deal of life; vigorous; ſpirited.

ANIMA'TION, S. [from *animate*] the act of bringing into exiſtence, or enduing with life, both vegetable and animal. The ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united; the enjoyment of life.

A'NIMATIVE, Adj. [from *animate*] that which has the power of communicating a ſoul or principle of life; that which has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, S. [from *animatum*, ſupine of *animo*, Lat.] that which enlivens, or confers the principle of life.

ANIMO'SE, Adj. [from *animoſus*, Lat.] full of ſpirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, S. [*animoſitas*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon is inclined to hinder the ſucceſs, thwart the happineſs, or diſturb the tranquillity of another; it includes in it a degree of enmity, and is oppoſite to friendſhip or benevolence. "Thoſe heats and *ani*"*moſities* among the fair ſex." *Swift.*

A'NISE, S. [*amiſum*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of opium or parſley, which produces an oblong ſeed, like that of ſmallage, of an aromatic ſcent and taſte, reputed an aromatic, and preſcribed not only as a carminative to expel wind, but alſo as a pectoral, ſtomachic, and digeſtive.

A'NKER, S. [*ancker*, Belg.] a liquid meaſure of Amſterdam, containing about ſixty

four pints of Paris, or thirty-two gallons Engliſh meaſure.

A'NKLE, S. [*ancleow*, Sax. *ankle*, Dan.] the joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle-bone*, *enchel-bèn*, Belg. the protuberant bone at the ankle.

ANNA'LIST, S. [from *annals*] one who writes or compoſes annals.

A'NNALS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *annales*, Lat.] a narrative wherein the tranſactions are digeſted into periods, conſiſting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a ſingle year.

ANNA'TES, or A'NNATS, S. [Lat. it has no ſingular] in Law, the firſt fruits, ſo called, becauſe they are paid after one year's profits.

To ANNE'AL, V. A. [from *on-ælan*, Sax. to ſet fire to; to burn] to heat glaſs ſo as to make it retain the colours laid on it. "A "picture ſhone in glaſs *anneal'd*." *Dryd.* To heat glaſs after it is blown, to prevent its breaking; to heat any thing ſo as to give it its temper.

To ANNE'X, V. A. [*annexum*, ſupine of *annecto*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.] to join, or ſubjoin as a ſupplement; to connect; to unite with. "*Annex* happineſs always to the exerciſe." *Rogers.* To belong to; to join as a property. Uſed as a ſubſtantive, properties, or attributes.

ANNE'XION, S. [from *annex*] the adding of ſomething as an enforcement, ſupplement, or aid; addition. "To engage the fear of men, "by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as, &c." *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT, S. [from *annex*] ſomething which is joined to another. "Each ſmall "*annexment*, petty conſequence." *Hamlet.*

To ANNI'HILATE, V. A. [*annihilo*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *nihilum* nothing] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence. "It is im- "poſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*." *Bacon.* To put an end to; to extinguiſh; to deſtroy utterly; to deſtroy all the properties of a thing, ſo as to leave no veſtiges of its former appearance.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. [from *annihilate*] the act by which the very exiſtence of a thing is entirely deſtroyed. "Their utter *annihila-* "*tion* could not chooſe but follow." *Hooker.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, S. [*anniverſarius*, Lat. from *annus*, a year, and *verto* to turn] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniverſary day. "In his admirable *anni-* "*verſaries*." *Dryd.*

ANNIVER'SARY, Adj. [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] that which falls out once in the regular courſe of every year; annual, or yearly. "Keeping their *anniverſary* days." *Stilling.*

A'NNO DOMINI, [Lat.] expreſſed by abbreviature, A. D. 1760, *i. e.* in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty.

ANNOI'SANCE, S. [from *annoy*] in Law, it implies the laying of any thing in a public place, or doing any hurt to a public building, which may either breed infection, or prove dangerous to another. The word now uſed is *nuiſance*, or *nuſance*.

ANO'LIS, S. an American animal, reſembling a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION, S. [*annotatio*, Lat.] explanations of the difficult paſſages of an author, written by way of notes. "It might not ap- "pear very improper to publiſh *annotations*." *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a perſon who explains the difficult paſſages of another; a commentator.

To ANNOU'NCE, V. A. [*annoncer*, Fr. from *annuncio*, Lat.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly. "*Announc'd* by Gabriel." *Par. Reg.* To pronounce; to ſentence. In a judicial ſenſe, to condemn to. "*Announce*—or life or "death." *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y, V. A. [*annoyer*, Fr.] to diſturb; to vex; to make a perſon uneaſy. "Each outward thing *annoys* him." *Sidney.* To ſpoil; to diminiſh; to be a nuſance to; to corrupt; to render unwholeſome; to diſturb, or provoke.

ANNO'Y, S. [from the verb] an attack. "Good angels guard thee from the boar's *an-* "*noy*." *Shakeſp.* Trouble, misfortune, or any ſtate which is productive of anxiety.

ANNO'YANCE, S. [from *annoy*] that which occaſions any trouble, inconvenience, diſlike, injury, or hurt; the ſtate wherein a perſon is affected with the ſight, hearing, ſeeing, &c. of a diſagreeable object. "The further "*annoyance* and terror of any beſieged place." *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER, S. [from *annoy*, and *er*, of *wær*, Sax.] the perſon who cauſes any annoyance, diſlike, trouble, or loathing.

AN'NUAL, Adj. [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat. a year] every year, or yearly. "*Annual* "for me, the grape, the roſe renew," &c. *Pope.* For the whole duration of a year; that which endures only one year.

ANN'UALLY, Adv. [from *annual*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax] every year, yearly. "The ut- "moſt that a prince can raiſe *annually*." *Swift.*

ANNUI'TANT, S. [from *annus*, Lat.] he that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUI'TY, S. [*annuite*, Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a perſon's life, or a certain term of years; a yearly allowance. "Beyond what his father's *annuity* would bear." *Clarend.*

To ANNU'L, V. A. [from *nullus*, Lat. none] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to aboliſh. "Who- "ever deſtroys this authority, does, in effect, "*annul* the law." *Rogers.* Made imperceptible, or, as if deprived of their exiſtence, and annihilated.

ANN'ULAR, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] reſembling, or in the form of a ring.

AN'NULARY, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] in the form of rings. "The wind pipe "is made with *annulary* cartilages." *Ray.*

AN'NULET, S. [a diminutive from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] a ſmall ring. In Heraldry, uſed for a mark that the perſon is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat

of ſeveral families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the ſmall ſquare number in the Doric capital under the quarter round. Likewiſe a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its ſurrounding the column.

ANNU'LLING, Part. Noun. [from *annul*] the revoking, aboliſhing, or repeating of an act, &c.

ANNUMERA'TION, S. [from *annumerate*] a reckoning, or counting, as one of a certain number; to add to a former number; to unite to ſomething elſe.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY, S. [from *annunciate*] the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's viſitation of the Bleſſed Virgin on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, S. [from *a*, negative, and *οδυνη*, Gr. pain] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable. "*Anodynes*, or abaters of pain, of the ali-"ment kind." *Arbuth.*

To ANOI'NT, V. A. [from *oint*, *enoint*, Fr. the ſupines of *oindre*, or *enoindre*, Fr.] to rub with ſome fat, or greaſy preparation. "Thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with oil." *Deut.* xxviii.

ANOI'NTER, S. [from *anoint*, and *er*, from *wær*, Sax.] the perſon who anoints.

ANOMALI'STICAL, [from *anomaly*] irregular. *Anomaliſtical year*, in Aſtronomy, the ſpace of time wherein the earth paſſes thro' her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the proceſſion of the equinoxes.

ANO'MALOUS, Adj. [*ανωμαλος*, Gr. of *a* negative, and *ομαλος*, Gr. plain] in Grammar, ſuch words as are not conſiſtent with the rules of declining, &c. In Aſtronomy, that which ſeemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANO'MALOUSLY, Adv. [from *anomalous*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner not conſiſtent with eſtabliſhed laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner. "Eve *anomalouſly* proceeded from "Adam." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

ANO'MALY, S. [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. See *Anomalous*] a deviation from the eſtabliſhed rules and laws, whether thoſe of nature, ſocieties, or particular branches of ſcience. "A peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature." *South.* In Aſtronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the aphelion, or apogee. *Eccentric anomaly*, is an arch of an excentric circle, included between the aphelion, and a right line drawn through the center of the planet, perpendicular to the line of the apſides.

ANO'N, Adj. [from *a* and *nubn*, Belg. *nu*, Sax. *ayná*, Span. now] ſoon after any time expreſſed; quickly. "Not without deſign at that pre-"ſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*." *Clarend.* When applied to vicciſitude, revolution, or change of action, it ſignifies, then, afterwards, or ſometimes. "On hill ſometimes, *anon* in "ſhady vale." *Par. Reg.*

ANO'NYMOUS, Adj. [from *a*, Gr. privative, and *ονομα*, Gr. a name] that which has not yet received a name. "Another *ano-*"*nymous* inſect of the waters." *Ray.* Applied to books or publications, that which is without a name, or that which has not the author's name. "The author's being *anonymous*." *Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY, Adv. [from *anonymous*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. in ſuch a manner as to be without a name.

ANO'THER, Pronoun, [from *an*, Sax. one, and *other*, Sax. more, or beſides] applied to things, ſomething not like that which is mentioned; different. "Becauſe he had *another* "ſpirit." *Numb.* xiv. 24. Applied to number, or ſucceſſion, one more; an addition; beſides, Applied to identity, not the ſame. Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; ſomething reciprocal. "If we love *one an-*"*other*, God dwelleth in us." 1 *John* iv. 12.

A'NSÆ, S. [Lat. the plural of *anſa*, Lat. a handle] in Aſtronomy, thoſe parts of the ring of Saturn, which appear at a diſtance from its body, and reſemble a couple of handles.

A'NSATED, Part. [*anſatus*, Lat.] that which has handles. Uſed only by ſcientific writers.

To A'NSWER, V. A. [*anſwérian*, Sax.] to give that information which is required by a queſtion. "They could not *anſwer* him." *Luke* xiv. 6. To reply to an objection; to obviate, or give a ſolution; to aſſign reaſons; to be accountable for; or ſatisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. "*Anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a "perſon." *Gulliv.* Trav. To ſuit or promote. "The moſt deſerving object, and the moſt "likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity." *Atterb.* To oppoſe; to be ſet over againſt. "*Anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this ex-"tremity of the ſkies." *Shakeſp.* Lear. To vindicate; or be received as a witneſs, teſtimony, or voucher in a perſon's behalf. "So "ſhall my righteouſneſs *anſwer* for me." *Gen.* xxx. 33.

A'NSWER, S. [*anſware*, Sax. *antwoordt*, Belg. See the verb, to *anſwer*] an information, or reply to a queſtion; a ſolution of any difficulty, or objection.

A'NSWERABLE, Adj. [from *anſwer*, and *able* of *abal*, Sax.] that which will admit of a reply; that which is ſo circumſtanced, that a perſon may receive a ſatisfactory information to his enquiries. "The queſtion, though ob-"ſcure, or intricate, is yet *anſwerable*."

A'NSWERABLENESS, S. [from *anſwerable*, and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality which conſtitutes the reſemblance, proportion, and ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; or that quality, which renders a difficulty, or queſtion, capable of receiving an anſwer.

A'NSWERABLY, Adv. [from *anſwerable*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in proportion; in a manner which correſponds with, or is ſuitable to.

A'NSWERER, S. [from *anſwer* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth.

Goth. a man] one who gives ſuch information as a queſtion requires. He that ſolves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adverſary. He who writes againſt another in any controverſy. "It gives his *anſwer* double work." *Sevift.*

A'NT, S. [from *æmt*, a contraction of *æmett*, Sax. and was afterwards ſoftened into *ant*] ſmall inſects, called piſmires, who herd together in great numbers on hillocks, remarkable for their induſtry, tenderneſs, and œconomy.

A'NTA, S. [from *ante*, Lat. before] in Architecture, a pilaſter placed at the corners of the walls of temples; uſed by Le Clerc for the ſhaft of a pilaſter, without baſe, capital, or moulding.

ANTÆ'CI, S. [has no ſingular, from ἀντι, Gr. and οἰκέω, Gr. to dwell] in Geography, thoſe who live under the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far diſtant from the equator S. as the others are N. their longitude is the ſame, as are likewiſe their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their ſeaſons are contrary, it being autum with the one, when it is ſpring with the other, *&c.* The inhabitants of Peloponneſus are the Antæci to thoſe of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTA'GONIST, S. [from ἀντι, Gr. againſt, and ἀγωνιξω, to contend] applied to perſons as ſuch, one who contends with another. "None daring to appear *antagoniſt*." *Milt.* Sampſon. Applied to writers, he who oppoſes the opinion or ſentiments of another; an oppoſite. In Anatomy, that which is ſituated oppoſite to, and counteracts another.

To ANTAGONI'ZE, V. A. [of ἀντι, Gr. and ἀγωνιξω, Gr.] to ſtrive, or contend againſt another.

ANTANACLA'SIS, S. [of ἀνταναλασις, Gr. from ἀνταναλαω, Gr. to drive back, or ſtrike back again] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a word is repeated in a different ſenſe; its likewiſe the reſuming of the ſame ſentence, after the intervention of ſeveral others. "*Shall* "*that heart*, which does not only feel, *&c. &c.* "*ſhall that heart*, I ſay," *&c. Smith*'s Rhet.

ANTANA'GOGE, S. [from ἀντι, Gr. and ἀναγω, to drive, or take away] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein, being unable to deny the crimes with which we are charged by an adverſary, we endeavour to load him with the ſame, or others.

ANTAPODO'SIS, S. [from ἀντι, Gr. ποδ-, genitive of πους, Gr. a foot, and δοσις, Gr. of δίδωμι, Gr.] a retreat, or returning. In Rhetoric, a figure, containing the counterpart of a ſimile.

ANTA'RES, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Scorpio. Long. 5. deg. 20 min. 4 ſec. according to Flamſtead.

ANTA'RCTIC, Adj. [from ἀντι, Gr. contrary, or oppoſite to, and ἀρκτος, Gr. the bear] that which is oppoſite to the *arctic*, applied in Aſtronomy to the ſouthern pole and circle. The *antarctic pole*, in Aſtronomy, is the ſouth pole, or that part of the heavens to which the ſouth end of the earht's axis points. The *antarctic circle*, is one of the leſſer circles of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 30 min. diſtant from the ſouth pole. The *antarctic pole*, in Geography, is the ſouthern extremity of the earth's axis.

A'NTE, [Lat.] a particle, ſignifying *before*, and frequently uſed in compoſition; as *antediluvian*, that which exiſted before the flood; *ante-chamber*, a room which muſt be paſſed through *before* you can enter into a chamber; or a room which leads to a chamber.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [See *antecede*] that which is before another, either in time or place.

To ANTECE'DE, V. A. [from *ante* before, and *cedo*, Lat. to go] to have a prior exiſtence; to precede, or go before.

ANTECE'DENCE, S. [from *antecede*] priority of exiſtence; exiſtence before ſome period or being.

ANTECE'DENT, Adj. [*antecedens*, Lat.] prior; before; or exiſting before. "Without "any *antecedent* ſin." *South.* Uſed ſubſtantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which muſt have gone before. "It is indeed "the neceſſary *antecedent*." *South.* In Grammar, the noun, which, in the order of conſtruction, goes before a relative, as "*Chriſt* who re-"deemed us." The word *Chriſt* is the *antecedent*, which goes before the relative *who*. In Logic, the firſt part, or propoſition, of an enthymeme, or ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of two propoſitions only; as, "*Chriſt is riſen from the* "*dead*; therefore we are redeemed:" the words in italics are the *antecedent*.

ANTECE'DENTLY, Adv. [from *antecedent*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner which is prior to, or before, any particular period of time; previouſly; prior to.

ANTECE'SSOR, S. [Lat. from *antecedo*, Lat. to go before] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

ANTECHA'MBER, S. [See *ante*. Written generally, but improperly, *antichamber*] a chamber which leads to a ſtate room, or chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE, V. A. [from *ante* before, and *datum*, ſupine of *do*, Lat. to give] to place too early, or before its real period. "By reading "a man, does, as it were, *antedate* his life." *Collier.* To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exiſts.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, Adv. [from *ante* before, and *diluvium*, Lat. a flood, or deluge] that which exiſted, or had a being before the flood. Uſed ſubſtantively for the perſons who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, S. [from ἀντι, Gr. contrary, and λοφος, a horn, becauſe its horns are inverted] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, Adj. [from *ante* before, and *meridies*, Lat. noon] before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, Adj. [from *ante* before, and *mundanus*, of *mundus*, Lat. the world] that which was before the creation of the world.

ANTE-NUMBER, S. [from *ante* before, and *number*] that number which is before another. "Rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*." *Bacon.*

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'LTIMA, S. [Lat. from *ante* before, *pene* almoſt, and *ultima* laſt] in Grammar, the laſt ſyllable but two of a word; as the ſyllable *nul* in the word *antepenultima*.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT, S. [*antepræ dicamenta*, from *ante* before, and *prædicamentum*, Lat. predicament, ſo called from Ariſtotle's treating of them *before* the predicaments] in Logic, ſomething requiſite to be known, in order to render the knowledge of the predicaments more eaſy.

ANTE'RIOR, Adj. or ANTE'RIOUR, [Lat.] that which is before another with regard to time or place. "The *anterior*, or upper part," *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

ANTERI'ORITY, S. [from *anterior*, Lat.] the ſtate of being before another, with reſpect to time or place.

A'NTES, S. [from *ante*, Lat. before] in Architecture, pillars of large dimenſions ſupporting the front of a building.

ANTESTA'TURE, S. [from *antiſto*, Lat.] in Fortification, an intrenchment of palliſadoes, or ſacks of earth, caſt up in order to diſpute the remainder of a piece of ground, after the enemy is maſter of the other part.

A'NTESTOMACH, S. [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach*] a cavity which in place is before, and leads to the ſtomach; the craw or crop in birds, "A kind of *anteſtomach*," *Ray*.

ANTHE'LIX, S. [from αντι, Gr. oppoſite, and ελιξ, Gr.] the inward protuberance of the external ear, oppoſite to the outward, called *helix*.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, Adj. [from αντι, againſt, and ελμινθος, Gr. a worm] in Medicine, that which kills worms; a vermifuge.

A'NTHEM, S. [*anthema*, Ital. ανθυμνος, from αντι, Gr. oppoſite or reciprocal, and υμνος, a hymn or ſong] a hymn performed in two parts, by the oppoſite members of a choir. Socrates ſays, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambroſe among the Latins.

ANTHE'RÆ, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the ruddy globules in the middle of flowers, or the ſummits, tufts, knots, or little heads in the middle of flowers, on the tops of the ſtamina.

ANTHO'LOGY, S. [from ανθος, Gr. a flower, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a treatiſe of flowers; a collection of the moſt beautiful paſſages of one or more authors; whence the collection of Greek epigrams, is ſtiled *Anthologia*.

A'NTHORA, S. [Lat.] in Botany. See *Aconite*, of which it is a ſpecies.

A'NTHOS, S. [Gr. a flower] in Botany, applied, by way of eminence, to the roſemary.

ANTHRACO'SIS, S. [Gr. an inflammation, reſembling a coal. See *Anthrax*] in Medicine, a diſeaſe in the bulb of the eye, or eyelids, occaſioned by a corroſive humour, and attended with a ſwelling of the parts adjoining.

A'NTHRAX, S. [Gr. a coal] in Medicine, a ſcab made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp, prickly pains.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, S. [from ανθρωπος, Gr. a man, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe or treatiſe upon man, or human nature, conſidered as in a ſtate of health, including the conſideration both of the body and ſoul, with the laws of their motion.

ANTHOPO'PHAGI, S. [never uſed in the ſingular, from ανθρωπος, a man, and φαγω, to eat] ſavages, who eat human fleſh.

ANTHROPHAGI'NEAN, Adj. [from *Anthropophagi*] like one of the Anthropophagi; in a terrifying terrible, or ſavage manner. "He'll ſpeak like an Anthropophaginean." *Shakeſp.*

ANTHRO'TOMANCY, S. [from ανθρωπος, Gr. a man, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a ſpecies of divination, from inſpecting the entrails or viſcera of a human body.

ANTHYPO'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby the objections an adverſary may be ſuppoſed to make, are obviated, and anſwered.

A'NTI, [Gr.] a particle, which in compoſitions, ſignifies contrary or oppoſite; and in works of litterature, is prefixed to the anſwers wrote in oppoſition to an author; as *Anti-Catones*, the name of the anſwers Julius Cæſar wrote to the objections made againſt him by Cato.

A'NTIACID, Adj. [from *anti*, contrary to, and *acid*] that which is of a nature contrary to acid, an alkali. "Oils are *antiacids*." *Arbuth.*

A'NTIADES, S. See *Tonſils*.

ANTIARTHRI'TICS, S. [Gr.] remedies againſt the gout.

ANTIBA'CCHIUS, S. [from *anti*, oppoſite, or contrary, and *Bacchius*] in antient Poetry, a foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the two firſt of which are long, and the third ſhort, as in *virtute*; the ſyllables *vir* and *tu* are long, and *te* is ſhort.

A'NTIC, S. [*a l'antique*, Fr. after the manner of the antients, from *antiquus*, Lat.] one who plays tricks; and makes uſe of odd and uncommon geſtures; a Merry Andrew; a buffoon.

ANTICHA'MBER, S. See *Antechamber*.

ANTICHE'SIS, S. [in Law] a pledge, or pawn of an eſtate, for a certain ſum of money, which the creditor enjoyed till repaid. See *Mortgage*.

A'NTICHRIST, S. [from *anti*, oppoſite, or contrary, and *Chriſt*] in its primary ſenſe, one who oppoſes the doctrine and miſſion of Chriſt.

ANTI

ANTICHRI'STIAN, Adj. [from *Anti-chriſt*] that which is contrary, or oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, S. [from *Anti-chriſt*] any doctrine, or opinion, oppoſite or contrary to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY, S. See *Anti-chriſtianiſm.*

ANTICHRO'NISM, S. [from αντι, Gr. and χρονος, Gr. time] that which is contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, V. A. [from *ante*, before, and *capio*, Lat. to take] to be before-hand with another, in taking, ſo as to diſappoint him that comes after. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPA'TION, S. [from *anticipate*] the dating a thing earlier than its due period. "Four days too late, by reaſon of the afore-"ſaid *anticipation.*" *Holdern.* The enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real exiſtence; a fore taſte.

ANTICLI'MAX, S. [from *anti*, and κλιμαξ, Gr. a ladder] in Rhetoric, a vicious figure, wherein the laſt ſentence or member is weaker in its ſignification, inſtead of being ſtronger, or higher than the firſt. See *Climax.*

A'NTICLY, Adv. [from *antic*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner] in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd geſticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, Adj. [from *anti*, againſt, and *convulſive*] in Phyſic, medicines againſt convulſions

A'NTICOR, S. [from *anti*, oppoſite, and *cor*, the heart] in Farriery, a ſwelling of a round figure, cauſed by bilous humours, in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart; which would prove fatal, unleſs brought to a ſuppuration.

ANTICOU'RTIER, S. [from *anti*, oppoſite, and *courtier*] one who oppoſes the meaſures of the court.

ANTIDO'TAL, Adj. [from *antidote*] that which has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion, or poiſon.

A'NTIDOTE, S. [*antidotus*, Lat. of αντι, Gr. oppoſition, and δωσις, of διδωμι, Gr. to give] a medicine given to expel poiſon, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTIEPILEPTIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. againſt, and επιλημψις, Gr. a convulſion fit] in Medicine, remedies againſt convulſions.

ANTI'GUA, or ANTE'GO, S. one of the Caribbee or Leeward Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, E. of Nevis and St. Kitt's, about ſix leagues in diameter, and ſixty miles in circumference, contains 70,000 acres, and makes 16,000 hogſheads of ſugar yearly. Its inhabitants, including whites and blacks, amount to about 34,000; it was diſcovered by Sir Tho. Warner in 1623, and ſettled in 1636. The firſt grant was to William Lord Willoughby of Parham, and a colony planted by him in 1666; in which year the French took it by ſurprize. Col. Chriſtopher Coddrington raiſed its reputation in 1690. In 1707 it was very much damaged by a dreadful hurricane. In 1736 was the plot of three Indians, who conveyed gun-powder under the room wherein the governor was to give a ball; but was rendered abortive. Its governor is captain-general of all the Caribbee Iſlands, has a ſalary of 3,500l. per annum, and appointeth the deputy-governors of the other iſlands, who have each 200l. per ann. Lat. 16 deg. 57 min. N. Long. 60 deg. 50 min. W.

ANTI'LLES, S. [properly *Antiſles*, from their ſmallneſs] a ſmall cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies, extending from 18 to 24 degrees N. Lat. and are diſtinguiſhed into windward and leeward iſlands.

ANTILO'GARITHM, S. [from *anti* and *lagarithm*] the compliment of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, S. [of αντι and λογος, Gr.] contradiction in its primary ſenſe, applied to thoſe paſſages of an author, wherein there ſeems to be, or really is, a manifeſt contradiction.

ANTI-MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. [from αντι, againſt, and μοναρχια, Gr. monarchy] that which is contrary to *monarchy*, or that ſpecies of government wherein the chief rule is inveſted in a ſingle perſon.

ANTI-MONA'RCHICALNESS, S. [from *antimonarchical* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which is oppoſite or contrary to a monarchical government.

ANTIMO'NIAL, Adj. [from *antimony*] that which conſiſts of, or has the qualities of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, S. [the *ſtibium* of the ancients, and στιμμι of the Greeks] it is a mineral ſubſtance, poſſeſſing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; is found in moſt mines, but eſpecially thoſe of ſilver and lead, and is diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, crude, and prepared.

ANTINEPHRITICS, S. [from αντι and νεφριτικος, Gr.] remedies in diſorders of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS, [from αντι and νομος, Gr.] a ſect, who look upon the performance of moral duties as inſignificant, and prefer the articles of faith to thoſe which enjoin practical holineſs.

A'NTINOMY, S. [from αντι, Gr. againſt, and νομος, Gr. a law] a contradiction between two laws, or the different parts of the ſame law.

ANTIPARALY'TIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr againſt, and παραλυσις, Gr. the palſy] in Medicine, remedies for the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, [from *antipathy*] having a natural averſion to a thing.

ANTI'PATHY, S. [from *antipathie*, Fr. αντι, againſt, and παθος, Gr. an affection] a natural averſion to any particular object; which operates ſo ſtrongly, as neither to be controuled by the will, nor reaſon.

ANTIPERI'STASIS, S. [from αντι and περι-

περισταμαι, Gr.] in Philoſophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increaſed by the oppoſition of the other. This doctrine was eſpouſed by the Peripatetics; but is exploded by Mr. Boyle, in his Hiſtory of Cold.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *anti* and *peſtilential*] in Phyſic, that which is intended to prevent or remove the effects of the plague.

ANTI'PHRASIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. and φρασις, Gr. a form of ſpeech] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is uſed in a ſenſe quite different to its original meaning.

ANTI'PODAL, Adj. [from *antipodes*] thoſe who are antipodes with reſpect to their ſituation. "*Antipodal* to the Indians." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

ANTI'PODES, S. [by ſome accented on the laſt ſyllable but one, and vitiouſly pronounced as if a word of three ſyllable, from αντι, over-againſt, or oppoſite, and ποδες, the plural of πους, Gr. a foot] in Geography, thoſe who live on the contrary ſide of the globe, with their feet directly oppoſite to ours; or thoſe who live ſo diametrically oppoſite to each other, that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties.

ANTIPTO'SIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. and πτωσις, a caſe] in Grammar, a figure wherein one caſe is uſed inſtead of another.

A'NTIQUARY, S. [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of antiquities; whether they be mottoes, inſcriptions, or ancient manuſcripts; and makes collections for that purpoſe.

To A'NTIQUATE, V. A. [*antiquo*, Lat.] to render uſeleſs; in the paſſive, to be grown out of uſe. "To *antiquate* and arrogate ſome "old one." *Hales*.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, S. [from *antiquated* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abſtract] the ſtate of being out of vogue or uſe; the being obſelete.

ANTI'QUE, Adj. [*antique*, Fr. from *antiquus*, Lat. formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, but now marked and pronounced like the French] that which was in vogue in former or ancient times, in oppoſition to modern. "The "old and *antique* ſong." *Shakeſp.* That which is really old; whoſe antiquity is genuine and indiſputable, "Being true *antique*." *Prior*. Old-faſhioned; out of the faſhion; uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. Uſed ſubſtantively for a genuine piece of antiquity, or a relick of the antients. "Both very choice "*antiques*." *Swift*'s Will.

ANTI'QUENESS, S. [from *antique* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality which denominates a thing a genuine relic of antiquity.

ANTI'QUITY, S. [from *antiquitas*, Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the preſent. "The moſt conſummate ſtateſman "of all *antiquity*." *Freehold*. No. 51. Antient writers; thoſe who lived in former times; the hiſtories wrote at a great diſtance before the preſent period. "All *antiquity* has avow-"ed." *Raleigh*. Long life; or old age. "Every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*." *Shakeſp.* Hen. IV.

ANTI'SCII, S. [has no ſingular; from αντι, Gr. contrary, and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow] in Geography, thoſe who dwell on different ſides of the equator, and have their ſhadows projected different ways at noon.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, Adj. [from *anti*, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, Lat. the ſcurvy] in Medicine, remedies againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISPA'SIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. againſt, and σπαω, Gr. to draw] in Medicine, the drawing or revulſion of a humour from one part into another.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. againſt, and σπασμος, Gr. the cramp] in Medicine, remedies againſt the cramp, or any other contractions of the muſcles or tendons.

ANTISPA'STIC, Adj. [from *antiſpaſis*] remedies which cauſe a removal or revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPA'STUS, S. a poetical foot of four ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are ſhort, and the ſecond and third long.

ANTISPLENE'TIC, Adj. [from *anti*, againſt, and *ſplenetic*] in Medicine, remedies againſt the ſpleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, S. [from αντι, Gr. contrary, and στροφη, Gr. a turning] a dance of the antients. In Grammar, it is uſed for a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted, as *the king's miniſter*, or *the miniſter of the king*.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, Adj. [from *anti*, againſt, and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous humour] in Medicine, remedies againſt a ſcrophulous humour or the king's evil. "Diſtilled milk "with *antiſtrumatics*." *Wiſem.*

ANTI'THESIS, S. [Gr. in the plural *antitheſes*, from αντι, Gr. oppoſites, or contrary, and τιθημι, Gr. to place] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein oppoſite qualities are placed in contraſt, or compared with each other, in order to illuſtrate, amplify, and adorn the ſpeech of an orator, or piece of any author; a beautiful inſtance of this is in the following verſe of Denham—"Tho' deep, yet clear, though gentle, "yet not dull, &c."

A'NTITYPE, S. [from *anti* and *type*] in Divinity, that which is formed according to a model, or pattern; a general ſimilitude, or reſemblance of circumſtances.

ANTITY'PICAL, Adj. [from *antitype*] that which anſwers to ſome type.

ANTIV NE'REAL, Adj. [from *anti* and *venereal*] in Medicine, remedies againſt venereal complaints.

A'NTLER, S. [*andouiller*] among Hunters, the firſt pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns: ſometimes uſed in a more general ſenſe for any of the branches.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. [from αντι, Gr. and

ὀνομα, Gr. a name] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade, or ſome ſignificant epithet, is put for a perſon's proper name. As the Philoſopher, for Newton; the Poet, for Pope; the Admiral, for Hawke; the Orator, for the Miniſter, for Pitt.

A'NVIL, S. [*ænfilt*, *anfit*, or *anfilte*, Sax. from *an* for on, and *feallan*, Sax. to fall, from the hammer's falling upon it; or of *ambolt*, Dan. *aenbild*, Belg. from *aed*, to, and *bild*, Teut. a form or ſhape, from *bilden*, to form, ſhape, or forge] in its primary ſignification, a large maſs of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge, or beat it into its deſigned ſhape. In a ſecondary ſenſe, it implies any thing which is ſubject to blows. "The *anvil* of my ſword." *Shakeſp.* Figuratively, uſed with the particle *upon*, it implies, that a thing is in agitation, is in readineſs, or under conſideration. "Knowing what was *upon* the *anvil*." *Swift.*

A'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the orifice of the inteſtines, through which the excrements are diſcharged by ſtool; likewiſe, a ſmall hole in the third venticle of the brain. In Botany, the poſterior, or back opening of a monopetalous flower, or that which has but one petal.

ANXI'ETY, S. [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneaſineſs of the mind, cauſed by its apprehenſion of the conſequences of ſome future event.

A'NXIOUS, Adj. [from *anxius*, Lat.] uneaſy on account of the uncertainty of ſome event. Very ſollicitous about any future event; diſturbed, or not bearing, with an equal temper of mind, the impreſſions of any preſent evil.

A'NXIOUSNESS, S. [from *anxious* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, or NS, Goth.] the quality of being uneaſy on account of the uncertainty of ſome future event; the being ſuſceptible, or ſoon affected with anxiety.

A'NY, Adj. [of *anig*, *enig*, Sax. the *g* being pronounced like *y* at the end of words; *enigh*, Belg. *einer*. Teut. *ene*, *enai*, and *enoc*, Ruſſ. *enez*, Arm.] applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is compoſed. "*Any* time theſe four hours." *Shakeſp.* Applied to ſpace, either of its parts without reſtriction. "Motion begun *any* where below." *Locke.* One, in oppoſition to none. "Neither is there *any* that can deliver." *Deut.* xxxii. 30.

A'ORIST, S. [αοριστος, Gr. from α, negative, and ορίζω, Gr. to limit] in the Greek grammar, a tenſe whoſe ſignification is not limited or determinate, but is applied either to time preſent, paſt, or future.

AO'RTA, S. [αορτη, Gr. a veſſel, bag, or cheſt] the great artery riſing immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the other arteries ſpring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

APA'CE, Adv. [from *a* and *pace*] applied to things in motion, ſwiftly; applied to time, quickly, or ſpeedily; and applied to the tranſition from one ſtate to another, in haſte, with ſpeed.

APAGO'GICAL, Adj. [of απο, Gr. from and αγω, Gr. to lead, or draw] the eſtabliſhing an opinion by ſhewing the abſurdities, which would follow from its denial; called likewiſe a *reductio ad abſurdum*.

APA'RT Adv. [*apart*, Fr.] ſeparate, or at a diſtance. Aſide, or for a particular uſe. "Set *apart* for God." *Prior.*

APA'RTMENT, S. [*appartement*, Fr.] a part of a houſe; a room.

A'PATHY, S. [from α, Gr. neg. and παθος, Gr. a paſſion or feeling] a freedom from all paſſion; a ſtate of inſenſibility.

A'PE, S. [*ape*, Iſl. *aep*, Belg. *eppa*, Brit. *apa*, Sax. *abe*, Dan.] an animal reſembling the human form; of which there are a variety of ſpecies; the toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have pockets on each ſide their jaws, which ſerve them as ſtore-places. The females have but a ſingle young one, which they carry on their back, and, when they ſuckle it, take it in their arms and give it the breaſt in the ſame manner as a woman does to her child: they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is uſed, in a ſecondary ſenſe, for one who uncouthly, or affectedly, imitates another.

To A'PE, V. A. [See *Ape*, S.] to mimick or imitate.

APE'AK, Adj. [from *à* and *pique*] in a poſture to pierce; a tilt.

A'PER, S. [from *ape* and *er*, implying an agent, from ωαer, Sax. a man] one who mimicks or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, Part. [*aperiens*, from *aperio*, Lat. to open] in Medicine, that which has the quality of opening; applied to gentle purges.

APE'RTION, S. [*apertio*, Lat.] an opening; a paſſage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening, or paſſage.

APER'TURE, S. [*apertus*, Lat.] the act of opening; an open place, or opening; a paſſage; the unravelling a difficult point. "Made difficult by the *aperture*." *Taylor.*

APE'TALOUS, Adj. [from α, Gr. privative, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] in Botany, without petala, or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS, S. [from *apetalous*, and *neſs*, from *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of being without patala, or flower leaves.

A'PEX, S. [Lat.] the top point, or ſummit of any thing. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆ'RESIS, S. [αφαιρεω, Gr. to take away] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word or ſyllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Philips, *Amore, more, ore, re.*

APHE'LION, S. [of απο, Gr. from, and ηλιος, the ſun] in Aſtronomy, that point of the

the earth, or a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greateſt diſtance from the ſun.

APHILA'NTHROPY, S. [from *α*, Gr. negative, and φιλανθρωπια, the love of mankind] the want of love towards humankind; want of benevolence, inhumanity.

APHO'NIA, S. [from *α*, Gr. privative, and φωνη, Gr. a voice] in Medicine, loſs of ſpeech.

A'PHORISM, S. [from αφοριζω, Gr. to ſeparate] a maxim, or principle, in any ſcience; a ſentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a conciſe manner.

APHORI'STICAL, Adj. [from *aphoriſm*] that which is compoſed in the manner of aphoriſms, or maxims.

APHORI'STICALLY, Adv. [from *aphoriſtical* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in the manner of an aphoriſm.

APHRODI'SIAC, APHRODISI'ACAL, Adj. from αφροδιτη, the Greek for Venus] that which relates to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PHRONITRE, S. [from αφρος, Gr. and νιτρον, nitre] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of natural ſalt-petre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called ſalt-petre of the rock.

A'PHTHÆ, S. [απτω, Gr. to burn, or inflame] in Medicine, little ulcers in the mouth, palate, and gums, *&c.*

A'PIARY, S. [*apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee] the place where bees are kept; which ſhould be ſheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry; whoſe dung is very offenſive to this animal.

A'PICES, S. [the plural of *apex*, Lat.] in Botany, little knobs growing on the tops of the ſtamina, or chives of flowers.

APIE'CE, Adv. [from *a*, for each, and *piece*] each; or ſeparately taken. "A far-"thing *a-piece*." *Swift.*

A'PIS, S. an ox, or bull, worſhipped by the Egyptians under that name; which was conſecrated to the moon, and fed at Memphis. Its whole body was to be black, except a white ſquare ſpot on its forehead, *&c.* When a calf was found with theſe marks, it was carried to the temple of Oſiris, where it was kept and worſhipped, as the repreſentative of that deity, while living; and lamented and buried, with great ſolemnity, when dead.

A'PISH, Adj. [from *ape* and *iſh*, from *iſk*, Goth. and Dan. implying nature] this word has various ſignifications, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape; thus, it ſignifies mimicking, or imitative. "*Apiſh* nation." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III. Affected, or foppiſh. "French nods and *apiſh* "courteſy." *Shakeſp.* Rich. III. Silly, inſignificant, empty, ſpecious.

A'PISHLY, Adv. [from *apiſh*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] full of wantonneſs, mimickry, uncouth, and affected imitation.

API'T-PAT, Adv. [a word formed from the motion] with frequent beatings, or quick palpitations, applied to the heart.

APOCALY'PSE, S. [from αποκαλυπτω, Gr. to reveal] in its primary ſignification, a revelation, or the diſcovery of ſomething by the Deity, before unknown to mankind. Applied peculiarly to ſignify the book of Revelation, which appears to be written by St. John, from ſeveral paſſages and peculiar expreſſions to be found in it; and the teſtimony of Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, and Tertullian.

APOCALY'PTICAL, Adj. [from *apocalypſe*] that which contains the revelation of any thing myſterious.

APOCALY'PTICALLY, Adv. [from *apocalyptical*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to reveal a myſtery, or ſomething not diſcoverable, or diſcovered, by the exerciſe of unaſſiſted reaſon.

APO'COPE, S. [from απο, Gr. from, and κοπτω, Gr. to cut] in Grammar, a figure wherein the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is cut off, as *thro'* for *through*; *hyp'* for *hypocondriac*.

APO'CRYPHA, S. [from απο, and κρυπτο, to hide] in its primary ſignification, ſomething which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and conſequently their authority and genuineneſs uncertain.

APO'CRYPHAL, Adj. [from *apocrypha*] of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inſerted in the canon of Scripture.

APO'CRYPHALLY, Adv. [from *apocryphal*, and *ly*, of *lic* or *lice*, Sax.] in a manner which will not carry conviction with it; in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APO'CRYPHALNESS, S. [from *apocryphal*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, or NS, Goth.] that quality which implies the uncertainty, or want of authenticity in any writing or proof.

APODI'CTICAL, Adj. [from αποδειξις, Gr. a demonſtration] demonſtrative, or ſo plain and convincing, that no perſon can refuſe his aſſent to it. Applied in logic to a ſyllogiſm.

APO'LLO, S. [Lat.] in Mythology, the ſon of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of phyſic, and is the ſun. Said to have killed the ſerpent Pytho, becauſe its heat exhales peſtilential vapours; repreſented with long hair, in alluſion to the ſun beams. The fable, reported of his feeding Admetus's ſheep, denotes, that all creatures are ſuſtained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his diſperſing thoſe peſtilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions, and repreſented with an harp, to ſhew the harmony of our ſyſtem; with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth; and with arrows, to ſignify his power of life and death.

APOLOGE'TICAL, Adj. [from απολογεω, Gr. to defend from any objection, or charge] that which is ſaid, or written in defence of any perſon, or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, Adv. [from *apologetical*,

tical, and *ly* of lic, Sax.] in the manner of an anſwer, defence, or *apology*.

APO'LOGIST, S. [from *apologize*] the perſon who writes or ſpeaks in vindication of the ſentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To APOLOGI'ZE, V. A. [from *apology*] to plead in favour of a perſon or thing; to defend, or excuſe, a perſon, or thing. Uſed with the particle *for*, before the ſubject. "I "ought to *apologize* for my indiſcretion." *Wake*.

APO'LOGUE, S. [from απο and λογος, Gr.] a ſtory, or fiction, which is formed to convey ſome moral and intereſting truth to the mind, under the images of beaſts, and other irrational animals; a fable.

APO'LOGY, S. [from απολογια, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, a juridical word, implying a diſcourſe made by a defendant, to clear himſelf from a charge of guilt brought againſt him; thus the diſcourſe Socrates made for himſelf, when accuſed, is ſtiled his *apology*. Hence the defence or vindication of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is called by the ſame name. In this ſenſe biſhop Jewell calls his defence of the church of England an *apology*: and Robert Barclay, his vindication of Quakeriſm, an *apology* for the principles of the Quakers. At preſent the term is uſed to imply rather an excuſe than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECO'METRY, S. [of απο, from μηκος, Gr. diſtance, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring things at a diſtance, to know how far they are from us.

APONEURO'SIS, S. [of απο, from, and νευρον, Gr. nerve] in Anatomy, the expanſion, or ſpreading of a nerve, in the manner of a membrane, in breadth. Likewiſe the cutting off a nerve or tendon.

APO'PHASIS, S. [from αποφασις, Gr. a denying] in Rhetoric, a figure, in which the orator ſeems to wave what he ironically mentions; as "Neither will I mention your cow-"ardice; though, if I ſhould, you could not "deny it."

APOPHLEGMA'TIC, S. [of απο and φλεγμα, Gr. phlegm] in Medicine, remedies proper to clear away ſuperfluous phlegm, and ſerous humours.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, S. See *Apophlegmatic*.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, S. [See *Apophlegmatic*] a remedy which evacuates ſerous or phlegmatic humours by the noſtrils.

A'POPHTHEGM, S. [from αποφθεγμα,] a ſententious expreſſion uttered without deliberation; or a ſentence containing ſome important truth, moral or divine, which burſts, unexpected, from the ſpeaker.

APO'PHYGE, S. [from αποφευγω, Gr. to fly from] in Architecture, a corner poſt, or ring of a column or pillar, whence it begins to ſpring.

APO'PHYSIS, S. [from αποφυσις, Gr.] in Anatomy, the protuberance or prominent parts of a bone; the ſame as a proceſs, and the ſharp protuberances of the lower jaw-bone.

APOPLE'CTIC, or APOPLE'CTICAL, Adj. [from *apoplexy*] that which is of the nature of an apoplexy.

A'POPLEX, S. [ſee *Apoplexy*, for which this word is uſed by an *apocope*] "Repletion, *apoplex*, inteſtate death." *Dryd*.

APOPLE'XED, Adj. [from *apoplex*] affected or ſeized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, S. [αποπληξις, Gr. from αποπλησσω, Gr. to ſtrike on a ſudden] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe that ſuddenly deprives a perſon of his ſenſes, and all ſenſible motions of the body, excepting thoſe of the heart and lungs, attended with a ſuſpenſion of the principal faculties of the ſoul. Cauſed generally by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck ſhort; the perſon's being corpulent and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humours.

APO'RIA, S. [from απορια, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure where the ſpeaker ſhews himſelf in doubt where to begin, on account of the copiouſneſs of his ſubject, the ambiguity of the thing, and includes a kind of ſoliloquy, or deliberation of the ſpeaker.

APORRHOE'A, S. [from απο and ρεω, Gr. to flow] a ſulphureous effluvium; or vapour emitted from the earth and ſubterraneous bodies.

APOSCEPARNI'SMUS, S. [of απο, from, and σκεπαρνος, Gr. an ax] in Surgery, a fracture made by a ſide-blow of a light and ſharp weapon, by which a piece is cut off, like a chip from a block by means of an ax.

APOSIOPE'SIS, S. [from απο, Gr. and σιωπαω, Gr. to be ſilent] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the ſpeaker, through ſome vehement affection, leaves his period unfiniſhed.

APO'STASY, S. [of απο, from, and ιστημι, Gr. to ſtand] the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before profeſſed; uſed always in a bad ſenſe.

APO'STATE, S. [from *apoſtata*, Lat. αποστατης, Gr.] one who has forſaken or renounced the religion or principles he formerly profeſſed.

APOSTA'TICAL, S. [from *apoſtate*] after the manner, or like, one who is an *apoſtate*.

To APO'STATIZE, S. [from *apoſtate*] to abandon or renounce one's religion; uſed always in a bad ſenſe.

To APO'STEMATE, V. A. [from *apoſteme*] to turn to an apoſteme; to form an abſceſs; to collect and ſwell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMA'TION, S. [from *apoſtemate*] in Surgery, the forming an abſceſs.

APO'STEME, or APO'STUME, S [αποστημα, Gr. from αφιστημι, to depart] a hollow ſwelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abſceſs.

A PO'STERIORI, a kind of demonſtration. See *Demonſtration*.

APO'STLE. S. [*apoſtolus*, of αποστολος, Gr. from αποστελλω, to ſend] in its moſt limited ſenſe, one who was an attendant and diſciple of Chriſt

Chriſt on earth, and commiſſioned by him, after his reſurrection, to preach the goſpel to the world. In alluſion to the cuſtom of the Jews, one who is ſent to collect alms and contributions. "Epaphroditus, your meſſenger or "*apoſtle*." αποστολος, Gr. *Philip* ii. 25.

APO'STLESHIP, S. [from *apoſtle* and *ſcyp* or *ſcype*, Sax. implying dignity or office] the dignity or office of an *apoſtle*, which conſiſted in preaching the goſpel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining miniſters.

APOSTO'LIC, or APOSTO'LICAL, Adj. [from *apoſtle*] that which was taught or authorized by the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, Adj. [from *apoſtolical*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] after the manner of an *apoſtle*.

APOSTO'LICALNESS, S. [from *apoſtolical*, and *nes* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. and N S, Goth.] the quality which denotes a thing authorized by, or agreeable to, the doctrine and practice of the apoſtles.

APO'STROPHE, S. [of απο, Gr. from, στρεφω Gr. to turn] in Rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's diſcourſe to addreſs ſome other perſon or thing. In Grammar, the contraction or ſhortening of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *ſhort'ning*.

To APOSTROPHI'ZE, V. A. [from *apoſtrophe*] to interrupt the thread of diſcourſe, in order to addreſs ſome foreign object.

APO'STUME, S. [this is a vitious ſpelling] See *Apoſteme*.

APO'THECARY, S. [from αποθηκη, Gr. a ſhop] one who practiſes pharmacy, or prepares medicines according to the preſcriptions of the college, and occaſionally viſits patients; a practice which is an encroachment on the province of phyſicians, and did not originally belong to the trade.

A'POTHEGM, S. [a vitious ſpelling] See *Apophthegm*.

APO'TOME, S. [of απο, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commenſurable in power to the whole line. In Muſic, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2048 to 2187.

A'POZEM, S. [from αποζεω, to boil] in Pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water, called likewiſe a decoction.

To APPA'L, V. A. [*appâlir*, Fr.] to ſtrike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a perſon's courage; to diſhearten, including in its ſecondary idea the ſudden appearance of ſome terrible object.

APPA'LMENT, S. [from *appal* and *ment*] ſudden affright, which robs a perſon of his courage, and renders him inactive.

APPARA'TUS, S. [Lat.] a collection of inſtruments, neceſſary to accompliſh any deſign, and applied to the tools of a trade; the inſtruments uſed in philoſophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a ſurgeon; the furniture of a houſe; the ammunition for war.

APPA'REL, S. [It has no plural, from *apareil*, Fr.] the cloathing worn for ornament or decency; dreſs. Figuratively, appearance, or ornament. "Religion appeared in the natural "*apparel* of ſimplicity." *Tatler*, No. 54.

To APPA'REL, V. A. to cloth; to dreſs; to adorn; to ſet out or embelliſh. "Trees "*apparelled* with flowers." *Bacon*.

APPA'RENT, Part. [*apparent*, Fr. from *apparens*, Lat.] applied to truth, plain, and indubitable. Applied to ſhape or form, ſeeming, in oppoſition to real. Applied to actions, or qualities, viſible, manifeſt, or known, oppoſed to ſecret. And applied to the ſucceſſor to the crown, certain, oppoſed to preſumptive. *Apparent diameter* in Aſtronomy, is the angle, under which we ſee the ſun, moon, and ſtars. *Apparent magnitude*, is that which appears to the eye, and is meaſured by the quantity of the optic angle.

APPA'RENTLY, Adv. [from *apparent* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] plainly; evidently; manifeſtly. "Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of "mens healths." *Tillotſon*.

APPARI'TION, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing, ſo as to become viſible to the eyes, or ſenſible to the mind; a viſible object; a ſpectre; a ghoſt, which is the moſt common acceptance at preſent. In Aſtronomy, a ſtar's becoming viſible, which before was below the horizon; oppoſed to occultation.

APPA'RITORS, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] perſons who are at hand to execute the orders of the magiſtrate in any court of judicature; the beadle who carries the mace before the maſters, &c. in our univerſities.

APPEA'CHMENT, S. [from *appeach*] an information made againſt a perſon; an accuſation.

To APPE'AL, V. A. [*appeller*, Lat.] to transfer a cauſe, or diſpute from one to another; to apply one's ſelf to others for their opinions; or to cite as witneſſes.

APPE'AL, S. [See to *Appeal*] in Law, the removal of a cauſe from an inferior judge to a ſuperior.

APPEALANT, S. [from *appeal*. *Appellant* is the word now in uſe] he that brings an appeal.

APPE'ALER, S. [from *appeal* and *er* of *wær*, Sax.] one who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR, V. Neut. [from *appareo*, Lat.] to become an object of ſight, or viſible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a ſpirit, or ghoſt; to be in the preſence of another, ſo as to be ſeen by him, to be conſpicuous, or attract obſervation; to anſwer a ſummons by attending a court of juſtice; to ſeem to reſemble, in oppoſition to reality.

APPEA'RANCE, S. [from *appear*] the act of becoming an object of ſight; the thing ſeen, or object of ſight, a phænomenon; or the viſible qualities of an object; ſemblance, or ſhow, in oppoſition to reality; that which ſtrikes the eye; the outſide; the coming into a place; perſonal attendance or preſence at a court of juſtice; probability; reſemblance.

APPE'ARER,

APPE'ARER, S. [from *appear* and *er*, from *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth.] he who makes his appearance; he who becomes viſible, or an object of ſight.

To APPE'ASE, V. A. [*appáſer*, Fr.] to bring a perſon that is angry to a calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a diſordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet any noiſe, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "As by his counſel he *appeaſeth* the deep," 1. *Mac.* xiii. 42.

APPE'ASEABLE, Adj. [from *appeaſe* and *able*, Sax. power, or poſſibility] that which may have the violence of paſſion leſſened, or ſoftened; that which is reconcileable.

APPE'ASEABLENESS, S. [from *appeaſeable* and *neſs* of *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality by which a perſon in a paſſion is inclined to be pacified, and to ſtop the violence of his reſentment.

APPE'ASEMENT, S. [from *appeaſe*] a ſtate of reconciliation, a ſtate of peace and calmneſs.

APPE'ASER, S. [See *Appeaſe*] one who prevails on another to ſtifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties.

APPEL'LANT, S. [from *appellans*, part. of *appello*, Lat.] in Law, the party who brings an appeal againſt another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPE'LLATE, S. [from *appellatum*, ſupine of *appello*, Lat.] the perſon againſt whom an appeal is brought.

APPELLA'TION, S. [*appellatio*, Lat. from *appello*, to call or name] the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is diſtinguiſhed from another.

APPEL'LATIVE, S. [*appellativum*, Lat.] in Grammar, words which ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial; as *fiſh*, or *eel*, which agree to many individuals, and the former to many ſpecies.

APPELLA'TIVELY, Adv. [from *appellative*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, Adj. [from *appellate*] that which contains an appeal.

APPELLE'E, S. [from *appeal*] the perſon againſt whom an appeal is brought.

To APPE'ND, V. A. [from *ad* to, and *pendo*, to hang] to hang one on another; to join ſomething as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPEN'DAGE, S. [Fr.] hanging on ſomething elſe; belonging or annexed to; accompanying. Thus an hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manor; a common of fiſhing to a freehold. Uſed likewiſe ſubſtantively for ſomething which belongs to another, not as a neceſſary, but a caſual and adventitious part. "A word, a "look, a tread, are *appendants* to external "beauty." *Grew*'s Coſmol.

APPENDICA'TION, [from *appendicate*] things, which are added as ornaments or conveniencies, not as neceſſary to another.

APPEN'DIX, S. [Lat. its plural *appéndices*] ſomething added or appended to another, not as conſtituting a neceſſary part of it, but only as an embelliſhment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumſtances. Applied to books, a kind of ſupplement, or an addition, in order to ſupply ſome omiſſions, and render them compleat.

To APPERTAI'N, V. N. [*appartenir*, Fr.] to belong to as a right, by nature, or appointment; to relate, or be confined to "things "*appertaining* to this life." *Hooker*.

APPERTA'INMENT, S. [from *appertain*] that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of, any rank or dignity.

APPER'TENANCIES, S. [*appartenance*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to a thing; the qualities, or properties of a body.

APPER'TINENT, Adj. [from *ad* to, and *pertinens*, Lat. belonging] that which is requiſite, or has a relation to.

A'PPETENCE, or A'PPETENCY, S. [*appetentia*, Lat.] ſenſual, or carnal deſire. "Luſt-"ful *appetence*." *Milt.* Par. Loſt.

APPETIB'LITY, S. [from *appetible*] the quality which renders a thing the object of deſire.

AP'PETITE, S. [from *appetite*, Fr. of *appetitus*, Lat.] a deſire of enjoying ſomething under the appearance of ſenſible good; a propenſity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to poſſeſs; a violent longing after any thing. "Immoderate *appetite* of power." *Clarend.* In Medicine, a natural periodical call, or deſire to eat or drink, in order to repair the waſtes occaſioned by the excretions of the body.

APPETI'TIVE, Adj. [from *appetite*] that which deſires; that which has the power of deſiring. "The will is not a bare *appetitive* "power." *Hale*'s Orig.

To APPLAUD, V. A. [*applaudo*, Lat.] to teſtify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praiſe, or ſhew eſteem for a perſon's merits.

APPLAUD'ER, S. [from *applaud* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax.] one who publicly ſhews his approbation; or highly commends and praiſes the merits of another.

APPLAU'SE, S. [from *applauſus*, Lat.] approbation expreſſed with all the teſtimonies of turbulent joy; praiſe beſtowed on merit by public and private teſtimonies of approbation and rapture.

AP'PLE, S. [*apl*, *æpple*, *elp*. Sax. *apel*, Belg. *appfel*, Teut. *æfal*, Brit. *eble*, Dan. *jabilko*, Pol.] any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at preſent to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*. See *Pupil*. *Apples of love*, in Botany, are of three ſorts, the moſt common with long, trailing branches, rough leaves, and yellow points, ſucceeded by apples, not round, but bunched, of a pale-orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within.

A'PPLE-TARTS, [*apple* and *tart*] in paſtry, a ſmall pye, having apples within the paſte.

A'PPLE-TREE, S. [*æple-tre*, or *æfle-treow*, Sax. *afallen*, *a fallenbrem*; Brit. *jablan*. Ruſſ.

Ruff. Sclav. Bohem.] In Gardening, a tree, whoſe fruit is round, generally hollowed about the foot-ſtalk, with cells including the ſeed, ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions. Its juice is ſomewhat acid, the tree large and ſpreading, and its flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in the form of a roſe. Its fruit has various names, and are diſtinguiſhed generally into thoſe that are fit for the deſert, the kitchen, and the cyder-preſs.

APPLI'ABLE, Ad. [from *apply*, but moderns uſe *applicable* in its ſtead] that which is conformable, or agreeable, and on that account may be affirmed of, or applied to, another.

APPLI'ANCE, S. [from *apply*] the act where one thing is applied to another; or the thing applied. *Application* is the word now uſed.

APPLICABI'LITY, S. [from *applicable*] the placing or applying one thing to another; the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

AP'PLICABLE, Adj. [from *applico*, Lat.] that which is agreeable, ſuits, or may be affirmed of a thing. "*Applicable* to poetry." *Dryd.*

A'PPLICABLENESS, S. [from *applicable* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

APP'LICABLY, Adv. [from *applicable* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch manner as to ſuit, agree with, or be conformable to, and conſequently may be affirmed of, or applied to, any thing.

AP'PLICATE, Adj. [from *apply*] in Mathematics. See *Ordinate*.

APPLICA'TION, S. [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenſeneſs of thought or ſtudy. The employment of a means to produce a particular end. The addreſs, ſuit, or requeſt of a perſon. Attention to any particular affair. The adjuſting, or drawing inferences from the compariſon of one thing to another. "The "*application* of a fable."

AP'PLICATIVE, Adj. [from *applicate*] that which applies or makes the application.

AP'PLICATORY, Adj. [from *applicate*] that which exerts the act of applying. Uſed alſo ſubſtantively. "Faith is the inward *ap*-"*plicatory*." *Bramhall.*

To APPLY', V. A. [*applico*, Lat.] to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or emplaſters on a wound; to uſe as relating or conformable to any perſon or thing; to employ; to put to a certain uſe; to uſe as a means, to ſome end; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to ſtudy; to have recourſe to; to work upon; to addreſs as a petitioner. In Mathematics, to tranſfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle; to fit quantities, whoſe areas are equal, but figures different.

To APPO'INT, V. A. [*appointer*, Fr.] to ſettle or fix the time of ſomething future; to eſtabliſh by decree.

APPOI'NTER, S. [from *appoint* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] he who ſettles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOI'NTMENT, S. [*appointement*, Fr.] a thing ſettled between two or more; an agreement to perform ſomething future.

To APPO'RTION, V. A. [from *portio*, Lat.] to divide into ſhares; to ſet out, or ſeparate into portions.

APPO'RTIONMENT, S. [from *apportion*] the dividing into ſhares or portions. In Law, the dividing rent into as many portions as the land is held by proprietors.

To APPO'SE, V. A. [for *oppoſe*] uſed by Chaucer to imply an examination of a ſcholar; or the embarraſſing and puzzling him with queſtions. For this we now uſe the word *poſe*, which is a contraction of this word.

A'PPOSITE, Adj. [from *appoſitus*, Lat.] proper, fit, ſuitable, well adapted to the purpoſe for which it was intended. Applied to time, ſeaſonable, or conformable. Applied to opinions or ſentiments, proper, reaſonable, or agreeable to the ſubject which they treat of.

AP'POSITELY, Adv. [from *appoſite*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] fitly, ſuitably, conformably, properly.

APPOSITE'NESS, S. [from *appoſite*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the propriety of a thing to the end for which it is deſigned; fitneſs, ſuitableneſs, conformity.

APPOSI'TION, S. [from *appoſitio*, Lat.] the addition of ſomething new, which is united to that which was before. In Grammar, the putting of two ſubſtantives, which ſignify the ſame thing in the ſame caſe; as *Chriſtus Servator*, Lat. "Chriſt the Saviour," and "the River Thames," in Engliſh.

To APPRAI'SE, V. A. [*appricier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or ſet a price on goods intended for ſale.

APPRAI'SER, S. [from *appraiſe* and *er*, from *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man, *appreciateur*, Fr.] one who ſets a value upon goods; who is ſworn to do juſtice between party and party, from whence he is termed a ſworn appraiſer, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraiſes them at, providing no other will purchaſe them at that rate.

To APPREHE'ND, V. A. [from *apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to ſeize a perſon as a malefactor, in order to bring him to juſtice; to think on with ſome degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive ſuperficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

APPREHE'NDER, S. [from *apprehend* and *er*, from *wær*, Sax. a man] one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who ſeizes a malefactor in order to bring him to juſtice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [from *apprehenſibilis*, Lat.] that which may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHE'NSION, S. [*apprehenſio*, Lat.] among Logicians, the mere contemplation of a thing

things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. The faculty by which we perceive thoſe ideas which are preſent to the mind; fear, or anxiety; ſuſpicion of ſomething future. In Law, the ſeizing of a malefactor, or taking him into cuſtody, in order to bring him to juſtice.

APPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. [from *apprehend*] that which is quick to underſtand, or conceive; fearful; or ſuſpicious.

APPREHE'NSIVELY, Adv. [from *apprehenſive*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *liee*, Sax.] after the manner in which the apprehenſion exerciſes itſelf, with reſpect to its ideas; in an inadequate, ſuperficial manner, in oppoſition to comprehenſively.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS, S. [from *apprehenſive* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax.] the quality which makes a perſon quick in perceiving ideas, or in perceiving their preſence in the mind.

APPRE'NTICE, S. [*apprenti*, Fr. from *apprendre*, to learn] a youth bound for a certain number of years to a perſon, in order to learn his trade or profeſſion.

To APPRE'NTICE, V. A. [from the noun] to bind a perſon for a certain number of years, to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRE'NTICEHOOD, S. [from *apprentice* and *hood*, from *had*, or *hade*, Sax. *ath*, Goth.] the ſtate or condition of an apprentice. The term of years to be ſerved by an apprentice.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, S. [from *apprentice* and *ſhip*, from *ſcyp*, or *ſcype*, Sax.] the time for which a perſon is bound to continue to another, in order to learn and practiſe his trade; or the office of an apprentice.

To APPRI'ZE, V. A. [*appris*, perfect, participle of *apprendre*, Fr.] to give a perſon information, or notice, of what he is a ſtranger to.

To APPRO'ACH, V. N. [*approcher*, Fr.] applied to motion, to ſhorten the diſtance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion; to be nearer, or at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to reſemble; not to differ much with reſpect to perfection, or any other virtue, as a writer; to bring nearer to; to leſſen the diſtance between objects.

APPRO'ACH, S. [from the verb] the act of coming nearer to any object; acceſs; means uſed to come nearer to a diſtant object. In Fortification, uſed in the plural, works thrown up by beſiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place beſieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the ſide towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being expoſed to the cannon of the beſieged. In Mathematics, *the curve of equable approach*, is that wherein a body, deſcending by the ſole power of gravity, ſhall approach the earth equally in equal times; this problem of Liebnitz has been found by Maupertuis, to be the ſecond cubical parabola, placed ſo, as its cubical progreſſion is uppermoſt.

APPRO'ACHER, S. [from *approach* and *er*, implying an agent] the perſon who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a diſtant object.

APPRO'ACHMENT, S. [from *approach*] the act by which the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBA'TION, S. [*approbatio*, Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of aſſent, and of eſteem, either by a tacit conſent, or public confeſſion; the act of approving, liking, or eſteeming any thing; the confirmation or ſupport of a thing. "Drop their blood in "*approbation* of what, &c." *Shakeſp.*

To APPRO'PERATE, V. A. [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with reſpect to motion; to haſten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

To APPROPI'NQUE, V. N. to ſhorten, applied to time; to draw nearer to. "My "days to *appropinque* to an end." *Hudib.*

APPRO'PRIABLE, Adj. [from *appropriate*] that which may be peculiarly applied to; that which may be confined or reſtrained to ſomething particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE, V. A. [*approprier*, Fr. from *proprium*, Lat.] to dedicate, or confine to a particular uſe; to claim an excluſive right to. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, Adj. [from the verb] peculiar; conſigned; reſtrained, or limited to ſome peculiar ſenſe, or uſe.

APPROPRIA'TION, S. [from *appropriate*] applied to things, the application of them to ſome peculiar uſe. Applied to qualities, the claiming as belonging to one's ſelf, in an extraordinary, if not excluſive manner. Applied to words, the reſtraining them to a particular ſenſe, or confining them to ſignify a particular idea. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe.

APPROPRIA'TOR, S. [from *appropriate*] one who is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'VABLE, Adj. [from *approve*, and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or poſſibility] that which, on account of its merits, appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VANCE, S. [from *approve*] A word ſeldom uſed. "The leaſt *approvance* to "beſtow." *Thomſon*'s Spring.

To APPRO'VE, V. A. [*approver*, Fr. from *approbo*, Lat.] to be pleaſed with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation. "To *approve* "himſelf to God by righteouſneſs." *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEMENT, S. [from *approve*] conſent, including liking, or approbation.

APPRO'VER, S. [from *approve* and *er*, and *wær*, Sax. a man] one who approves; one who puts to the proof, or makes trial of. "Their courage will make known to their "*approvers*." *Shakeſp.*

APPRO-

APPRO'XIMATE, Adj. [*from ad*, to, and *proximus*, Lat. near] that which approaches near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, S. [from *approximate*] the coming, or approaching nearer to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity ſought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

A'PRIL, S. [*Aprilis*, Lat.] the fourth calendar month in the year; repreſented by antient painters, as a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand, primroſes; and violets and in the other, the ſign Taurus.

A PRI'ORI. See *Demonſtration*.

A'PRON, S. [from *aforan* for *foran*, Sax. before; ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be a contraction of *afore-one*] a part of dreſs conſiſting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, by artificers to keep their cloaths clean; and is compoſed, not only of the fineſt linens, but likewiſe the ſame as their gowns, ornamented with flounces. In a gooſe, it ſignifies the fat ſkin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN, S. [from *apron* and *man*] a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach. "You and your *apron-men*." *Shakeſp.*

A'PRONED, Adj. [from *apron*] one who wears an apron. "The cobler *apron'd*, and "the parſon gown'd." *Pope.*

A'PSIS, S. [ἁψις, Gr. an arch or vault] in eccleſiaſtical writers, the part of the church wherein the clergy ſat, and the altar was placed; more particularly the biſhops ſeat or throne. The caſe wherein relics were preſerved. In Aſtronomy, the higheſt or loweſt point of a planet's orbit, *i. e.* either its apogee, or perigee.

A'PT, Adj. [from *aptus*, Lat.] fit; a relative term, implying the ſuitableneſs of a thing to procure ſome end; that which has a tendency to; ready or quick, applied to the mind.

To A'PT, V. A. [*apto*, Lat.] to ſuit; to fit; to qualify; to lay open, or give room for. "*Apted* for any ill impreſſions." *Denham. Adapted* is the word now in uſe.

A'PTITUDE, S. [Fr.] fitneſs to bring about the deſired end; tendency; propenſity.

A'PTLY, Adv. [from *apt*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] with great propriety; juſtly, or pertinently; readily, or quickly. "He learnt "his buſineſs *aptly*."

A'PTNESS, S. [from *apt* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax.] a relative term, implying the ſuitableneſs of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, diſpoſition, or inclination; to the underſtanding quickneſs, facility, or eaſe in conceiving.

A'PTOTE, S. [from *a*, Gr. negative, and πτωσις, a caſe] an indeclinable noun, or ſuch as hath no variations of caſe; ſuch as the names of the letters in Greek, and the word *fas*, in Latin.

A'PUS, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the bird of paradiſe, a conſtellation in the S. hemiſphere.

A'PYREXY, S. [from *a*, negative, and πυρεξια, Gr. a fever] in Phyſic, the interval between the fits of an intermittent; or the entire ceſſation of a continual fever.

A'QUA, S. [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, or ſtrong water, a corroſive liquor, made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a ſtrong heat. *Aqua marina*, *aqua marine*, in natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, which takes its name from its ſea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is diſtilled from ſpices infuſed in ſpirits of wine; and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, the royal water, a ſtrong corroſive ſpirit, which diſſolves gold, and is compoſed of ſpirit of nitre and ſpirit of ſea-ſalt. *Aqua vitæ*, or water of life, in a general ſenſe, brandy or ſpirit of wine; but in a more confined ſenſe, reſtrained to that ſpirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUALI'CULUS, S. [a diminutive from *aqua*, Lat. water] in Anatomy, that part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes. Likewiſe applied to the ſtomach, or internal tube.

AQUA'RIUS, S. [from *aqua*, Lat. water] in Aſtronomy, one of the twelve ſigns in the ecliptic, which the ſun enters in the beginning of January, and derives its name from the ſuppoſed quantity of rain which falls while the ſun is in it. In alluſion to which, it is deſcribed in the Zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water, and is ſignified by this mark ♒.

AQUA'TIC, or AQUA'TICK, [*aquáticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water] applied to animals, that which lives in the water. Applied to vegetables, that which grows in the water.

A'QUEDUCT, or A'QUÆDUCT, S. [*aqua*, Lat. water, and *ductus*, Lat. a conduit] a channel formed of ſtone, bricks, or timber, to convey water from one place to another. In Anatomy, this term is applied to a long canal in the *os petroſum*.

AQUE'OUS, Adj. [from *aqua*, Lat. water] watery; compoſed of watery particles. *Aqueous* humour. See *Eye*.

A'QUEOUSNESS, S. from *aqueous*, and *neſs* of *neſſe*, Sax.] that quality which belongs to water, and diſtinguiſhes it from other bodies.

A'QUILINE, Adj. [from *aquila*, of *aquilinus*, Lat. an eagle] reſembling an eagle; applied to the noſe, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

A'QUOSE, S. [from *aquoſus*, Lat.] watry, abounding with particles of water.

AQUOSI'TY, S. [from *aquoſe*] wateriſhneſs; or the quality, ſo named from its abounding particles of water.

A. R.

A. R. an abbreviature for *Anna regina*, Q. Anne, or *anno regni*, in the year of the reign.

ARA'BIA, S. [Lat. from ערב Heb. the evening, a crow, a mixture, a parti-colour, or commerce, according to the editor of Calaſio] a country of vaſt extent in Aſia, bounded by Paleſtine and Syria Proper on the N. by Perſia, and its gulph on the E. the Indian or main ocean on the S. and by the Red-ſea, and iſthmus of Suez on the W. It is uſually divided into Arabia Petra, or the Stony; Deſerta, or the Deſart; and Felix, or the Happy. Its inhabitants have, for the moſt part, no ſettled habitation, unleſs on the ſea-coaſt; have lived for ages on plunder; ſubſiſted like the Jews, without mixture, and unextinguiſhed, in the midſt of nations, who are generally at enmity with them; and are on that account living inſtances of the truth of prophecy; as Dr. Newton has ſhewn in his diſcourſes on prophecy. This country extends from 11 to 30 degrees N. latitude, and from 35 to 60 degrees E. longitude.

A'RABIC, S. [from *Arabia*] the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew, whoſe harmony and elegance, nervouſneſs and copiouſneſs, will always find admirers whilſt it meets with ſtudents. It has a thouſand names for a ſword, five hundred for a lion, two hundred for a ſerpent, and eighty for honey. *Arabic* is likewiſe applied to a gum, which diſtills from a thorny plant in theſe parts. See *Acacia*.

A'RABIC, Adj. that which belongs to, or is uſed in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make uſe of at preſent in arithmetic.

A'RABISM, S. [*arabiſmus*, Lat.] a method of expreſſion, or idiom peculiar to the Arabs.

ARA'BLE, Adj. [from *aro*, Lat. to plow] that which is fit for plowing, and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or A'RRAC, S. [pronounced *rack*, Ind. implying ſtrong waters, or ſpirital liquors] an excellent ſpiritous liquor, made by the Chineſe from cocao, rice, or ſugar; the former of which is the beſt. There are two ſorts imported into England, *viz.* the Goa and Batavia.

ARACHNOI'DES, S. [from αραχνη, Gr. a ſpider, and ειδος, a form or ſhape] in Anatomy, a fine ſlender tunic, encompaſſing the cryſtalline humour of the eye, which derives its name from its reſembling a cobweb. Likewiſe applied to the external lamina of the pia mater, reckoned by ſome anatomiſts as a diſtinct coat.

ARÆO'METER, S. [from αραιος, Gr. thin, and μετρεω, to meaſure] in Hydroſtatics, an inſtrument uſed to diſcover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆO'STYLE, S. [from αραιος, Gr. thin, and στυλος, a column] in Architecture, the greateſt interval or diſtance which can be between pillars; which is eight modules, or four diameters.

ARÆO'TICS, S. [from αραιοω, Gr. to rarify] in Pharmacy, medicines which rarify or thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, [Fr. a ſpider] in Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEA TU'NICA, S. See *Arachnoides*.

ARA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb] that which reſembles a cobweb. "The *araneous* membrane of the eye." *Derham*. *Araneous urine*, is that which contains ſomething like a ſpider's web, with a fatneſs at top, and indicates a colliquation.

ARA'NNEA, S. [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb] a ſilver ore found in the mine of Catamito in Potoſi, which reſembles a cobweb, being compoſed of threads of pure ſilver, appearing to the ſight like burnt lace, and is the richeſt ſilver ore of any.

A'RATE, S. [Port.] a weight in Portugal. See *Arobe*.

A'RATORY, Adj. [from *aro*, Lat. to plow] that which relates to plowing.

A'RBITER, S. [Lat.] a perſon choſen by mutual conſent between two or more parties, to decide the ſubject of their diſagreement; one who is inveſted with a power to decide any difference. "Sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom." *Temple*.

A'RBITRABLE, Adj. [*arbitror*, Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBI'TRAMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] choice; or the exerciſe of the will in chooſing or aſſenting to any thing. "In thine "*arbitrament* it ſtands." *Par. Loſt*.

ARBITRA'RILY, Adv. [from *arbitrary* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or conſequences; in a deſpotic, tyrannical, or abſolute manner.

ARBITRA'RINESS, S. [from *arbitrary* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of acting or deciding purely according to one's own will, without any regard to reaſon, law, or power; deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious. "No precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependence on any will." *Norris*.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, Adv. [from *arbitrarious* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] arbitrarily; according to the mere and obſtinate determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, Adj. [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] not reſtrained or determined by any law, or reaſons; capricious, poſitive, deſpotic, and dogmatic.

To A'RBITRATE, V. A. [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of. Uſed neuterly, to give judgment, or pronounce ſentence.

ARBITRA'TION, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually choſen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRA'TOR, S. [from *arbitratus*, Lat.] a perſon choſen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; he that determines, decides, or puts an end to any affair; a determiner.

ARBI'TREMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] deciſion, or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromiſe.

A'RBOR, [Lat.] in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which ſupports the reſt; likewiſe the ſpindle or ax on which a machine turns.

A'RBOR PHILOSO'PHICA, or the *philoſophical tree*, in Chemiſtry, that which is formed from metalline cryſtalizations, which reſemble a tree: of this ſort is the *Arbor Diana*, formed from a precipitation of ſilver with mercury. *Arbor Martis*, or the *ſteel tree*, that which is formed from a diſſolution of iron-filings in ſpirits of nitre. *Arbor Porphyriana*, or *Porphyry's tree*. In Logic, it is a ſcale of beings, conſiſting of three rows.

A'RBOR VITÆ, or the *tree of life*, in Botany, ſo called from its perpetual verdure. Its branches are flattiſh, bearing leaves ſomewhat like the cypreſs, and having white cones at the extremity of the branches.

ARBO'REOUS, Adj. [*arbóreus*, Lat.] belonging to trees. In Botany, a fungus or moſs, which grows on trees; ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from that which grows on the ground.

A'RBORET, S. [a diminitive of *arbor*, Lat.] a ſmall tree, or ſhrub. "Among thick "woven *arborets* and flowers." *Par. Loſt.*

ARBO'RIST, S. [*aboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, Lat. a tree] a naturaliſt, who applies himſelf peculiarly to ſtudy the nature and cultivation of trees.

ARBO'ROUS, Adj. [from *arbor*, Lat.] that which is formed of, or belongs to, trees. "Under a ſhady *arborous* roof." *Par. Loſt.*

A'RBOUR, S. [of *arbore*, Lat. *herberga*, Sax. *herberghe*, Belg. *herberg*, Teut. a houſe. Spelt *herber* by *Chaucer*] a kind of ſhady bower, or cabin, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived ſo as to admit the air, and keep off the ſun and rain.

AR'BOUR-VINI, S. [in Botany] a ſpecies of bind-weed.

A'RBUSCLE, S. [from *arbuſculum*, Lat.] any ſmall ſhrub.

AR'BUTE, S. [*arbutum*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſtraw-berry tree, which grows common in Ireland.

A'RC, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] a ſegment, or part of a circle, not exceeding a ſemi-circle; an arch.

ARCA'DE, S. [Fr.] a continued arch, or walk, conſiſting of ſeveral arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, S. [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a ſecret; generally applied to the noſtrum of a quack.

ARC-BOU'TANT, S. [Fr. an arch which abutts] in Architecture, a kind of flat arch, or part of one abutting againſt the reins of a vault, to prevent their giving way.

AR'CH, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] the ſky. "See "this vaulted *arch*." *Shakeſp.* In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipſis, circle, &c. *Arch*, in Architecture, is a vault, or concave building, bent in the form of an arch of a curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and ſtraight. *Circular arches* are either ſuch as are an exact ſemi-circle, or whoſe center is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called ſemi-circular *arches*; or leſs than a ſemi-circle, generally containing ſeventy or ninety degrees, which are termed ſcheme *arches*, or ſuch as conſiſt of two arches of a circle, meeting in a point at top; theſe are uſed in Gothic ſtructures, and called by the Italians *De terza & de quarto acuto* of the third and fourth point. Elliptical *arches* are thoſe which conſiſt of a ſemi-ellipſis, and were formerly uſed inſtead of mantle-trees in chimnies. Straight *arches* have ſtraight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain center. *Arch* of a bridge is the vaulted interval between its piers. A *triumphal arch* is a gate built with ſtone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To A'RCH, V. A. [*arcuo*, Lat.] to build, or form into arches; to cover with arches.

A'RCH, Adj. [from αρχος, Gr. chief] uſed in compoſition, to expreſs ſomething of the firſt rank or order, applied to dignity, as *archbiſhop:* but ſomething ſuperlative, applied to quality, as an *arch-heritic*; and is pronounced ſoft before a conſonant, like *ch* in *choice*, but hard before a vowel like the Greek χ, or as if the *h* was dropped. It ſometimes implies a perſon endued with a great deal of low cunning, or triflingly miſchievous. "He had the repu- "tation of an *arch* lad at ſchool." *Swift.*

ARCHAIOLO'GIC, Adj. [from *archaiology*] relating to ſome diſcourſe or treatiſe on the opinions, &c. of the antients.

ARCHAIO'LOGY, S. [from αρχαιος, Gr. ancient, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe on antiquity; or a treatiſe on the opinions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCH-A'NGEL, S. [from αρχω, Gr. chief, and αγγελω, an angel] one of the ſuperior order of angels. Likewiſe the name of a plant named Dead Nettle; too common to be deſcribed.

ARCH-ANGE'LIC, Adj. [from *arch-angel*] that which conſiſts of, or belongs to, archangels.

ARCH-BEA'CON, S. [from *arch* and *beacon*] the chief ſignal, or place of proſpect. "The corniſh *arch-beacon*." *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP, S. [*arcebiſceop*, Sax. of αρχω, Gr. chief, and επισκοπω, an overſeer, or biſhop] a chief biſhop, or metropolitan prelate, having under him ſeveral ſuffragan biſhops, whoſe conduct he ſuperintends.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, S. [from *archbiſhop* and *ric*, or *rice*, Sax. an office, or dominion] the dignity, ſtate, juriſdiction, or province belonging to an archbiſhop. There are two in England, namely, York, and Canterbury, the prelates

prelates whereof are called primates, and after ſome altercation for ſuperiority, that of Canterbury was called primate of all England, and that of York, only primate of England.

ARCH-BU'TLER, S. [compound word] the chief butler, an office in the empire, veſted in the K. of Bohemia, conſiſting in ſerving the firſt cup to the emperor; his deputy is the hereditary prince of Limbourg.

ARCH-CHA'NTER, S. [from *arch* and *chanter*, Fr. to ſing] the chief or head of the chanters in a church.

ARCHDE'ACON, S. [*archidiaconus*, Lat. *archidiacone*, or *arcediacone*, Sax.] a prieſt, veſted with authority or juriſdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the biſhop, either through the whole dioceſe, or only a part of it. There are ſixty in England, who viſit every two years in three, wherein they enquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuſes, ſuſpend, excommunicate, in ſome places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices within their reſpective juriſdictions.

ARCHDEACONRY, S. [from *archdeacon* and *ric*, Sax.] the juriſdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, S. [from *archdeacon* and *ſhip*, of *ſcyp* or *ſcype*, Sax. dignity, or office] the office, or dignity of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DRU'ID, S. [from *arch*, chief, and *druid*] the chief preſident, or pontiff of the Druids.

ARCH-DU'CHESS, S. [from *arch* and *ducheſſe*, Fr.] the title of the ſiſter or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDU'KE, S. [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke veſted with ſome greater priviledge, or authority, than others.

A'RCHE, S. [from αρχη, Gr. the beginning] in Medicine, the beginning, firſt period, or firſt attack, of a diſeaſe.

AR'CHED, Part. [from *to arch*] crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER, S. [*archer*, Fr.] one who ſhoots with a bow; or one who uſes a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY, S. [from *archer*] the art or exerciſe of ſhooting with a bow.

AR'CHES-COURT, S. [ſo called from Bow Church, in London, were it was kept; which likewiſe received its name from its top being raiſed on pillars, built *bow* or arch-wiſe] the chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory or court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for debating ſpiritual cauſes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

ARCHETY'PE, S. [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model, or pattern of any thing. "A "man, a tree, are the outward *archetypes*, or "pattern of our ideas." *Watts*'s Log.

ARCHETY'PAL, Adj. [from *archetype*] original; that which has ſomething which may ſerve as a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, S. [from αρχη, Gr. a principle] a word uſed by Paracelſus, and other chemiſts, to expreſs a principle of motion, the cauſe of all the viſible changes and operations of bodies.

ARCHIA'TER, S. [from αρχος, Gr. chief, and ιατρος, a phyſician] the chief phyſician of a prince, or crowned head.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, Adj. [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] that which belongs, or relates to, an archdeacon.

ARCHIE'PISCOPAL, Adj. [from *archiepiſcopus*, an archbiſhop] that which belongs to, or is exerciſed by, an archbiſhop.

ARCHILO'CHIAN, Adj. [from *Archilochus*] belonging to, reſembling, or invented by, Archilochus.

ARCHI'LOCHUS, S. a Greek poet, and native of the Iſle Pharos; the inventor of iambics, and maſter of ſuch a ſatyrical vein, that he made Lycambus, who kept not his promiſe of giving him his daughter, run mad.

ARCHI'MEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of mechanics, and inventor of ſeveral inſtruments and machines, which are the wonder even of this enlightened age.

ARCHIPE'LAGO, S. [from αρχος, Gr. chief, and πελαγος, a ſea] a ſea interrupted with a cluſter of iſlands; the Ægean ſea is moſt commonly meant by this word, though it is a general term; that of the Caribbes has 12,000 iſlands, and that of the Philippines, 11,000.

A'RCHITECT, S. [*architectus*, from αρχος, Gr. chief, and τεκτων, a workman] a perſon ſkilled in building; who draws plans and deſigns, conducts the work, and directs the artificers employed in carrying it on. Figuratively, any one who is author of any grand undertaking, or contriver of any deſign.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, Adj. [from *architect*] that which relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, Adj. [from αρχος, Gr. chief, and τεκτων, an artificer] that which has the power and ſkill of an architect; or can produce any thing with ſome degree of ingenuity, or ſuitable to its nature and properties.

ARCHITE'CTURE, S. [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building: divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The civil conſiſts in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worſhip. The military conſiſts in ſtrengthening and fortifying places, named fortification. Naval architecture is that which teaches the conſtruction of ſhips, or veſſels floating on the water, and is named ſhip-building.

A'RCHITRAVE, S. [from αρχη, Gr. chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam] in Architecture, the loweſt member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In Timber-building, it is ſtiled the reaſon piece, or maſter-beam. In chimnies, the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

ARCHIVAU'LT, S. [*archivolte*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. an arch, and *volutus*, volute] in Architecture, the inward contour of an arch; or a band adorned with mouldings running

over the faces of the arch ſtones, and bearing on the impoſts.

ARCHI'VES, S. [it has no ſingular, from *archiva*, Lat. of *arca*, a cheſt] the places wherein records, or ancient manuſcripts are preſerved. Figuratively, the records and manuſcripts themſelves.

A'RCHON, S. [ἀρχων, Gr.] in Antiquity, the chief magiſtrate at Athens.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER, S. [from *arch*, implying chief, and *philoſopher*] the great philoſopher, a title applied to a perſon by way of emphaſis or honour.

ARCH-PRE'LATE, S. [from *arch* and *prelate*] one who is ſuperior to, or one who preſides over, other prelates.

ARCH-PRIEST, S. [from *arch* and *prieſt*] a prieſt who has authority over others.

ARCH-TREA'SURER, S. [from *arch* and *treaſurer*] the great treaſurer of the German empire.

A'RCHWISE, Adv. [from *arch* and *wiſe*, from *ghiiſe*, Teut. a ſhape] in the ſhape or form of an arch.

ARCILE'UTO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a long and large lute, with braſs ſtrings, like a theorbo, having each row double, with an octave or uniſon, uſed by Italians for a thorough baſs.

A'RCTIC, Adj. [from ἀρκτικος, Gr. a bear, the name of the northern conſtellation] northern; laying under, or near the north ſtar, called *arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a leſſer circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. diſtant from it towards the north pole.

ARCTU'RUS, S. [from ἀρκτος, Gr. a bear, and ουρα, a tail, becauſe ſituated near the tail of the Great Bear] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Bootes, Lat. 30 deg. 57 min. N. Long. 19 deg. 53 min. 52 ſec. of Libra, according to Flamſtead.

A'RCUATE, Adj. [from *arcuatius*, Lat.] bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, S. [from *arcuo*, Lat. to bend] the act of bending any thing; the ſtate of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the caſe of the rickets; the protuberance of the fore parts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the ſternum. In Gardening, the method of raiſing trees by layers, which is done by bending the main branches, together with the ſmall ones, down to the ground, and covering them over with mold, in order to make them take root, and form another tree.

A'RDENCY, S. [from *ardent*] applied to the affections, warmth; applied to ſtudy, activity.

A'RDENT, Adj. [*ardens*, Part. Lat. from *ardeo* to burn] applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to thoſe of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, paſſionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, Adv. [from *ardent*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] warmly, eagerly, paſſionately.

A'RDOR, S. [Lat. wrote *ardour* ſometimes, as derived from *ardeur*, Fr.] heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, intenſeneſs, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

A'RDUOUS, Adj. [*arduus*, Lat.] a thing which is both lofty and difficult to aſcend. Figuratively, ſomething which is both important, ſublime, and difficult to comprehend.

A'RDUOUSNESS, S. [from *arduous* and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS. Goth.] the loftineſs of an object, implying likewiſe the difficulty of aſcending it; the ſublimity of a ſubject, including the ſecondary idea of its being hard to comprehend, &c.

A'RE, the third perſon plural of the verb *am*, uſed when we ſpeak of two or more perſons, and ſeems to be derived from *their*, *er*, the third perſon plural of *eg*, *er*, Icel. *Er*, is likewiſe the third perſon plural, Runic. *Are* is likewiſe in Muſic, applied by Guido Rhemi to the loweſt note in his ſcale, or gamut.

A'REA, S. [Lat.] the ſurface contained between any lines or limits. Any ſurface, ſuch as the floor of a room, the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. In Geometry, the ſpace contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the ſquare part of any meaſure. In Phyſic, it is a ſpecies of the Alepecia.

AREFA'CTION, S. [from *arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry, or the ſtate of drying.

ARENA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat. ſand] compoſed of ſand; having the qualities of ſand; ſandy.

ARENA'TION, S. [from *arena*, Lat.] in Medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand, and has it caſt upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat.] ſandy, or abounding with ſand.

ARE'NULOUS, Adj. [a diminutive from *arena*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſmall ſand.

ARE'OLA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle ſurrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, S. [from Ἀρεϛ, Gr. for Mars, and παγος, a hill or plain, an eminence] a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of the deciſions, who ſat in the open air in the night-time.

ARETO'LOGY, S. [from ἀρετη, Gr. virtue, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a treatiſe on virtue; called likewiſe Ethics, or Moral Philoſophy.

A'RGAL, or ARGEL, S. the hard lee ſticking to the ſides of vine veſſels, called Tarta

A'RGENT, Adj. [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver] that which reſembles ſilver; ſilvered. Heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry; expreſſed by engravers by a total omiſſion of lines in a ſhield.

ARGENTA'TION, S. [from *argentum*, the overlaying a thing with ſilver; or the coveri any body with a thin or thick plate of ſilver ſilvering.

A'RGIL, S. [*argilla*, Lat.] potter's clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, Adj. [of *argilla*, Lat. of the nature of potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, Adj. [from *argil*] conſiſting of clay; of the nature of clay. "Sa "and *argillous* earth." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

A'RGO, S. [Gr.] in Antiquity, the ſhip wherein the Argonauts performed their famous expedition. In Aſtronomy, a ſouthern conſtellation of fixed ſtars.

A'RGONAUTS, S. a company of illuſtrious Greeks, who attended Jaſon in his expedition to fetch the golden fleece from Colchis.

To A'RGUE, V. N. [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falſhood of any thing by proofs, which ſhall bring conviction with them. Figuratively, to perſuade; to bring reaſons *for* or *againſt*, when joined with either of thoſe particles. "*Argue againſt* the ſalvability of each "other." *Decay of Piety*. "They can *argue* "*with* any one." *Locke*. Actively uſed, to prove any thing by reaſon; to plead, or handle; to debate. "To *argue* a cauſe." To infer, in alluſion to the deductions of reaſon. "So "many laws, *argue* ſo many ſins." *Par. Loſt*. To charge, or prove by rational conſequence.

A'RGUER, S. [from *argue*] one who makes uſe of reaſons in order to evince any truth, or raiſe conviction in the mind of another; a reaſoner; a diſputer.

A'RGUMENT, S. [from *argumentum*, Lat.] in its full extent, and logical ſenſe, implies a medium, or propoſition, which evinces the truth of any propoſition, or uncertain truth which it is made uſe of to prove; a reaſon brought to prove, or diſprove any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; a conciſe view of the heads of any diſcourſe. In Law, a cauſe, debate, or ſuit; a controverſy. In Rhetoric, a probable reaſon alledged to gain belief. In Aſtronomy, an arch, by which we ſeek another proportional to the firſt.

ARGUME'NTAL, Adj. [from *argument*] that which is formed upon the deductions of reaſon; belonging to argument; reaſoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, S. [from *argument*] the evincing the truth or falſhood of any propoſition by reaſoning; the act or effect of reaſoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, Adj. [from *argument*] conſiſting of argument, or the deductions of reaſon; containing reaſons.

A'RIA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, an air, a ſong, a tune, or a leſſon.

A'RIAN, Adj. [from Arius, the founder] belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Uſed ſubſtantively for one of the ſect of Arius, a preſbyter in 320, who held, that Chriſt, though the Word, was inferior to the Father, with reſpect to his Deity, *&c.*

A'RIANISM, S. [from *Arian*] the principles maintained by the Arians.

ARI'DITY, S. [*aridıtas*, Lat.] a want of of moiſture, or dryneſs. In Divinity, a ſtate of inſenſibility, or want of ardency in devotion. "The greateſt *aridities* and dejections." *Norris*.

A'RIES. S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of fixed ſtars, the firſt of the twelve ſigns in the zodiac which the ſun enters; hieroglyphically repreſented by the ram, becauſe it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal.

To A'RIETATE, V. N. [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt, or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, S. [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering ram; the colliſion of particles with each other. "Tumultuary motions and *arie*-"*tations* of other particles." *Glanvil*.

ARIE'TTA, S. [Ital. a diminutive of *aria*, Ital.] in Muſic, a ſhort ſong, tune or air.

ARI'GHT, Adv. [from *a*, expletive, and *right* of *riht*, Sax.] truly, in oppoſition to error; juſtly, or conſiſtent with law; properly, or in ſuch a manner as to attain the deſired end. "Direct my dart *arigbt*." *Dryd*.

ARIOSO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, the movement of a common air, ſong, or tune.

To ARI'SE, V. N. [its Pret. *aroſe*, Part. *ariſen*, from *ariſan*, Sax. *riiſen*, Belg. *reiſer*, Dan.] to aſcend, move upwards from the earth; to get up, as from ſleep; to change the poſture from ſitting to ſtanding; to come in view; to become viſible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARI'STA, [Lat.] in Botany, the ſharp pointed reed that grows out of a huſk of corn, and is called the beard, or awm.

ARISTO'CRACY, S. [from αριστος, Gr. the beſt, or greateſt, applied to dignity, and κρατεω, Gr. to govern, or rule] in Politics, a form of government wherein the ſupreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, Adj. [from *ariſtocracy*] that which partakes of ariſtocracy, or includes a government adminiſtered only by nobles.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS, S. [from *ariſtocratical*, and *neſs*, of *net*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which makes a government reſemble in ariſtocracy.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, S. [Lat. from αριστος, Gr. and λοχια] in Botany, birthwort; of which there are three ſpecies.

ARISTO'TLE, S. the ſon of Nicomachus, born at Stagyra, in the 348th year before Chriſt, a diſciple of Plato, whoſe tenets he afterwards oppoſed, and founded another ſect, called the Peripatetic, from his practice of philoſophizing walking: his knowledge was univerſal, but his opinions erroneous; however, they were reckoned for ages the ſtandard of truth, till our great countryman, Sir Iſaac Newton, deſtroyed his phyſics, and Mr. Locke exploded his metaphyſics.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, Adj. [from *Ariſtotle*] agreeable to the doctrine of Ariſtotle.

ARI'THMETIC, S. [from αριθμος, Gr. number] in Mathematics, the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactneſs and eaſe; or the method of finding, from certain numbers given, others, whoſe relation, with the given numbers, is known.

ARITHME'TICAL, Adj. [from *arithmetic*] that which is performed by numbers; or agreeable to ſome rule in arithmetic.

ARITHMET'ICALLY, Adv. [from *arithmetical*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] that which is performed according to ſome rule of arithmetic, and conſiſts of figures.

A'RK, S. [from *arca*, Lat. a cheſt] a cheſt,

or coffer, applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moſes was expoſed in the Nile; the cheſt wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod were kept. But more particularly the veſſel built by Noah, to preſerve himſelf, family, and the whole race of terreſtrial and aerial animals, from the flood. Its contents having been exactly computed by biſhop Wilkins, he obſerves, that inſtead of the objection of little wits, drawn from its want of capacity, it ſeems more difficult to find a ſufficient number of animals to fill it.

A'RM, S. [*earm, eorm*, Sax. *arm*, Dan. Belg. and Teut.] the member, or limb, which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand; but more properly, according to anatomiſts, beginning at the ſhoulder, and ending at the elbow. Figuratively, the branch of a tree; power. "The ſecular "*arm*." In Statics, that part of a beam which reaches from the center, or point, where it is hung, to the end. In Geography, a branch of the ſea, which runs into the land. *Arm's-end*, i. e. at the length of one's arm, or at a diſtance, from a perſon.

To A'RM, V. A. [*arma*, Lat.] to furniſh with weapons; to cap, caſe, or cover with metal, applied to the load-ſtone, or the ſhoes of a horſe.

To A'RM, V. N. to take arms; to be provided againſt any attack, either of an enemy or caſualty.

ARMA'DA, S. [Span.] a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this iſland in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, S. [Span.] a four-footed animal, of the Braſils, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog; covered with hard ſcales like armour, and feeds on roots, ſugar canes, and poultry.

A'RMAMENT, S. [*armamentum*, Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great proviſions of military ſtores. Figuratively, an army, but moſt commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

ARMAME'NTARY, S. [See *Armament*] a place or magazine of military ſtores; an arſenal. Uſed adjectively for ſomething which relates to the proviſion of warlike ſtores.

A'RMAN, S. among Farriers, a confection for reſtoring a loſt appetite.

A'RMATURE, S. [*armatura*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a military dreſs to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; in its ſecondary, any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, Adj. [from *arm*] in Heraldry, applied to beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, &c. are of a different colour; as, "A falcon *armed*." *Armed chair*, an elbow chair, or one which has reſts for the arms, or elbows.

A'RMGAUNT, Adj. [from *arm* and *gaunt*, for *gewant*, of *gewannian*, Sax. to conſume, or grow leſs] ſlender or ſtarved. "An *armgaunt* "ſteed." *Shakeſp.*

A'RMIGER, S. [Lat.] an eſquire; one that bears arms.

ARMI'GEROUS, Adj. [from *armiger*, Lat.] bearing arms.

ARMI'LLARY, Adj. [from *armilla*, Lat.] ſomething that is circular, in alluſion to the ſurrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary ſphere*, is compoſed of ſeveral braſs circles, which repreſent thoſe of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

A'RMINGS, S. [plural.] in a ſhip, are white, or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outſide of a ſhip; thoſe on the tops are named *top-armings*.

ARMI'NIANS, S. [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous miniſter at Amſterdam; who, in the 16th century, ſeparated from the Calviniſts, holding, that predeſtination was not abſolute, but conditional; that Chriſt hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an univerſal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irreſiſtible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghoſt, or reſiſt them; that with reſpect to perſeverance, a man may, after juſtification, fall into new crimes.

ARMI'POTENCE, S. [from *arma*, Lat. arms, and *potentia*, Lat. power] power, or powerfulneſs in war.

ARMI'POTENT, Adj. [*armipotens*, Lat.] powerful, or ſtrong in the field, in arms, or at war.

AR'MISTICE, S. [*armiſtitium*, Lat. of *arma*, Lat. arms, and *ſiſto*, to ſtop] a ſhort truce, or a ceſſation from arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET, S. [diminutive from *arm*] a ſmall arm of the ſea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or ſome ornament worn on the arm. "What "rings and *armlets* ſhe can find." *Donne.*

AR'MORER, S. [*armorier*, Fr.] one who makes, forges, or ſells armour; one who dreſſes another in armour.

ARMO'RIAL, Adj. [from *armor*, Lat.] that which belongs to the coat or eſcutcheon of a family. "Enſigns *armorial*."

A'RMORY, S. [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept; figuratively, arms. "Celeſtial "*armory*." *Par. Loſt.* An enſign, eſcutcheon, or family coat.

ARMOUR-BEA'RER, S. [from *arm* and *bear*] he that carries the arms of another. In Romances, a knight's eſquire.

AR'MS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *arma*, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offenſive or defenſive; figuratively, a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations; war. "To *arms*, to "*arms*, to *arms*." In Heraldry, the badges of diſtinction, eſcutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by ſovereigns, and borne on banners, ſhields, or coats.

A'RMY, S. [*armee*, Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number. "An "*army* of good words." *Shakeſp.*

ARO'BE, [*arroua*, Span. *arroue*, Peruv] a weight uſed in Spain, Portugal, Goa, and Spaniſh America.

AROMA'TIC, Adj. [from *aroma*, Lat.] See *Aromatical*.

AROMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *aromatic*, Lat.] that which is compoſed of ſpices; ſpicy. Applied to the ſmell, fragrant; ſtrong-ſcented; or ſmelling like ſpices.

AROMA'TICS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] ſpices, or any ſtrong-ſcented, fragrant, or high-taſted body. In Medicine, they are uſed to ſtrengthen the fibres in cold cachetic habits.

To ARO'MATIZE. V. A. [from *aroma*, Lat.] to mix or ſcent with ſpices. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathſome. "As though *aro-* "*matized* by their converſion." *Brown.*

ARO'SE, the perfect of *Ariſe*.

AROU'ND, Adv. [*á là ronde*, Fr. *rundt*, Dan.] in a circle, in a circular manner; on all ſides. Uſed as a prepoſition, encircling; encompaſſing; round about. "*Around* his brows." *Dryd.*

AROU'RA, S. [ἀρουρα, Gr.] a Grecian meaſure of fifty feet.

A'ROUSE, V. A. [from *a* and *rouſe*, of *oreyſer*, Dan. or *ariſan*, Sax.] to wake from ſleep; to excite an indolent perſon to action; to raiſe up; to ſtimulate.

ARPE'GGIO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, the making the notes of a chord to be heard diſtinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on ſtringed inſtruments, beginning at the loweſt note, and riſing gradually upwards.

A'RQUEBUSE, S. a hand-gun, carabine, fuſee, or caliver.

A'RQUEBUSIER, S. [from *arquebuſe* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] one who carries, or makes uſe of, an arquebuſe.

A'RRACK, S. See *Arac*.

A'RRACH, ORRACH, or ORRAGE, S. [*arroches*, Fr.] in Botany, one of the quickeſt plants that grow; the leaves of which are very good in pottage.

To ARRAI'GN, S. [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to ſet a thing in order, or fit it for a trial. Applied to writings, to indict; to accuſe; to charge with crimes. "*Arraign* you *for* want of know- "ledge." *Dryd.*

ARRAI'GNMENT, S. [from *arraign*] the act of trying a perſon upon an indictment, accuſation, or charge.

To ARRA'NGE, V. A. [*arranger*, Fr.] to diſpoſe, or put in order, including the ſecondary idea of art, or ſkill.

ARRA'NGEMENT, S. [from *arrange*] the act of putting, or placing things into order, including the idea of ſkill, art, or judgment.

A'RRANT, Adj. [from *errant*, Fr.] notorious, infamous.

AR'RANTLY, Adv. [from *arrant*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a notorious, infamous, or ſhameful manner.

ARRA'Y, S. [See the verb] the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dreſs, or external ornaments. In Law, the ranking or placing a jury in proper order.

To ARRA'Y, V. A. [from *array*, Fr. of *array*, *raye*, Teut. order] in Military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage; to deck, embelliſh, or adorn with dreſs.

ARRA'YER, [from *array*, and *er* of *wær*, Sax. a man] officers that had the care of ſoldiers, and ſaw that they were properly accoutred.

ARRE'AR, S. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it ſignifies that which has been due ſome time, and is not diſcharged.

ARREA'RAGE, S. [See *Arrear*] the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant ſince his laſt balance. *Arrear* is the word moſt commonly uſed.

ARRENTA'TION, [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm] in Foreſt Law, the licenſing the owner of lands in a foreſt, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ditch, on condition of his paying an annual rent.

ARRE'ST, S. [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop] in Law, the ſeizing, or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal proceſs, either for debt, or any offence againſt the law; a ſtopping or reſtraint from proceeding in an undertaking.

ARRE'ST, S. in horſemanſhip, a mangey humour between the ham and poſtern of the hinder leg of a horſe.

To ARRE'ST, V. A. [from *arreſter*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of juſtice; to ſeize any thing by law; to ſeize upon; to ſtop, with-hold, or bind; to ſtop a body in motion.

ARRE'T, S. [Fr. *arret*] the deciſion of a ſovereign court, or court of judicature; reſembling our acts of parliament.

ARRE'TED, Adj. [from *arrectatus*, Law Lat.] in Law, imputed or laid to, applied to one that is brought, and charged with a crime, before a judge.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, S. [Fr.] a fief dependent on another. They commenced when the dukes, *&c.* rendering their governments hereditary, diſtributed part of the royal domains to their officers, permitting them to do the ſame to the ſoldiers under them. *Arriere vaſſal* is the vaſſal of a vaſſal.

ARRI'VAL, S. [from *arrive*] the coming to any place, either by ſea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any deſign.

ARRI'VANCE, S. [from *arrive*] company expected to come. "Expectancy of more "*arrivance*." *Shakeſp.*

To ARRI'VE, V. A. [from *arriver*, Fr. to come to ſhore] in its primary ſignification, to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain, or come to, including the ſecondary idea of ſomething good in the object.

AR'ROGANCE, or AR'ROGANCY, S. [from *arrogantia*, Lat.] the aſſuming or claiming to one's ſelf more honour or merit, than is properly our due.

AR'ROGANT, Part. [from *arrogans*, Part. of *arrogo*, Lat.] inclined to aſſume or claim more honour or merit than belongs to one; ſelf-conceited; haughty.

AR'ROGANTLY, Adj. [from *arrogant*, and *ly* of *lic*, *lice*, Sax.] in an arrogant, ſelf-conceited, or haughty manner.

AR'ROGANTNESS, S. [from *arrogant*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax,] the quality which denominates a perſon arrogant, or the quality of aſſuming more honour or merit than is our due.

To AR'ROGATE, V. A. [from *arrogatum*, ſupine of *arrogo*, Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us, including the ſecondary idea of pride or vanity. "*Arrogated* to herſelf." *Tillot.* "*Arrogated unto* themſelves." *Raleigh.*

ARRONDIE', Adv. [Fr. of *arrondir*] in Heraldry, according to Diederot, the making things appear in *relief* by proper ſhades.

AR'ROW, S. [*arve*, Sax. *jara*, Span. perhaps from ירא, *jaghra*, Chald. ſwiftneſs] a ſlender piece of round wood pointed, barbed, and ſhot out of a bow; diſtinguiſhed from a *dart*, becauſe that was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head* is the ſharp point of an arrow, which was uſually armed with ſteel. *Arrow*, in Aſtronomy. See *Sagitta*.

AR'ROWY, Adj. [from *arrow*] conſiſting of arrows. "Sharp fleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r." *Par. Loſt.* Seldom uſed.

A'RSE, S. [*Ears*, Sax. *aers*, *ers*, Belg. *arſz*, Teut.] the poſteriors. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing: as, "The cart's *arſe*." To *hang an arſe*, a low phraſe, to loiter or ſtay behind; to be ſluggiſh or tardy. "The other "would not *hang an arſe*." *Hud.*

AR'SE-SMART, S. [ſo called from its affecting the poſteriors with exquiſite pain when applied to them] in Botany, the *perſicaria*, with an apetalous flower, having many chives from the flower-cup, with pointed ſtalks, and flowers produced in ſpikes.

AR'SENAL, S. [*arſenal*, Fr. *arſendle*, Ital. *darſennea*, or *darſennaa*, Arab.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike ſtores are kept, or forged.

AR'SENIC, S. [αρσενικον, Gr. from αρρην, or αρσην, a man or male, and νικαω, to conquer, or kill] in Natural Hiſtory, a ponderous, volatile, uninflammable, mineral ſubſtance, which gives whiteneſs to metals by infuſion, but deſtroys their malleability; is extremely corroſive, cauſtic, and a ſtrong poiſon; divided into three ſorts, viz. native or yellow, white or cryſtaline, and red.

ARSE'NICAL, Adj. [from *arſenic*] conſiſting, or having the properties, of arſenic.

A'RT, S. [*art*, Fr. of *ars*, Lat.] an abſtract or metaphyſical term, implying a collection of certain rules from obſervation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; diſtinguiſhed from ſcience by its object. If the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with reſpect to its different appearances, the collection of obſervation relative thereto is a ſcience. But theſe terms being uſed promiſcuouſly by authors, for want of affixing certain ideas to their words, the word *art* is ſometimes uſed for ſomething acquired, in oppoſition to that which is implanted by nature. A trade; cunning; artfulneſs; ſpeculation. We have likewiſe the diviſion of arts into liberal and mechanic. The liberal arts are thoſe which conſiſt in the application, or exerciſe of the mind; the mechanic thoſe which conſiſt in the exerciſe of the body, or hand, and make uſe of machines to attain their ends.

ARTE'RIAL, Adj. [from *artery*] that which belongs to, or is contained in an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, S. [αρτηριοτομια, Gr. from αρτηρια, and τεμνω, to cut] in Surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence.

A'RTERY, S. [*arteria*, Lat. of αηρ, Gr. and τηρεω, to keep] in Anatomy, a membranaceous, elaſtic, conical tube, internally ſmooth, without valves, which decreaſes in its dimenſion, in proportion to the number of its branches, deſtined to receive the blood from the heart, and to diſtribute it to the lungs, and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which riſes from the left, the aorta.

A'RTFUL, Adj. [from *art* and *full*] performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of ſkill, judgment, or wiſdom; full of cunning, or craft.

AR'TFULLY, Adv. [from *artful*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a great deal of cunning, or ſkill.

A'RTFULNESS, S. [from *artful*, and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality of performing any thing with ſkill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

ARTHRI'TIC, or ARTHRITICAL, Adj. [from αρθριτις, Gr.] gouty; or occaſioned by the gout; that which has ſomething like joints. "They have *arthritical* analogies." *Brown's* Vulg. Err.

ARTHRI'TIS, S. [from αρθρον, Gr. a joint] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe which affects the joints; the gout.

A'RTICHOKE, S. [*artichaut*, Fr. *artichoca*, Span. *artiſchock*, Teut.] in Botany, the *cinera*. Linæus ranges them in the 15th ſect. of his 19th claſs. There are three ſpecies. The fruit is like the cone of a pine-tree. For *Jeruſalem Artichoke*, ſee *Sun-Flower*.

A'RTICLE, S. [of *articulus*, Lat. a joint] in Grammar, a word ſet before a ſubſtantive to diſtinguiſh and limit its ſignification. In Engliſh, we uſe two ſorts, the definite, and indefinite. *A* is the indefinite, and *the* the definite. We uſe them before a ſubſtantive, as *a* man, but not before adjectives, unleſs when they are followed by a ſubſtantive, as *a wiſe* miniſter. But when *ſuch*, *what*, *as*, *ſo*, and *a*, come before a ſubſtantive, the article is placed between them; as, *ſuch a* man; *what a* fool; *too* little *a* coat; *as* great *a* commander as Wolfe. They are not ſet before pronouns, unleſs they include a ſubſtantive in them. They are not put before nouns uſed in a general ſenſe, particular names of

of virtues, metals, or proper names, unleſs they are uſed as appellatives, or ſome ſubſtantive is underſtood; as, *The* Norwich, *i. e.* the *ſhip* Norwich. *The* Thames, the word *river* being underſtood. The word *article* likewiſe implies the heads of a diſcourſe, or the different ſubjects it treats of. In Commerce, a ſingle tranſaction, thing, or parcel in an account.

To A'RTICLE, V. N. [See *Article* the noun] to make conditions, or terms; to ſtipulate. Uſed actively, to draw up, or reduce into different heads or members; to bind or oblige a perſon to ſerve another under certain conditions. "He *articled* him for three years." "He was an *articled* clerk."

ARTI'CULAR, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat. a joint] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe which affects the joints.

ARTI'CULATE, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent, without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its ſounds are diſtinct, and varied, but connected together, ſo as to form words.

To ARTI'CULATE, V. A. [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce ſyllables, or words, in a diſtinct manner.

ARTI'CULATELY, Adv. [from *articulate*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to pronounce the ſyllables of words diſtinctly.

ARTI'CULATENESS, S. [from *articulate*, and *neſs* of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] a quality by which we are enabled to ſpeak the ſimple ſounds diſtinctly, and at the ſame time with ſo much connection, as to form ſyllables and words.

ARTICULA'TION, S. [from *articulate*] in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones in ſuch a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations of the voice, which are ſo connected, as to form ſyllables or words.

A'RTIFICE, S. [*artifice*, Fr. *artificium*, Lat.] an indirect method of attaining one's end, including the idea of a ſubtle contrivance; a pretence, ſtratagem, fraud, or contrivance.

ARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. [*artificial*, Fr.] ſomething made by art, in oppoſition to the productions of nature; ſomething counterfeit. *Artificial arguments*, in Rhetoric, are thoſe which are ſupplied by the imagination, or invention of the orator. *Artificial lines* are thoſe which are drawn upon a ſector, or ſcale, to repreſent ſines and tangents.

ARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. [from *artificial*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in an artful, cunning, crafty, or ſkilful manner.

ARTI'LLERY, S. [a plural noun, *artillerie*, Fr. from *artiller*, Fr. to furniſh with arms] the heavy engines of war, ſuch as cannon, bombs, &c. In a general ſenſe, any weapons uſed in battle.

A'RTISAN, S. [Fr.] properly applied to thoſe profeſſors of trades, which require the leaſt exerciſe of the underſtanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradeſman.

A'RTIST, S. [Fr.] one who excels in thoſe arts which require good natural parts; or one who underſtands both the theory and practice of the art which he profeſſes.

A'RTLESLY, Adv. [from *artleſs*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in a ſimple, innocent, and undeſigning manner.

ART'LESS, Adj. [from *art* and *leſs*, from *leas*, or *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *luiſe*, Cimb.] without art, deſign, craft, or cunning.

A'S, Conjunct. [*als*, Teut.] referring to an action, or time paſt, in the ſame manner; when it anſwers *ſo*, or *ſuch*, it is uſed for *that*. "*So* uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of "examination." *Bac.* In a particular reſpect, as far as a particular relation extends; like, or of the ſame kind. By an ellipſis, for *as if*. Referring to the preſent time, it implies ſomething done, during that particular action, at the ſame time. "Whiſtled *as* he went." *Dryd.* Since, or becauſe, when aſſigned for a reaſon of ſomething which goes before; according to, or in what manner. "*As* they pleaſe." *Boyle.* Anſwering to, like, or ſame, it is uſed as a relative, and implies *which*. "The *ſame* crime, "*as* he committed." When at the beginning of two ſentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeneſs or compariſon between them. Anſwering *ſo*, it implies condition, or the ſame manner. "Some peculiarity *as well* "*as* his face." *Locke.*

A'SAPH, St. S. the name of a city in Flintſhire, in North Wales, on the confluence of the rivers Cluyd and Elwy, thence called in Welch Lhan Elwy; but it takes its name from St. Aſaph, who was governor of a monaſtery in this place. It has a ſmall market on Saturday, and is 159 computed, or 212 meaſured miles from London. Lat. 53 deg. 18 min. N. Long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

ASA'PPES, S. [from *ſap*, Turk. a rank or file, whence *ahſphaph*, to ſettle in battle-array] in Hiſtory, the troops raiſed by the Turks among the Chriſtians that are ſubject to them, whom they always expoſe to the firſt ſhock of an enemy.

ASBE'STINE, Adj. [from ἀσβεστος, Gr.] ſomething incombuſtible, or that which cannot be deſtroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, S. [from *a* negative, and σβεννυμι, Gr. to extinguiſh] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone which will not conſume in fire. See *Ameanthus*.

ASCA'RIDES, S. [from ασκαριζω, Gr. to leap] ſmall, white, round, and ſhort worms.

To ASCE'ND, V. N. [*aſcendo*, Lat.] to riſe upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In Genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its firſt founders.

ASCE'NDABLE, Adj. [from *aſcend* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility, or power] that which may be aſcended.

ASCE'NDANT, S. [from *aſcendant*, Fr.] in Morality, ſuperiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreaſonably biaſſes or tyrannizes over another. In Aſtrology, the horo-

ſcope,

ſcope, or degree of the ecliptic, which riſes above the horizon at a perſon's birth. Figuratively, the greateſt height or perfection. In Genealogy, anceſtors, or thoſe neareſt the root of a pedigree. Uſed adjectively, for ſomething ſuperior to, or influencing another. In Aſtronomy, ſomething above the horizon.

ASCE'NDENCY, S. [from *aſcendant*] a bias; an undue influence, or ſuperiority.

ASCE'NDENS, Part. [from *aſcendo*] in Anatomy, thoſe parts which carry the blood or fluids upwards, or towards the head. See *Aſcending*.

ASCE'NDING, Part. [from *aſcendens*, Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In Aſtronomy, thoſe degrees, or ſtars, which are above the horizon. The *aſcending* node of a planet, is that point of its orbit, wherein it is found in its motion towards the north.

ASCE'NSION, S. [from *aſcenſio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. In Divinity, the miraculous aſcent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven, in the ſight of his apoſtles. *Aſcenſion*, in Aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. The difference between *right* and *oblique aſcenſion* is what the aſtronomers mean by *aſcenſional difference*. This name is likewiſe given to an iſland in the Atlantic, lat. 7 deg. 5 min. S. and long. 17 deg. 20 min. W. from its being diſcovered on *Aſcenſion-day*.

ASCE'NSIVE, Adj. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] that which is in motion upwards; that which is in a riſing ſtate.

ASCE'NT, S. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In Phyſics, the *aſcent* of fluids is their riſing above the level of their own ſurfaces, *&c.* In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we riſe from particulars to univerſals.

To ASCERTA'IN, V. A. [*acertener*, Fr.] to determine the ſignification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTA'INER, S. [from *aſcertain* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax] one who limits or determines the ſignification of a doubtful expreſſion; one who eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTA'INMENT, S. [from *aſcertain*] the determining the ſignification of a doubtful expreſſion; a ſettled rule or ſtandard.

ASCE'TIC, Adj. [ασκητικος, Gr.] employed only in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, S [from ασκεω, Gr. to labour or exerciſe] one who practiſes a greater degree of auſterity and mortification than others.

ASCHA'RIONS, or ASCHA'RIENS, S. [from *Aſchari*, their founder] in Modern Hiſtory, the followers of *Aſchari*, one of the moſt celebrated doctors of the Muſſulmen.

AS'CII, S. [from *a* negative, and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow] in Geography, thoſe inhabitants of the torid zone, who have no ſhadow at certain times of the year, becauſe the ſun is then vertical, or ſhines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, S. [from ασκος, Gr. a bottle] in Medicine, a kind of dropſy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCI'TIC, Adj. [from *aſcites*] cauſed by an aſcites; dropſical, or reſembling an aſcites.

ASCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *aſcititius*, Lat.] that which is counterfeit or ſpurious; that which is added to, or not inherent.

ASCLE'PIAD, S. [from *Aſclepius*, its inventor] a ſpecies of Greek and Latin poetry, conſiſting of four feet, the firſt of which is a ſpondee, the ſecond and third a choriambus, and the fourth a pyrrichius; or the firſt a ſpondee, the ſecond a dactyl, the third a cæſura, or long ſyllable, and the fourth and fifth a dactyl. Such is the 1ſt ode of lib. i. of Hor.

ASCRI'BABLE, Adj. [from *aſcribe* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility] that which may be deduced from, or imputed to.

To ASCRI'BE, V. A. [from *aſcribo*, Lat.] to deduce from as a cauſe; to attribute to as a cauſe, profeſſor, ſubſtance, applied to qualities or accidents.

A'SH, S. [from *aſce*, *æſc*, Sax. *aſk*, Dan. *eſch*, Belg.] in Botany, the *fraxinus*. It has pennated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one ſeed like a bird's tongue. *Aſh-coloured* is that which is between brown and grey, like the bark of the *aſh*.

ASHA'MED, Adj. [from *a* and *ſhame*] to be conſcious of having done ſomething which a perſon may find fault with.

A'SHEN, Adj. [from *aſh* and *en*, ſignifying the materials of which any thing is made, from *en*, Sax,] made of *aſh*, or *aſh-wood*.

A'SHES, S. [has no ſingular. *Aſce*, *abſe*, *abſan*, or *aſca*, Sax. *aſgo*, Goth. *aſka*, Iſl. *aſche*, Belg.] that ſubſtance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpſe or remains of a dead perſon, in alluſion to the ancient cuſtom of burning the dead. *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the cuſtom of the ancient Chriſtians of ſprinkling *aſhes* on their heads.

A'SHLAR, S. in Maſonry, free-ſtones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadth, and thickneſs.

A'SHLERING, S. [from *aſhlar*] in Building, quartering to, tacked to, in garrets, about two feet and a quarter or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to the rafters.

ASHO'RE, Ad. [from *a* and *ſhore*] to the ſhore, on land, or to the land.

A'SHY, Adj. [from *aſh*] reſembling the aſh in colour, or of a whitiſh grey.

ASIA, S. [Lat.] one of the four general quarters into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided; and it is in all reſpects allowed to be by far the moſt conſiderable part of the whole world: for here God planted the garden of Eden, in which he placed the firſt man and woman, Adam and Eve, from whom the reſt of mankind were to ſpring. After the deſtruction of the world by the flood, Aſia became the nurſery from which Noah's deſcendants diſſeminated various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. In Aſia was the delightful

ghtful Canaan, where God planted his favourite nation the Hebrews. Here it was that the ſtupendous work of our redemption was accompliſhed by his divine Son Jeſus Chriſt: hence the benign light of the goſpel was carried by his diſciples and followers into all nations, diffuſing itſelf into the remoteſt parts; here the foundation of the firſt Chriſtian churches were laid, the firſt councils held, the firſt biſhopricks erected, and the Chriſtian faith miraculouſly founded and promulgated, being alſo ſtained with the blood of numerous martyrs, who gave a noble teſtimony to it. From hence, by an early communication with Egypt by philoſophers, now reputed the mother of learning, all arts and ſciences were ſecondarily derived. In Aſia it was that not only the firſt edifices and cities were raiſed, but likewiſe where the firſt kingdoms and monarchies were founded. For, here in particular, after the deluge, the empire of the Aſſyrians was begun by Belus or Ninus, and continued to Sardanapalus; then it paſſed to the Medes by Arbaces to Aſtyages; next to the Perſians under Cyrus, till Darius; and after him it came to the Greeks and Macedonians by Alexander the Great: when after his death it was ſplit into numberleſs ſovereignties among his captains; and theſe in a little time were deſtroyed by the Romans. In Aſia, the Parthians alſo eſtabliſhed a very powerful empire, which ended under the emperor Alexander Severus; and it paſſed again to the Perſians, till it was deſtroyed by the Turks and Saracens. But about the year 1515 it flouriſhed again under Iſmael. Thus Aſia was the ſeat of flouriſhing kingdoms, whilſt the other parts of the world were inhabited, if at all, ſo far as we know, only by wild beaſts. Beſides theſe advantages above-mentioned, this part of the world exceeds the other three (namely, Europe, Africa, and America), if not in the largeneſs of its territories, particularly with regard to the laſt of theſe; yet in the richneſs of its ſoil, ſerenity of its air, ſalubrity of its drugs, deliciouſneſs of its fruits, fragrancy and balſamic quality of its plants, ſpices, and gums; in the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its precious ſtones; the fineneſs of its ſilks and cottons; the richneſs of its metals and minerals, with many more advantages of the like nature. It muſt indeed be owned, that ſince the Turks, thoſe enemies to learning, politeneſs and liberty, have become maſters of ſo large a part of Aſia, its ancient ſplendor has been quite eclipſed, and the moſt fruitful ſpot in all Aſia become an uncultivated deſert; and ſince that æra it has been only conſiderable for the rich commodities it yields, and on account of which it is ſtill reſorted to by merchants of other nations. But ſuch parts as have eſcaped the Turkiſh barbarity are ſtill in a flouriſhing condition; and that, in a great meaſure, more from the natural fertility of the ſoil, than the induſtry of the inhabitants, who are deſervedly blamed for their indolence, luxury, and effeminacy. Theſe bad qualities are principally to be aſcribed to the warmth of their climate; though perhaps not a little heightened by cuſtom and education, and conſequently are more or leſs prevalent, according to the near or farther diſtance from the North; for it is plain that the ſouthern climates do not produce perſons of ſuch robuſt conſtitutions as the northern. Yet hence we may infer, that thoſe Aſiatics, who live under the ſame latitude with us, cannot be much inferior to us in this reſpect: at leaſt ſeveral among them, particularly the Turks and Tartars, are men of as much ſtrength and courage as any are. With regard to the more ſouthern inhabitants of Aſia, what they want in robuſtneſs of body is in a great meaſure compenſated by the vivacity of their mind, and in their ingenuity in ſeveral kinds of workmanſhip, which our ableſt mechanics have in vain attempted to imitate. All the Aſiatic nations having been always kept in abject ſlavery by their princes, have never had an opportunity of diſplaying their love of liberty, which, no doubt, is as natural to them as to the reſt of mankind. And hence they have no idea of any other form of government than a deſpotic monarchy, which is the only one that reigns through all the parts of that vaſt country. In religion they are no leſs ſtupid and ignorant, a great part of Aſia being over-run with Mahometaniſm, as Turkey, Arabia, part of Tartary, and India. In Perſia, and the Great Mogul's country, they profeſs the ſame religion; but are of the ſect of Hali, who differ in ſome points from the Turks; though both acknowledge Mahomet as their prophet, and the Alcoran as the divine rule of faith and life: which diverſity ariſes from the various interpretations given by their commentators to the tenets in the laſt-mentioned book. In the other parts of Tartary, in China, Japan, Siam, &c. they are generally Pagans, uſing the moſt extravagant rites and ſuperſtitious ceremonies in the worſhip of their deities, of which they have a great multiplicity. It has been hinted above, that Aſia was the theatre for the firſt publication of Chriſtianity, which was propagated with ſuch amazing celerity and ſucceſs, that even in the apoſtolic age it had penetrated as far as India, if not farther, being every-where received and profeſſed. But the unworthy deportment of theſe converts, and their ſhameful proneneſs to error and corruption, occaſioned that denunciation revealed to St. John in *Rev.* ii. 5. So that the churches of Aſia Minor were abandoned to perſecution, and at length utterly deſtroyed by the inundation of northern barbarians, as the Saracens, Tartars, and Turks. And though the light of the goſpel could never be totally extinguiſhed, but great numbers of Chriſtians continued ſtill faithful to it in moſt parts of Aſia; yet they have been always kept under ſuch ſervile ſubjection, and even now ſo oppreſſed, that their condition is rather a ſtate of miſery than toleration. But it is now time to deſcribe the limits of Aſia. It is ſeparated from Europe by the Archipelago, the ſtreights of Caffa, the lake Mœotis, the river Don in Ruſſia, and a line drawn from that to the river Obi. It is divided from Africa by the Red-ſea, and bounded on the W. by the Black and

and Mediterranean ſeas; on the S. and E. by the Arabic, Perſian, Indian, and Chineſe ſeas; and on the N. by the Frozen ocean, or White ſea. And thus it is every-where encompaſſed by the ſea, the limits northward not having been diſcovered till the reign of the late Czar Peter, the Great, by whoſe orders a ſurvey was made; from which a map of Ruſſia was afterwards printed at Amſterdam: according to which this northern ocean begins a little beyond lat. 70, extending eaſtward from Groenland along the coaſts of Muſcovy, Siberia, &c. till it joins with the Oriental or Japan ſea. But how far it reaches northward is not yet known. The extent of Aſia from the Helleſpont to the city of Malacca, the fartheſt part of India, in the Levant ſea, is computed to be about 4000 miles nearly, from eaſt to weſt, that is, from the Archipelago to the Chineſe ocean, upwards of 5000; and from N. to S. *i. e.* from Malacca to the Tartarian ocean, about 4600. Moll ſays upwards of 6000.

ASI'DE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſide*] applied to ſituation, that which is not ſtraight. Oppoſed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from, its true direction; not directly towards; or from the company.

A'SININE, Adj. [from *aſinus*, Lat. an aſs] belonging to, partaking of the nature of, or uſed by, an aſs.

To A'SK, V. A. [*aſcian*, or *acſian*, Sax.] to deſire a thing; to demand; to put a queſtion; to enquire, to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, ASKA'UNT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſkaunt*, of *canton*, Fr. a corner] a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eyelid; obliquely, ſideways, or with a leer; and is expreſſive of ſlyneſs or diſdain.

A'SKER, S. [from *aſk* and *er* of *wær*, Sax. a man] the perſon who makes a requeſt, or enquiry; one who propoſes a queſtion.

ASKE'W, Adv. [from *a* and *ſkew*, from *ſchef*, Belg. oblique; *ſchew*, fearful] aſide, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally beſpeaks contempt or diſdain.

ASLA'NT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlant*, from *ſlangh*, Belg.] on one ſide; obliquely.

ASLE'EP, Adv. [from *a* and *ſleep*] in that ſtate wherein all the ſenſes are in a manner cloſed, the eyes ſhut, and a perſon enjoys that reſt from animal labour called ſleep.

ASLO'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlope* of *ſlap*, Belg.] declining; obliquely.

A'SP, or A'SPIC, S. [*aſpis*, Lat.] a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon kills in three hours after the bite, without remedy.

ASPA'LATHUS, S. in Botany, a plant, called the Roſe of Jeruſalem, or, Our Lady's Roſe. Likewiſe the wood of a ſmall thorny tree, which is oleaginous and reſinous.

ASPA'RAGUS, S. [Lat. *aſperge*, Fr.] in Botany, the plant ſperage. It is aperient, diuretic, good in the gravel and ſtranguary, and makes the urine very fetid.

A'SPECT, S. [*aſpectus*, Lat. from *aſpicio*, to behold or look at] the face; a peculiar caſt of the countenance; look, or appearance; the front, ſituation of a building, or direction towards any point; the relations of things, or different lights in which they may be viewed. In Aſtrology, the ſituation of ſtars or planets with reſpect to each other.

To ASPE'CT, V. A. [*aſpicio*, Lat.] to look upon; to behold. "The northern pole *aſ-* "*pects*." *Temple*.

AS'PEN, or ASP, S. [*æps*, or *epſe*, Sax. *aſp*, Dan. *eſpe*, Belg.] a kind of poplar, whoſe leaves are ſuppoſed to be always trembling: uſed adjectively for things made out of its wood, or thoſe which reſemble it, with reſpect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus aſper*, in Grammar, an accent in this form [῾] placed over the φ χ and Θ in Greek, which ſhews, that the letter under it is to be pronounced ſtrong, and the breath to ſupply the place of an *h*.

A'SPERA ARTERIA, in Anatomy. The trachea, or windpipe, ſituated in the fore and lower part of the neck, and ending in the thorax.

To A'SPERATE, V. A. [*aſpero*, Lat.] to roughen, or to make rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, Adj. [from *aſper*, Lat. rough, and *folium*, a leaf] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants whoſe leaves are rough, and placed alternately, without any certain order, on their ſtalks.

ASPE'RITY, S. [*aſperitas*, Lat.] unevenneſs, or roughneſs, applied to the ſurface of bodies and pronunciation. Moroſeneſs, or roughneſs, applied to the behaviour or temper.

To ASPE'RSE, V. A. [*aſpergo*, Lat. to ſprinkle] to ſay any thing which is injurious to the character of another; to ſlander; to calumniate, including the idea of injuſtice.

ASPE'RSION, S. [*aſperſio*, Lat.] the action of caſting water about, ſo as it may fall in ſmall drops, not in full ſtreams. Sprinkling, applied, in Divinity, to the mode of baptiſm commonly practiſed, oppoſed to immerſion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny, or ſlander.

ASPHA'LTIC, Adj. [from ασφαλτος, Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHODEL, S. [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] in Botany, the Day Lilly; its flower is of one leaf, deeply cut into ſix ſegments, and expanded in the form of a lilly. Linnæus ranges it in his ſixth claſs, becauſe the flower has ſix ſtamina, and one ſtile. There are ſix pieces; and were by the antients planted near burying places, to ſupply the manes of the deceaſed with nurture. Hence we may learn the beauties of Pope's lines—"By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell

"In yellow meads of *aſphodel*."

To A'SPIRATE, V. A. [*aſpiro*, Lat.] to lay a great ſtreſs of voice upon any ſyllable or letter. When uſed neuterly, to be pronounced with ſtreſs and vehemence, or a full breath.

A'SPIRATE, Adj. [from *aſpiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with ſome degree of roughneſs, ſtreſs, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION,

ASPIRA'TION, S. [from *aſpiratio*, Lat.] a ſighing for, or longing after; an ardent deſire, generally uſed in a ſpiritual ſenſe; aſpiring, or an endeavour to attain to ſomething above a perſon's preſent rank. In Grammar, the act of pronouncing any word ſtrongly, vehemently, or in full breath.

To ASPI'RE, V. N. [from *aſpiro*, Lat.] to endeavour to attain ſomething above our preſent circumſtances, rank, or power. Uſed with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUI'NT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſquint*, from *ſcendan*, Sax. *ſchenden*, Teut. to diſgrace] a poſition of the eyes, wherein they do not both ſeem to look the ſame way; obliquely.

ASS, S. [from *ex*, Arm. *eſel*, Teut *aſne*, Iſl. *aſinus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a domeſtic animal, remarkable for its ſluggiſhneſs, hardineſs, patience in labour, coarſeneſs of diet, and long life. Figuratively, the word implies, a perſon of a mean, abject ſpirit; baſely patient under provocations; deſpicable, and dull.

ASS'A, S. [in Pharmacy, divided into *aſſa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *aſſa fœtida*] a gum or reſin, of a browniſh colour, a ſharp taſte, and a very ſtrong offenſive ſmell; from whence it receives both the name above-mentioned, and likewiſe that of *devil's dung*.

To ASSA'IL, V. A. [from *aſſailler*, Fr. *aſſalire*, Ital.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to ſubdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAI'LABLE, Adj. [from *aſſail* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility or power] that which may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, S. [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] he who makes an attack, oppoſed to one who *defends*.

ASSAI'LANT, Ad. uſing acts of violence againſt another; attacking.

ASSAI'LER, S. [from *aſſail* and *er* of *wær*, Sax. a man] he that makes an attack upon another.

ASSA'RT, S. [*eſſart*, Fr. from *eſſarter*, to cut wood and carry it away from a foreſt] in Foreſt Law, an offence committed by plucking up the roots of trees in foreſts, and making them like arable lands.

ASSA'SSIN, or ASSASSINA'TOR, S. [from *aſis*, Arab. one who lays in wait for another] one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery.

To ASSA'SSINATE, V. A. [from *aſſaſſin*] to murder another treacherouſly, revengefully, or for hire; to way-lay, according to its primary ſignification. "*Aſſaſſinated* and be-"trayed." *Milt.* Samp. Ag.

ASSASSINA'TION, S. [from *aſſaſſinate*] the act of murdering by treachery or for hire.

ASSA'TION, S. [of *aſſatum*, ſupine of *aſſo*, Lat. to roaſt] in Pharmacy, the preparation of medicines in their own juices, by external heat, without the addition of any foreign fluid; roaſting. See *Torrefaction*, or *Uſtion*.

ASSAU'LT, S. [*aſſault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become maſter of it. This has lately been ſtiled a *coup de main*, or a ſtrong and vigorous impreſſion. Figuratively, an invaſion, or attack, applied to properties, or opinions. In Law, a violent injury offered to a man's perſon, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying ſpeech. *Lamb.* Iren. b. i. c. 3. 25 *Edw.* III. c. 24. 22. Lib. Aſſis. pl. 60.

To ASSAU'LT, V. A. [See the noun] in War, to make a general and furious attack, without any cover, on a camp, or fortified place, in order to carry, or become maſters of it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAU'LTER, S. [from *aſſault* and *er*, from *wær*, Sax. a man] one who uſes violence againſt another.

ASSA'Y, S. [from *eſſaye*, Fr.] examination, trial, or attempt; attack. In Law, *aſſay* of weights and meaſures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSA'Y, V. A. [from *eſſayer*, Fr.] to put to the trial; to try.

ASSA'YER, S. [from *aſſay* and *er*, of *wer* or *wær*, Sax. a man] an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineneſs, and how much they are above, or below, ſtandard.

ASSA'YING, S. [from *aſſay*] the art of ſeparating metals, ſulphurs, mineral ſalts, and other bodies, from each other, in order to determine the quantity of each before the trial, and the advantage accruing from extraction.

ASSECU'TION, S. [*aſſecutio*, Lat. from *aſſequor*] in Canon Law, acquirement. "Thus "a firſt benefice is ſaid to be void by the *aſſe-*"*cution* of a ſecond."

ASSE'MBLAGE, S. [Fr.] the collecting a number of individuals together, ſo as to form a whole; it differs from *aſſembly*, becauſe that is uſed of perſons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, V. A. of *aſſembler*, Fr.] to unite ſeveral things together, ſo as to form a whole; to bring ſeveral things together in one place. Uſed with the propoſition *together*.

ASSE'MBLY, S. [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] in Hiſtory, or Juriſprudence, the union of ſeveral perſons in the ſame place, with the ſame deſign. In a more large ſenſe, a collection or company of ſeveral perſons of each ſex, to enjoy the pleaſure of converſation, news, gaming, &c.

ASSE'NT, S. [from *aſſenſus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any propoſition to be true or falſe: it differs from *judgment*, becauſe that is employed about ideas, but this about truths; and from *knowledge*, becauſe then the mind certainly perceives, and is undoubtedly ſatisfied of, the agreement or diſagreement of any ideas, but this is employed when their certain agreement, &c. is not perceived, but is preſumed, or taken to be ſo before it certainly appears. In a more looſe ſenſe, agreement, or conſent.

To ASSE'NT, V. N. [from *aſſentire*, Lat.] to receive a thing as true.

ASSENTA'TION, S. [from *aſſentatio*, Lat.]

the profeſſion of one's opinion being the ſame as another, not on account of its evidence, but merely through compliment; flattery.

ASSE'NTMENT, S. [from *aſſent*, which ſee] ſeldom uſed.

To ASSE'RT, V. A. [from *aſſero*, Lat.] to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.

ASSE'RTION, S. [from *aſſert*] the affirming a thing as true. A propoſition conceived or delivered in poſitive terms.

ASSE'RTIVE, Adj. [from *aſſert*] a ſtrong affirming of the truth of a propoſition; poſitive; obſtinate; dogmatical.

ASSE'RTOR, S. [from *aſſert*] he who affirms any propoſition as true; he who is author, maintainer, or ſupporter of any opinion.

To ASSE'SS, V. A. [of *aſſeſſare*, Ital. to lay a fine upon a perſon, from *aſſeſſe*, Ital. a fine, tribute, or cuſtom] to rate or tax; to fine a perſon.

ASSE'SSION, S. [*aſſeſſio*] the act of ſitting with another, in alluſion to the cuſtom obſerved in law courts, in order to aſſiſt another with advice.

ASSE'SSMENT, S. [from *aſſeſs*] the ſum, fine, or cuſtom levied upon any perſon, or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

A'SSESSOR, S. [from *aſſeſs*] in Law, one who ſits on the bench with a judge in order to aſſiſt him with advice; one who is next, or equal to, another in rank or dignity. "His "ſon—th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne." *Par. Loſt.* One who ſettles a fine.

A'SSETS, S. [uſed only in the plural, from *aſſez*, Fr. enough] the goods of a perſon deceaſed, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSE'VER, or ASSE'VERATE, [*aſſevero*, Lat.] to affirm, or deny a thing not only with an oath, but likewiſe with imprecations, execrations, or curſes.

ASSE'VERA'TION, [*aſſeveratio*, Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great ſolemnity, by an oath, or imprecations.

A'SS-HEAD, [from *aſs* and *head*] a perſon of dull apprehenſion; a blockhead. "Will "you help an *aſs-head*." *Shakeſp.* Hamlet.

ASSIDU'ITY, S. [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] a conſtant attention or application to buſineſs; unwearied diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, Adj. [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] unwearied; inceſſant; continual and unremitted.

ASSI'DUOUSLY, Adv. [from *aſſiduous* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to exerciſe diligence without wearineſs, and application without intermiſſion.

ASSIE'NTO, S. [Ital. a farm, contract, or bargain] a contract made between this nation and Spain, for ſupplying their plantations with negroes.

To ASSI'GN, V. A. [from *aſſigno*, Lat.] to diſtribute; to allot; to appoint; to determine, or fix, applied to quantity. To produce, applied to reaſon. In Law, to transfer property to another.

ASSI'GNABLE, Adj. [from *aſſign* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility] that which may be determined, ſettled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNA'TION, S. [from *aſſignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. Commonly uſed in amours for an appointment made for meeting by the two parties.

ASSIGNE'E, S. [*aſſigné*, Fr.] one appointed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs in his ſtead. Commonly applied to thoſe perſons who are entruſted with the eſtate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his ſeveral creditors.

ASSI'GNER, S. [from *aſſign* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] he who ſets out, allots, determines, or appoints.

ASSI'GNMENT, S. [from *aſſign*] the ſetting a thing apart for any particular uſe; an appropriation; an alienation.

ASSI'MILABLE, Adj. [from *aſſimilo*, Lat.] that which may be converted into the ſame nature, or be made like another.

To ASSIMI'LATE, V. A. [*aſſimilo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *ſimiles*, like] to convert to the ſame nature; to bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

ASSIMI'LATENESS, S. [from *aſſimilate* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality by which a thing is rendered like another.

ASSIMILA'TION, S. [from *aſſimilate*] the action by which things are rendered like each other.

To ASSI'MULATE, V. A. [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, S. [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] a counterfeit, or ſpecious reſemblance, including the ſecondary idea of fraud, craft, or deſign.

To ASSI'ST, V. A. [*aſſiſter*, Fr. from *ad* and *ſiſto*, Lat.] to relieve; to help.

ASSI'STANCE, S. [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] the act of helping; help.

ASSIS'TANT, Adj. [from *aſſiſt*] that which ſupplies the defects of another; that which helps.

ASSIS'TANT, S. [from *aſſiſt*] one who helps another either by advice, or labour; one who is named to help a principal officer in the exerciſe of his duty or functions.

ASSI'ZE, S. [*aſſiſe*, Fr. a ſitting] in Law, a place, court, or time, wherein a judge and jury are aſſembled for the trial of cauſes; they are either general or particular. A *general aſſize* is that which is held by judges twice a year in their annual circuits. A *ſpecial aſſize* is, where particular commiſſion is granted to certain perſons to take cognizance of one or two cauſes. The term is likewiſe applied to ſignify the whole proceſs of a writ; a jury; a ſtatute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itſelf, as preſcribed by the ſtatute.

To ASSI'ZE, V. A. [from the noun] to fix the price, weight, or ſize, of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, S. [from *aſſize* and

and *er* of *wær* Sax.] an officer who has the inſpection into the weights and meaſures of commodities.

ASSO'CIABLE, Adj. [from *aſſociabilis*, Lat.] that which may be joined or united to ſomething elſe.

To ASSO'CIATE, V. A. [*aſſocier*, Fr. of *aſſocio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *ſocius*, Lat. a companion] to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inſeparably, applied to ideas.

ASSO'CIATE, Adj. [from *aſſociatus*, of *aſſocio*, Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a ſociety, or company.

ASSO'CIATE, S. [See the verb] one who is joined to another as aſſiſtant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIA'TION, S. [from *aſſociate*] the act of uniting; union; ſociety; the act of forming a company or ſociety; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual aſſiſtance, for the better carrying on any deſign, or for increaſing the conveniencies of life. In Phyſics, combination, or union.

To AS'SOIL, [from *aſſoudre*, Fr. to abſolve, or from *a* negative, and *ſoil*, of *ſouiller*, Fr. *ſoçliare*, Ital. to dirt] in Law, to deliver or diſcharge a perſon from excommunication.

AS'SONANCE, S. [*aſſonance*, Fr.] in Rhetoric and Poetry, is where the words of a ſentence or verſe have the ſame ſound, but are not properly a rhime. The French object this to us as a defect in our language; but among the Romans it was eſteemed an elegance. In verſe, the aſſonant rhyme is common among the Spaniards as *ligera*, *cabierta*, as well as the French; but is intolerable in the Engliſh.

AS'SONANT, Part. [from *aſſoner*, Fr.] to range things in claſſes, according to their reſemblance with each other.

AS'SORTMENT, S. [*aſſortement*, Fr.] in Trade, a ſtock of goods, conſiſting of various pieces of different ſorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the ſeveral parts.

To AS'SUAGE, V. A. [from *ſuavis*, *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*, Lat. according to Minſhew, or from *ſwæſan*, or *aſſwæſani*, to ſweeten, from *ſwæs*, Sax. ſweet, according to Skinner] to cool, or leſſen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify, or appeaſe, applied to paſſion or rage; to eaſe, applied to pain. In its general ſenſe, it implies the leſſening the violence of ſomething furious. Neuterly, to abate, or grow leſs. "The waters *aſſuaged*." *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT, S. [from *aſſuage*] that which leſſens the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, [from *aſſuage* and *er*, from *wær*, Sax. a man] one who pacifies rage, appeaſes anger, or leſſens pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, Adj [from *aſſuadeo*, Lat.] that which has a great influence; that which aſſuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSU'ETUDE, S. [from *aſſuetudo*, Lat.] the being accuſtomed to a thing; cuſtom.

To ASSU'ME, V. A. [from *aſſumo*, Lat.] to take; to repreſent a character; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, S. [from *aſſume* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] one who claims or arrogates more than is his due; an arrogant perſon.

ASSU'MPTION, S. [from *aſſumptio*, Lat.] the act of taking, or appropriating any thing to one's ſelf; the ſuppoſing a thing true, or granted, without any formal proof. The *aſſumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of Auguſt. In Logic, the minor, or ſecond propoſition in a categorical ſyllogiſm; ſometimes the conſequence drawn from the major and minor; "The premiſes are true, but "the *aſſumption* is captious."

ASSU'MPTIVE, Adj. [from *aſſumptivus*, Lat.] that which a perſon may take, or appropriate to himſelf. In Heraldry, *aſſumptive arms* are thoſe which a perſon may uſe as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, S. [*aſſurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation of ſomething future; confidence; truſt; ground for confidence, or ſecurity; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a perſon ſubjects himſelf to make good the damages to be ſuſtained by another in a voyage. See *Inſurance*.

To ASSU'RE, V. A [*aſſurer*, Fr.] to perſuade a perſon of the certainty of a thing; to make a perſon confident, by removing the cauſes of doubt or fear; to be betrothed. "I "was *aſſured* to her." *Shakeſp.*

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. [from *aſſured* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSU'REDNESS, S. [from *aſſured* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the ſtate of a perſon, who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSU'RER, S. [*aſſureur*, Fr.] one who removes the doubts of another. In Commerce, one who indemnifies another againſt hazards at ſea.

AS'TERISK, S. [from ἀστερισκος, Gr. reſembling a ſtar] a character uſed to render any particular paſſage in an author conſpicuous, or to refer to ſome note in the margin or at the bottom of the page, marked thus [*]; when two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that ſome word is to be ſupplied, or is wanting * * *.

ASTE'RN, [from *a* and *ſtern*] a ſea term, in the hinder part of a ſhip; or any thing ſituated behind the ſhip.

AS'THMA, S. [Gr. from αω, Gr. to breathe] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing, ariſing from a diſorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneaſineſs in the diaphragm, or præcordia, eſpecially in a prone poſture; a cough, and whiſtling, and divided into dry and moiſt; a dry one is attended with no expectoration of purulent matter; and is owing to an univerſal plethora, and a ſudden change from heat to cold. The moiſt is that which is not attended with an expectoration, is owing to an abundance of ſcirrhous humours collected in the paſſages

passages of the lungs, and usually affects the aged. The general indication of cure is bleeding, dispersing the collected matter, and keeping up a constant perspiration.

ASTHMA'TIC or ASTHMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *asthma*] affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTO'NIED, Part. a contraction of the word astonished. "Many were *astonied*." *Is.* lii. 84.

To ASTO'NISH, V. A. [*estonner*, Fr. *attonire*, Ital. from *attonitus*, Lat.] to occasion surprize by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, S. [from *astonishing* and *ness* of *nes*, *nesse*, Sax.] that quality which raises surprize from the immensity and novelty of an object.

ASTO'NISHMENT, S. [from *etonnement*, Fr.] a surprize, occasioned by an immense and new object, distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree, and the nature of the object. "*Astonishment* is beyond bare admiration." *South.*

To ASTOU'ND, V. A. [from *estonner*, Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder. "May "startle well, but not *astound*." *Par. Lost.*

ASTRAD'DLE, Adv. [from *a* and *straddle*] to sit on a thing, so that one of our legs should be one each side of it. See *Astride*.

A'STRAGAL, S. [ἀστράγαλος, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, articulated with the tibia by a ginglymus, commonly called the ancle bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordinance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

AS'TRAL, Adj. [from *astrum*, Lat. a star] that which belongs to, or depends on the stars. *Astral year*, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun. See *Year*.

AS'TRAY, Adv. [from *a* and *stray*] wandering from the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error.

To ASTRI'CT, V. A. [of *astrictum*, supine of *astringo*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRI'CTION, S. [from *astrictio*, Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, Adj. [from *astrict*] that which has a styptic, or binding quality.

ASTRI'CTORY, Adj. [from *astrictorius*, Lat.] that which has an astringent or binding quality.

ASTRI'DE, Adj. [from *a* and *stride*] a posture wherein the legs are placed at a distance from each other, or wherein each of the legs is placed on a subject at a distance from another; open or wide, applied to the legs, opposed to *close*, or *together*.

ASTRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *astrifer*, Lat.] bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRI'NGE, V. A. [from *astringo*, Lat.] to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENT, Part. [*astringens*, Lat.] in Medicine, that which contracts the dimension of the vessels by its roughness and asperity, and thickens the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTROI'TES, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of figured stone found at Shuckburgh in Warwickshire, near Belvoir-castle in Lincolnshire, and at Touque in Normandy.

ASTROLA'BE, S. [from ἀστρον, Gr. a star, and λαμβανω, to take] in Astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, S. [from *astrologus*, Lat.] one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLO'GIAN, S. [from *astrology*] See *Astrologer*.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *astrology*] relating, or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, Adv. [from *astrological*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *astrology*] to study astrology; to solve or predict according to the principles of astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY, S. [Lat. *astrologia*, from ἀστρον, Gr. a star, and λογια, the answer of an oracle, or prediction] the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

ASTRO'NOMER, S. [from ἀστρον, a star, and νομος, Gr. a rule] a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONO'MIC, or ASTRONO'MICAL, Adj. [from *astronomy*] that which is founded upon the principles of astronomy. *Astronomical place* of a star, is its longitude, or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, according to the natural order of the signs.

ASTRO'NOMY, S. [*astronomie*, Fr. *astronomia*, Lat. See *Astronomer*] a branch of mixt mathematics, whereby we are acquainted with the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipses, &c. See *Spherical* and *Theoretical*; the two branches into which it is divided.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, [from *astrum*, Lat. a star, and *theologia*, Lat. divinity] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens.

ASU'NDER, Adv. [from *asundran*, or *asundron*, Sax. of *assweyndran*, to separate, *sonder*, or *sonderen*,

ſonderen, Teut. to diſtinguiſh, *ſonder*, by itſelf] at a diſtance from each other; apart; by itſelf, or ſeparate; diſſolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASY'LUM, S. [Lat. from *a* neg. and *συλαω*, Gr. to pillage, or take out of a place] a ſanctuary, or place of refuge, which ſheltered a criminal, and ſecured him from falling into the hands of any officer of juſtice.

ASY'MMETRY, S. [from *a* priv. and *συμμετρια*, Gr. ſymetry] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correſpondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommenſurability of two quantities, when they have no common meaſure.

ASY'MPTOTE, S. [that which never meets or coincides, from *a* neg. *συν*, with, and *πιπτω*, Gr. to fall] a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve, or a portion of a curve continued indefinitely likewiſe, ſo as its diſtance from thence will never become an abſolute negative, or cypher, but will always be found leſs than the leaſt aſſignable quantity.

ASSYMPTO'TICAL, Adj. [from *aſymptote*] belonging to, or partaking of the properties of an aſymptote; curves are *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASYN'DETON, S. [from *a* neg. and *συνδεω*, Gr. to bind together] in Grammar, a figure wherein ſeveral ſentences meet together without any conjunction; uſed to expreſs a greater rapidity, or vehemence in the mind of the orator, as in the lines of *Pope*. "To him "no high, no low, no great, no ſmall—He "fills, he bounds, connects."—Where the conjunction *and* is omitted.

AT, Prep. [*æt*, Sax. *át*, Goth.] before a place, it ſignifies ſometimes, cloſe to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying *time*, it denotes the very inſtant in which a thing was, or will be, done; and ſometimes is put without the word *time* in the ſame ſenſe. Uſed inſtead of *with*, it implies cauſe, or on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shakeſp.* Before an adjective of the ſuperlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a ſubſtantive, it ſometimes denotes a particular circumſtance, and gives it an adverbial meaning. As, *at* eaſe, *i. e.* eaſy. After *be*, it implies deſign, intention, or employment. "She knew "what he would *be at*." *Hud.* Uſed with *command*, it implies ſubject. "Thou art leaſt "*at* my *command*." *Dryd.* Sometimes it ſignifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to deſerve ſome-"thing *at* our hands." *Pope*. *At*, joined with *all*, implies, in any reſpect, degree, or manner. "Moſt women have no characters *at all*." *Pope*.

A'TABEK, S. [Turk. the father of a prince; *atabekian*, Per.] in Hiſtory, the title borne by the preceptors of the Selgiucides.

ATARA'XIA, or ATARA'XY, S. [from *a* priv. and *ταρασσω*, Gr. to trouble, or fear] a word uſed by the ſtoics to ſignify that tranquility of mind, and firmneſs of judgment, which frees us from all perturbations of ſelf-conceit, or imaginary knowledge.

A'TE, the preter of *eat*.

A'THEISM, S. [*atheiſme*, Fr.] in Metaphyſics, the opinion of thoſe who deny the exiſtence and being of a God, the creator and preſerver of the world.

A'THEIST, S. [of *a* neg. and *θεος*, Gr. God] one who denies the exiſtence of a God, the creator and preſerver of all things. Uſed adjectively, it implies ſomething that partakes of the principles of an atheiſt; or ſomething oppoſite to, and at enmity with, God. "The "*atheiſt* crew." *Par. Loſt.*

ATHEI'STICAL, Adj. [from *atheiſt*] impious; or agreeable to the principles of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALLY, Adv. [from *atheiſtical*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] after the manner of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALNESS, S. [from *atheiſtical*, and *neſs* of *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] an inclination to *atheiſm*; or that quality which denotes a perſon to be an atheiſt.

A'THEOUS, S. [from *αθεος*, Gr.] oppoſite, or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheiſtical. "*Atheous* prieſt." *Par. Reg.*

ATHERO'MA, S. [Gr. from *αθερα*, Gr. pap.] a tumor, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, diſcolours the ſkin, or cauſes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, Adj. [from *atheroma*] that which reſembles, or is of the nature of, an *atheroma*.

ATHI'RST, Adv. [from *a* and *thirſt*] wanting drink, or adry.

ATHLE'TÆ, S. [from *αθλος*, Gr. a conteſt] perſons of ſtrength and activity, exerciſed for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibiting their ſkill in ſuch exploits as required bodily ſtrength.

ATHLE'TIC, Adj. [from *athleta*, Lat.] ſtrong, vigorous, and active of body; robuſt.

ATHWA'RT, Prep. [of *a* and *thwart*, from *twert*, Dan. *zwereh*, Teut. tranſverſe] acroſs. "His bridge *athwart* the Heleſpont." *Bac.* Through. "*Athwart* the terrors." *Addiſ.* Cato. Uſed adverbially, for croſs, or contrary to a perſon's expectations; full of vexation; aſide, or wrong.

ATLA'NTIC, S. [from *atlas*] in Geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, S. [Lat.] a collection of maps, generally folio, in alluſion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his ſhoulders. In Anatomy, the firſt vertebra of the neck, which lies next to, and ſupports, the head. In Architecture, thoſe ſtatues, or half-ſtatues, of men, uſed inſtead of columns or pilaſters to ſupport any member of architecture, ſuch as a balcony, &c. They are likewiſe named *telamones*.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. [from *ατμος*, Gr. a vapour, and *σφαιρα*, a ſphere] in Phyſics, that thin elaſtic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards

its center, and on its ſurface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal: ſome confine the term only to that part of the air which is neareſt the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its whole weight is 14,831,308,800,000,000,000 lb. troy, and its height, according to De la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles. See *Air*.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, Adj. [from *atmoſphere*] that which belongs to the atmoſphere.

A'TOM, S. [from *atomus*, Lat. from *α* neg. and *τεμνω*, Gr. to cut or divide] in Phyſics, a particle of matter ſo minute as to be indiviſible; or the primary immutable particles of which bodies are compounded. Likewiſe applied to thoſe particles of duſt which become viſible by a ſunbeam ſhining in a darkened room. Any thing very minute, or extremely ſmall.

ATO'MICAL, Adj. [from *atom*] conſiſting of, or relating to, atoms. *Atomical philoſophy* is that which accounts for the formation of all things, from the principle or hypotheſis of matter endued with motion and gravity. See *Corpuſcular* and *Epicurean*.

A'TOMIST, S. [from *atom*] one who profeſſes the corpuſcular philoſophy, which maintains, that all things are formed of immutable particles, and for that reaſon ſtill retain their primitive and original properties.

A'TOMY, S. [the ſame as *atom*] "A team "of little *atomies*." *Rom. and Jul.*

To ATO'NE, V. N. [of *at*, and *one*, implying, to unite; or of *ad*, to, and *tone*, implying, to harmonize, *Skinner*] to agree, or accord. "He and Auſidius can no more *atone*," *&c. Shakeſp.* Uſed with the particle *for*, to make ſatisfaction for; to compenſate; to expiate; to make a recompence. "Each *atones* "his guilty love with life." *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT, S. [from *atone*] reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two perſons at variance with each other. "Whoſe "blood was brought in to make an *atonement*." *Lev.* xvi. 27. Ranſom.

A'TONY, S. [from *α* neg. and *τεινω*, Gr. to ſtretch] in Medicine, want of proper tenſion, or tone, in the ſolids of a human body.

ATO'P, Adv. [from *a* and *top*] on the higheſt part of a thing.

ATRABILA'RIOUS, Adj. [*attrabilare*, Fr. from *atrabilis*, Lat.] one affected with a diſorder flowing from a black, aduſt ſtate of the of the blood; called melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, S. [from *atrabilarious*, and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, or NS. Goth.] that quality which cauſes a perſon to be deemed melancholic.

ATRAME'NTAL, Adj. [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink] that which blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRAME'NTOUS, Adj. [See *atramental*] black, or having the quality of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, Adj. [from *atrox*, Lat.] that which argues a great, if not the higheſt, degree of wickedneſs in the committer; that which is extremely, enormouſly, flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *atrocious*, and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which argues a perſon to be extremely, obſtinately, and enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY, S. [from *atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of the crime, and makes it an object of horror.

A'TROPHY, S. [from *α*, neg. and *τρεφω*, Gr. to nouriſh] in Phyſic, an univerſal conſumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body, without any diſtemper of the lungs, other entrail, or any remarkable fever. See *Conſumption*.

To ATTA'CH, V. A. [*attacher*, Fr.] in Law, to ſeize either on a perſon or his goods; to have an affection, deſire, or inclination towards a thing.

ATTA'CHMENT, S. [*attachement*, Fr.] an habitual diſpoſition, or affection of the ſoul towards an object which is dear to it. In Law, the taking or apprehending a perſon or thing, either by commandment, or writ.

To ATTA'CK, V. A. [*attaquer*, Fr. *attacare*, Ital.] in War, an effort or attempt made upon a perſon, or a work, in order to conquer or ſubdue them. Figuratively, to ſet upon, invade, or abuſe with works of wit, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, S. [*attaque*, Fr.] in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or maſter a fortified place. A *falſe attack* is that which is made only to divert the intention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hoſtile attempt, whether it conſiſt in actions or words.

A'TTA'CKER, S. [from *attack* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] the perſon who makes an attempt on a body of ſoldiers or a fortified place, in order to ſubdue, or conquer them; any one who uſes another with violence.

To ATTA'IN, V. A. [*attaindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire. "*Attains to* the "higheſt degree." *Arbuth.*

ATTA'INABLE, Adj. [from *attain*, and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. power or poſſibility] that which may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTA'INABLENESS, S. [from *attainable*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality which renders a thing poſſible to be attained.

ATTA'INDER, S. [*attaindre*, Fr.] in Law, is where a perſon is convicted of a crime and ſentenced; or condemned of treaſon by parliament on a bill brought into the houſe. A perſon, who ſuffers attainder, loſes his titles, if a nobleman, and whether private or noble, his children are deprived of their inheritance.

ATTA'INMENT, S. [from *attain*] that which a perſon makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTA'INT, V. A. [*attendre*, or *attaindre*,

taindre, Fr.] to paſs ſentence againſt a perſon, either for felony, or treaſon, whereby he forfeits all his lands, or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered baſe. Figuratively, to debaſe, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTA'INT, S. [See the verb] in Law, a writ which lies againſt a jury, that have given a falſe verdict in any court of record, in a trial or perſonal action, where the debt amounts to above forty ſhillings. It lies likewiſe where the jury give their verdict contrary to evidence. Figuratively, a blot or ſtain, in alluſion to the conſequences of an attainder.

ATTA'INTURE, S. See *Attainder*.

To ATTE'MPER, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to ſoften, applied to rigour; to render ſupportable, applied to heat; to leſſen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to ſuit, adapt, or fit, in alluſion to the tempering metals.

To ATTE'MPERATE, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make ſuitable to.

To ATTE'MPT, V. A. [*attenter*, Fr. *attentare*, Lat.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour. Sometimes uſed inſtead of *tempt*. "Hin-"dered not ſatan to *attempt* the mind of man." *Par. Loſt*.

ATTE'MPT, S. [from the verb] an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; ſometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

ATTE'MPTABLE, Adj. [from *attempt*, and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility or power] that which may be tried or attempted; that which is ſubject or liable to attempt; that which is ſubject to temptation. "Leſs *attemptable* than "the rareſt of our ladies." *Shakeſp.* Coriol.

ATTE'MPTER, S. [from *attempt*, and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] the perſon who makes an endeavour; who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To ATTE'ND. V. A. [*attendre*, Fr. of *attendo*, Lat.] to fix the mind to an object, when applied to ſpeculation; to liſten, or ſtretch the drum of the year, ſo as to be ſuſceptible of the loweſt ſounds, when applied to hearing; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to ſtay for; to lay wait for. Uſed neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to ſtay, or delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, S. [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a ſervant; ſervice; the perſon in waiting; a ſervant.

ATTE'NDANT, Adj. [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of ſervice.

ATTE'NDANT, S. [See the adjective] one who accompanies another; a ſervant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a ſuitor; that which is inſeparably united, as a concomitant or conſequent.

ATTE'NDER. See *Attendant*.

ATTE'NT, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] liſtening to, or applying the mind to the conſideration of any object; intent.

ATTENTA'TES, S. [*attentata*, Lat.] in Law, proceedings in a court during a ſuit, and after an inhibition; likewiſe thoſe things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal.

ATTE'NTION, S. [Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind, which fixes it to any particular object, and engages it to conſider it in ſuch a manner as to acquire a diſtinct idea thereof, abſorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themſelves to the mind. This may be looked on as the microſcope of the mind, that magnifies its objects, and diſcovers a thouſand properties, which would eſcape an inſpection leſs intent. Applied to the hearing, it ſignifies the ſtretching the drum in ſuch a manner, as to make it ſuſceptible of the weakeſt impulſe of air, or the loweſt ſounds.

ATTE'NTIVE, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] the applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVELY, Adv. [from *attentive*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as to conſider, or liſten to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVENESS, S. [from *attentive*, and *neſs* of *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality of mind wherein a perſon conſiders, or liſtens to a particular object with a total diſregard of all others.

ATTE'NUANT, Part. [*attenuans*, Lat.] that which makes thin or dilutes. Uſed ſubſtantively, in Medicine, for thoſe remedies which rarefy the fluids, by acting on the viſcoſity of the fluids contained in the ventricle and inteſtines, &c.

ATTENUA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Phyſic, applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before; the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts, which nature itſelf makes to deſtroy the force of diſorders; and is the firſt indication of cure in thoſe which proceed from a condenſation of the fluids. In a general ſenſe, it implies the breaking or deſtroying the cohesion of the particles of a body, and increaſing their ſurface.

To ATTE'ST, V. A. [*atteſtor*, Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

ATTESTA'TION, S. [*atteſtation*, Fr. of *atteſtatio*, Lat.] evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

A'TTIC, Adj. [from *attica*, Lat.] in Architecture, a kind of building or ſhorter ſtory over another, wherein no roof is to be ſeen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itſelf, compoſed of the other five, but ſhould reſemble that moſt which is under it; the breadth of its pilaſter ſhould be equal to that underneath it, and juſt half its height. The *attic baſe* is the moſt beautiful of any. In Literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpreſſible elegance of ſtyle peculiar to the people of Attica.

To ATTI'RE, V. A. [*attirer*, or *attourner*, Fr. *zieren*, or *ziren*, Teut.] to adorn with cloaths or dreſs. Figuratively, to embelliſh or adorn.

ATTI'RE, S. [*zier*, *zierd*, Teut.] cloaths or dreſs to adorn or embelliſh a perſon. In Botany, the third part or diviſion of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into ſemini-form and florid.

ATTI'RER, S. [from *attire*, and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] one who attires, or dreſſes another.

A'TTITUDE, S. [Fr. of *attitudine*, Ital. poſture] in Painting and Sculpture, the poſture of a ſtatue, whereby it expreſſes ſome action, or paſſion of the mind. Applied likewiſe to the ſtage, to imply the poſture of an actor to expreſs the ſentiments of the poet.

ATTO'LLENT, Adj. [*attollens*, Lat.] that which raiſes or lifts up. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which raiſe the parts they belong to.

ATTORNEY, S. [*attornatus*, Law Lat. from *ad* and *tour*, Fr. ſtead, *i. e.* one who ſupplies the place of another] a perſon appointed by another to do ſomething in h s ſtead. *Attorney at Law*, one retained to proſecute or defend a ſuit or action. *Attorney-General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, proſecute for the crown in criminal cauſes, and file bills in the Exchequer for any thing concerning the k ng, in inheritance or profits.

To ATTO'RNEY, V. A. [from the noun] to perform or employ as proxy. "I am ſtill "*attornied* to your ſervice." *Shakeſp.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. S. [from *attorney*, and *ſcyp*, or *ſcype*, Sax. implying office] the office of an attorney.

ATTO'RNMENT, or ATTOU'RNMENT, S. [*attournement*, Fr.] in Law, the agreement of a tenant of life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, V. A. [of *attractum*, ſupine of *attrabo*, Lat.] to draw towards itſelf; to allure, or invite.

ATTRA'CT, S. [from the verb, or rather from *attrait*, Fr.] that which has the power of alluring, engaging the affection, or attracting. "*Attracts* and flames." *Hudib.*

ATTRA'CTICAL, Adj. [from *attract*] that which hath the power of drawing ſomething towards it.

ATTRA'CTION, S. [from *attraction*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In Ancient Philoſophy, a natural power ſuppoſed to be inherent in certain bodies, by which they acted on others at a diſtance, and drew them towards them. In the Newtonian ſyſtem, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor phyſical cauſe of action, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cauſe, or be inherent in bodies themſelves, excluding the idea of impulſe from its conſideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, or the attraction of cohefion. The *attraction of gravity*, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies tend towards the center, or act on each other at a diſtance; from hence proceed almoſt all the motions and changes in the ſyſtem; it is by this principle that light bodies aſcend, that projectiles are regulated in their courſes, the vapours aſcend, and the rain falls; the waves roll, the air preſſes, and the ſea is ſwelled or decreaſed by the viciſſitude of its flux and reflux. The *attraction of cohefion*, is that which unites the inſenſible particles of bodies together into their different maſſes, and cauſes the roundneſs we ſee in drops of water or quickſilver. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a perſon.

ATTRA'CTIVE, Adj. [*attractif*, Fr.] that which has the power of drawing another to itſelf; inviting, alluring, engaging, applied to perſonal charms.

ATTRA'CTIVE, S. [See the adjective] that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is uſed in a bad ſenſe; but attraction generally in a good one.

ATTRA'CTIVELY, Adv. [from *attractive*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in the manner of a thing, or perſon, which draws or allures ſomething.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, S. [from *attractive*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, S. [from *attract*] that which draws towards itſelf.

ATTRA'HENT, S, [*attrahens*, Lat.] that which draws towards itſelf.

ATTRI'BUTABLE, Adj. [from *attribute*, and *able*, of *abal*, Sax.] that which may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that which may be aſcribed or imputed to a thing, or perſon.

To ATTRIBUTE, V. A. [of *attributum*, ſupine of *attribuo*, Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to aſcribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cauſe.

ATTRIBUTE, S. [*attribut*, Fr.] in Metaphyſics, a conſtant property of a being flowing from its eſſence. In Divinity, the qualities or perfections of the Deity, which make up the complex idea of his eſſence. *Attributes* in Mythology, are the qualities, or attributes of the Deity, which were perſonnized or repreſented under the idea of different perſons by the Heathens; thus Jupiter was the power, Juno the anger, and Minerva the wiſdom of the Supreme Being. *Attributes* in Painting and Sculpture, are thoſe ſymbols which are added to any picture or ſtatue, to expreſs the peculiar office or dignity of the chief figure; thus the Scythe characterizes Time in the monument of gen. Gueſt; the Caduceus, Eloquence, in that of the duke of Argyle; and the Cornucopia filled with apples, corn, and a ſuſpended fleece, together with a ſhip's roſtrum on her head, the figure of Brittannia, on that of commodore Warren, in Weſtminſter-abbey.

ATTRIBU'TION, S. [from *attribute*] ſomething aſcribed; character, or reputation.

ATTRI'TE, Adj. [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

ATTRI'TENESS, S. [from *attrite*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] the

the quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, ſo as to wear off ſome of their ſurfaces; the being worn.

ATTRI'TION, S. [Fr. of *attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, ſo as to wear away or rub off ſome particles on their ſurfaces.

To ATTU'NE, V. A. [from *a* and *tune*] to put an inſtrument into tune; to make the voice or any inſtruments accord together, ſound the ſame notes, or key.

ATTU'RNEY, S. See *Attorney*, which is the proper ſpelling.

AVA, an empire of India beyond the Ganges in Aſia. It is ſituated on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, between Arracan to the N. and Pegu to the S. De l'Iſle places it between lat. 15 and 28: the greateſt part of it formerly belonged to the king of Pegu, who had twenty other kingdoms in his dominions beſides. But that monarchy has been deſtroyed by two potent kings, namely, thoſe of Ava and Siam: the former of which poſſeſſes, or feudally commands, all the country now called the kingdom of Ava, as above bounded; but the geography of this northern tract, with regard to the extent, boundaries, and diviſion, it being ſo much inland, is not yet ſo certainly known.

To AVA'IL, V. A. [*avalere*, Ital. *valoir*, Fr. or *faire valoir*, Fr.] to turn to one's own uſe, benefit, profit, or advantage; to promote, or procure; to be of uſe, or advantage. "It *avails* nothing to have been encouraged." *Pope.*

AVA'IL, S. [from the verb] that which may benefit another; profit, or advantage. "Of no more *avail* to us than error." *Locke.* Seldom uſed.

AVA'ILABLE, Adj. [from *avail* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax.] applied to means, it ſignifies their ſuitableneſs or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful, or proper. "*Available* to ſecure a continuance." *Atterb.*

AVA'ILABLENESS, S. [from *available* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] a relative term, denoting a propriety between a means and the end; the ſuitableneſs or fitneſs of a means to attain the end in view.

AVA'NT. See *Van*.

AVA'NT-GUARD, S. [*avant-guarde*, Fr.] in War, the firſt line, or diviſion of an army in battle array; or that part which is ſeen by the enemy, and marches firſt againſt him.

A'VARICE, S. [Fr. from *avaritia*, Lat.] in Morality, an immoderate love and deſire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events, exceſſive precautions againſt the inſtability of fortune, making a perſon rob himſelf of the neceſſary comforts of life, for fear of diminiſhing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *avarice*] that which partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, [from *avaricious* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which inclines a perſon to deſire riches immoderately, to make no uſe of them when poſſeſſed of them, for fear of diminiſhing them, and denominates him an *avaricious* perſon.

AVA'ST, Adv. [of *ab* and *haeſten*, Belg.] ſea term; hold; ſtop.

AVAU'NT, Adv. [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying deteſtation, or abhorrence; implying begone! out of my ſight!

AU'BURN, Adj. [*auburn*, Fr. black] browniſh, ſandy; or of a tan colour.

AU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *auctio*, Lat. from *augeo*, Lat. to increaſe] a method of ſale, wherein goods are ſold to the higheſt bidder. Likewiſe, all the things to be diſpoſed of at ſuch a ſale.

AUDA'CIOUS, Adj. [*audace*, Fr. of *audax*, Lat.] a term relative to the nature of an action; the diſpoſition of mind of one who undertakes it; and the manner in which it is executed. With reſpect to the nature of the action, it implies ſomething difficult, and attended with many obſtacles, that the perſon is of ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as not to matter what difficulties he encounters, and that he ſhows a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; ſo that the word is properly applied in a bad ſenſe only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *audacious* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner as beſpeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *audacious* and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that quality which argues a diſpoſition of mind that would induce a perſon to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always uſed in a bad ſenſe, and including the ſecondary idea of impudence.

AUDA'CITY, S. [of *audax*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind which makes a perſon capable of undertaking any difficult action, and frees him from thoſe apprehenſions which might render him unactive, or unfit for the offices of ſociety.

AU'DIBLE, Adj. [from *audibilis*, Lat.] that which is the object of hearing; that which may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, S. [from *audible* and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, or *nyſſe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.] that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AU'DIENCE, S. [Fr. of *audio*, Lat. to hear] that attention which is given to a perſon while he is ſpeaking. In a court ſenſe, the admiſſion of ambaſſadors or public miniſters to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their ſovereigns, and to open the intentions for which they are ſent. In Hiſtory, the tribunals or courts of juſtice eſtabliſhed by the Spaniards in America. Perſons aſſembled in order to hear a public ſpeaker.

AU'DIT, S. [from *audit*, he hears, the third perſon ſingular preſent of *audio*, Lat. or *auditus*, hearing] in Law, the hearing and examining the accounts of a perſon concerned in the receipt of money, by perſons publicly appointed for that purpoſe.

To AU'DIT, V. A. [from *audio*, Lat.] to examine an account.

AU'DITOR, S. [*auditor*, Lat.] one who hears; one who is preſent when any thing is delivered in public; one who examines and paſſes either public or private accounts.

A'UDITORY, Adj. [*auditorius*, Lat.] that which conduces to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory* nerves are a pair of nerves ariſing from the medulla oblongata, and diſtributed the one to the ear, the ſoft and ſpongy part of which is the immediate cauſe of hearing, and the other to the eye, *&c.*

AU'DITORY, S. [*auditorium*, Lat.] a place where perſons aſſemble to hear any diſcourſe; a collection of perſons ſo aſſembled; the ſeat or bench on which a magiſtrate ſits to hear cauſes.

A'UDITRESS, S. [from *audio*, Lat. to hear] a female, or woman, who attends the lectures of a public ſpeaker.

AVE'LLANE, Adj. [*nux avellana*, Lat. a filberd] in Heraldry, croſs *avellane*, is that which is formed of four filberds in their huſks, joined together at the great end.

A'VE MA'RY, S. [from *ave Maria*, hail Mary, the firſt words of the angel's ſalutation to the Virgin Mary] a prayer uſed by the Romiſh church, which begins with thoſe words, and implores her interceſſion.

A'VENAGE, S. [Fr. from *avena*] in Law, a certain quantity of oats paid to a lord as an acknowledgment, or rent.

To AVE'NGE, V. A. [from *a* and *venger*, Fr. *vengar*, Span. *vengiare*, Ital.] to puniſh in proportion to the enormity of crimes, and diſtinguiſhed from *revenge*, becauſe that is always uſed in a bad, but this in a good ſenſe.

AVE'NGEANCE, S. [from *a* and *vengeance*, Fr.] puniſhment inflicted on a perſon for crimes.

AVE'NGEMENT, S. [from *avenge*] the act of puniſhing for crimes.

AVE'NGER, S. [from *avenge* and *er*] one who inflicts puniſhment for crimes. Or the ill conſequences which attend the commiſſion of crimes. "Every death its own *avenger* breeds." *Pope.*

A'VENUE, S. [Fr. from *avenir*, Fr. to come to] a paſſage or opening. In Gardening, walks of trees leading to a houſe. In Perſpective, it is a paſſage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or ſtraight, when viewed from the narroweſt end. In Fortification, the opening, inlet to, or communications between, a fort and baſtion.

To AVE'R, V. A. [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, Lat. truth] to affirm or aſſert a thing to be true, with ſome degree of poſitiveneſs.

A'VERAGE, S. [*averagium*, Law. Lat.] in Law, a due or ſervice which a tenant owed his lord, by his beaſt or carriage. In Sea Commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ſhip or cargo, divided into ſimple, large or common, and ſmall; an allowance given the maſter for his care of the goods, above the freight; a medium, or mean proportion fixed between two different numbers.

AVE'RMENT, [from *aver*] in Law, the eſtabliſhment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVE'RNI, S. [Lat. from *a*, neg. and *ορνις*, Gr.] certain places or grottoes, among the ancients, whoſe air was contagious, and exhalations poiſonous.

To AVERRU'NCATE, V. A. [*averruncо*, Lat.] to pluck a thing up by the roots; to extirpate. "We *averruncate* it." *Hudib.* Seldom uſed.

AVERSA'TION, S. [of *averſatus*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a perſon who deteſts any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it.

AVE'RSE, Adj. [*averſus*, Lat.] hoſtile, or angry with; unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'RSELY, Adv. [from *averſe* and *ly*] in a manner which ſhews great unwillingneſs. Backwards, oppoſed to forwards.

AVE'RSENESS, S. [from *averſe* and *neſs*] difficulty to be perſuaded; unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

AVE'RSION, S. [Fr. from *averſio*, Lat.] diſlike, ariſing from the diſagreeableneſs of an object; the cauſe of diſlike. "An *averſion* "to ſubjection." *Addiſon.*

To AVE'RT, V. A. [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aſide, or keep off.

AU'F, S. [*alf*, Belg. fooliſh; *alve*, a demon] a perſon void of diſcretion, or common ſenſe; a fool.

AU'GER, S. [*navegar*, Sax. *azegar*, or *egger*, Belg.] in Mechanics, an inſtrument uſed by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with; conſiſting of a handle and bit.

AU'GHT, Pron. [from *aubt* or *awht*, Sax.] any thing: applied to the extent of a perſon's knowledge, as *far as*. "For *aught* I know." *Boyle.*

To AU'GMENT, V. A. [*augmenter*, Fr.] to encreaſe the value or dimenſion of a thing, by the addition of ſomething elſe.

AU'GMENT, S. [Fr.] increaſe, applied to the dimenſions of a body, or the progreſs of a diſeaſe.

AUGMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the action of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increaſe its ſize or value; the ſtate of being increaſed. In Heraldry, additions made to an eſcutcheon; as the arms of Ulſter, which are worn by all baronets in England.

AU'GRE, S. See *Auger*. *Augre-hole*, the cavity or hole bored by an auger.

AU'GUR, S. [Lat. from *avium geſtu*] in Ancient Hiſtory, one who pretended to foretell the ſucceſs of any undertaking by the flight of birds; or manner in which poultry eat their food.

To AU'GUR, V. N. [from *augur*] to foretell; to gueſs at; to preſage.

To AU'GURATE, V. N. [*auguror*, Lat.] to predict by ſigns, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURA'TION, S. [from *augur*] the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGU'RIAL, Adj. [from *augur*] according to the principles of an augur.

To AU'GURIZE, V. N. [from *augur*] to pretend to foretell future events, by the flight of birds, &c.

AU'GUROUS, Adj. [from *augur*] preſaging; having a knowledge of ſomething future, generally including the idea of fear.

AU'GURY, S. [*augurium*, Lat.] the art of predicting future events, by the flight or eating of birds; known to the Egyptians and other nations even in the time of Moſes.

AUGU'ST, Adj. [*auguſtus*, Lat.] that which may claim reverence, on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

AUGU'ST, S. [from *Auguſtus*] ſince the alteration of the ſtile, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the ſixth month from March; but named *Auguſt* from Auguſtus Cæſar. It was repreſented by the ancients under the figure of a young man with a fair countenance, crowned with a garland of wheat, a baſket of fruit on his arm, a ſickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGU'STA, a fort of Georgia, in North America. It is ſituated on the river Savannah, and is a thriving place, to which the traders with the Indians, from South Carolina and Georgia, reſort; and where are warehouſes ſtocked with ſuch goods as the Indians want, whoſe deer-ſkins, taken in exchange, are ſent 230 miles down the river to the town of Savannah in boats, each carrying about four tons and a half. This fort is a great protection to Carolina and Georgia againſt any invaders. From it a horſe-road is made to the town of Savannah, and to the cantons and villages of the Cherokee Indians.

AUGU'STINE, St. a town and fort of America, the capital of Spaniſh Florida, and ſituated near the frontiers of Georgia. It has been ſeveral times attempted to be reduced by the Engliſh, but without ſucceſs. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long. 81 deg. 10 min. W.

AUGU'STNESS, S. [from *auguſt* and *neſs*] that quality which renders a perſon an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

A'VIARY, S. [from *avis*, Lat.] a place incloſed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in ſuch a place.

AVI'SO, S. [Ital.] in Commerce, notice or information given by letter.

AU'KWARD, Adv. See *Awkward*.

AU'LIC, Adj. [*aulicus*, Lat.] belonging to the court. In Hiſtory, applied to the higheſt court of the empire of Germany, originally inſtituted to determine the diſputes between the emperor and his ſubjects.

AU'NT, S. [from *tante*, Fr.] a female relation, who is a ſiſter either to a perſon's father or mother.

To A'VOCATE, V. A. [from *avocatum*, of *avoco*, Lat.] to call a perſon from any thing he is engaged in.

AVOCA'TION, S. [from *avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a perſon's attention from ſomething he is already engaged in.

To AVOI'D, V. A. [from *a* and *vuide*, of *vuider*, Fr.] to forbear; to ſhun; to quit, or leave. "*Avoid* the houſe." *Shakeſp.* To eſcape; to free from; to eſcape by quiting.

AVOI'DABLE, Adj. [from *avoid* and *able*] the poſſibility of eſcaping the effects of a thing; that which may be eſcaped, or ſhunned.

AVOI'DANCE, S. [from *avoid*] the act whereby one frees himſelf from the effects of any cauſe; the act of emptying, or carrying off. "The *avoidances* and drainings of wa-"ter." *Bac.*

AVOI'DER, S. [from *avoid* and *er*] the perſon who ſhuns, eſcapes, or carries away; the veſſel uſed to carry things away in.

AVOIRDUPOI'S, S. [from *avoir*, to have, and *du poids*, Fr. weight] a kind of weight, ſuppoſed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the ſame proportion to a lb. troy, as 14 to 16. All coarſer commodities are bought by this weight; and it is obſerved, that apothecaries buy by this, though they ſell by troy weight.

AVOLA'TION, S. [from *avolo*, Lat.] the flying away; flight or eſcape.

To AVOU'CH, V. A. [*avoüer*, Fr.] to prove by vouchers, or proper authorities; poſitively to maintain the truth of a thing; to juſtify, or vindicate. *Vouch* is in uſe, at preſent, in its ſtead.

AVOU'CH, S. [from the verb] proof, witneſs, evidence. "The ſenſible and try'd "*avouch*—Of mine own eyes." *Shak.*

AVOU'CHABLE, Adj. [from *avouch* and *able*] that which may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOU'CHER, S. [from *avouch* and *er*] he that proves the truth of an aſſertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To AVO'W, V. A. [from *avouer*, Fr.] to profeſs openly, without any diſſimulation.

AVO'WABLE, Adj. [from *avow* and *able*] that which may be publicly owned without diſſembling, and ſometimes without ſhame.

AVOW'AL, S. [from *avow*] a public confeſſion, without the leaſt diſſimulation.

AVO'WEDLY, Adv. [from *avowed* and *ly*] in a public, open manner; profeſſedly; publicly.

AVOWE'E, S. [*avoué*, Fr.] the perſon to whom the preſentation of any benefice, or the right of advowſon, belongs.

AVO'WER, S. [from *avow* and *er*] one who openly profeſſes, aſſerts, or declares, without diſſimulation.

AVO'WRY, S. [from *avow*] in Law, the *avowing* or confeſſing the having taken a diſtreſs

treſs for rent, when the perſon diſtrained ſues for a replevin.

AURE'LIA, S. [from *aurum*, gold] in Natural Hiſtory, the ſecond change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it ſeems deprived of motion, receives no nouriſhment, and appearing ſometimes with a yellow or gold coloured ſkin, is called by this name.

AURE'LIAN, S. [from *aurelia*] a naturaliſt, who applies himſelf to ſtudy the various changes of inſects; ſometimes applied to one who ſeeds and deſcribes the various ſtates of moths and butterflies.

AU'RICLE, S. [*auriculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CULÆ JU'DÆ, S. [Lat.] in Botony, jews ears, a fungus growing on elder trees, reſembling an ear.

AURI'CULAR, Adj. [from *auricula*, Lat.] that which belongs to the ear; ſecret or private, as if whiſpered in a perſon's ear. *Auricular confeſſion*, in the Romiſh church, is the private confeſſion a perſon makes of his ſins to a prieſt, in order to receive abſolution.

AURI'CULARLY, Adv. [from *auricular* and *ly*] in a private or ſecret manner.

AURI'FEROUS, Adj. [*auriſer*, Lat.] that which produces gold.

AU'RIGATION, S. [*auriga*, Lat.] the driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGME'NTUM, S. See *Orpiment*.

AURO'RA, S. [Lat.] in Geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the ſun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddeſs who preſides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and the Earth. She is deſcribed in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great veil, with roſy fingers and hair, ſprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers.

AU'RUM FULMINANS, [Lat. thundering gold] in Chemiſtry, a diſſolution of gold in *aqua regia*. *Aurum potabile*, a diſſolution of gold which makes it drinkable.

AU'SPICE, S. [*auſpicium*, Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flights or ſinging of birds; a proſperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky perſon.

AUSPI'CIAL, Adj. [from *auſpice*] that which relates to auſpices.

AUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *auſpice*] that which promiſes ſucceſs; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to perſons.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *auſpicious* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to promiſe ſucceſs, alluding to the antient method of conſulting the auſpices before the embarking in any undertaking.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *auſpicious* and *neſs*] that quality which denotes a thing to be favourable or proſperous.

AU'STERE, Adj. [*auſterus*, Lat.] applied to morals, rigid, and mortified, oppoſed to effeminate, or luxurious. Applied to taſtes, rough, ſour, and aſtringent, like that of unripe fruits.

AUSTERE'LY, Adv. [from *auſtere* and *ly*] in a rigid, mortified manner.

AUSTE'RENESS, S. [from *auſtere* and *neſs*] that quality which denotes a perſon to practiſe the greateſt rigours of a mortified life.

AUSTE'RITY, S. [from *auſtere*] a ſtate of rigid ſeverity and mortification, ſometimes including the ſecondary idea of ſourneſs, or moroſeneſs; ſeverity or harſhneſs of diſcipline.

AU'STRAL, Adj. [*auſtrales*, Lat.] that which is towards the ſouth.

To AUSTRALI'ZE, V. N. [from *auſter*, Lat.] to tend, or point towards the ſouth. "*Auſtralize* at another." *Brown*. Seldom uſed at preſent.

AU'STRIA, S. [Lat. from *Auſterik*, or the Eaſt Country] an archduchy in Germany, bounded by Hungary on the E. by Bavaria on the W. by Bohemia on the N. and Styria on the S. It produces great quantities of corn and paſture, the beſt of ſaffron, and all the neceſſaries of life, excepting black cattle, with which it is ſupplied from Hungary. It is divided into Upper and Lower, its capital is Vienna, was made a marquiſate by Otho I. and an archduchy by Frederick Barbaroſſa, in 1136, being the only one in the world. Of this houſe the emperors of Germany are lineally deſcended.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, Adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a thing of eſtabliſhed authority; that which is attended with all the proofs, and atteſted by perſons who deſerve credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, Adv. [from *authentical* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to procure credit.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, S. [from *authentical* and *neſs*] that quality which recommends a thing to a perſon's credit, ſo as to convince him of its genuineneſs.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, V. A. [*authentiquer*, Fr.] to eſtabliſh a thing by the neceſſary proofs of its genuineneſs.

AUTHENTI'CITY, S. [from *authentic*] the genuineneſs of a thing, ſupported by proper proof and authorities.

AUTHE'NTICLY, Adv. [from *authentic* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AUTHE'NTICNESS, S. See *Authenticity*.

AU'THOR, S. [*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.] in its moſt proper ſenſe, one who creates, or produces any thing; the original inventor or diſcoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any ſubject, oppoſed to a traſlator or compiler. In a more general ſenſe, any writer.

AUTHORI'TATIVE, Adj. [from *authority*] that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RI-

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, Adv. [from *authoritative* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to beſpeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, S. [from *authoritative* and *neſs*] that quality which ſhews a perſon to be properly licenſed, or to have authority for the doing any thing.

AUTHO'RITY, S. [*autorité*, Fr. *auctoritas*, Lat.] a power which leaves a perſon the liberty of choice, ariſing from ſuperiority of rank or reaſon; includes the ſecondary idea of reſpect, and is applied to God, with reſpect to his creatures; and to parents, with reſpect to their children: applied to arguments, it denotes their ſtrength.

AUTHORIZA'TION, S. [from *authorize*] the act of communicating authority.

To AUTHORI'ZE, V. A. [*autoriſer*, Fr.] to give a perſon licence or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to juſtify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRASY, S. [from αὐτὸς and κρᾶσις, Gr.] independent power.

AU'TO DA FE'E, S. [Span. an act of faith] a ſolemn day aſſigned by the inquiſition for the puniſhment of heretics, or the acquittal of thoſe who have been unjuſtly accuſed as ſuch.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [of αὐτὸς and γραφω, Gr.] that which is wrote by a perſon's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Autographical*] a perſon's own hand-writing. An original, oppoſed to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which has the qualities of an automaton, or is indued with a power to move itſelf. In the animal œconomy, applied by Boerhaave to expreſs thoſe motions, which ariſe purely from the ſtructure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTO'MATON, S. [from αὐτὸς and μαω, Gr.] in Mechanics, an engine which moves of itſelf, or a machine which has the principle of motion in itſelf.

AUTO'MATOUS, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which has the power of motion in itſelf.

A'UTOPSY, S. [from αὐτὸς and ὀψις, Gr.] the ſeeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the antients to the communications which the ſoul had with the gods in the Eleuſinian myſteries.

AUTO'PTICAL, Adj. [from *autopſy*] that which is ſeen by a perſon's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, Adv. [from *autoptical* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as a perſon may be an eye-witneſs.

AU'TUMN, S. *autumnus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the third ſeaſon of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing at the equinox, and ending at the winter ſolſtice; including the months of Auguſt, September, and October. Some nations computed their years by autumns, the Saxons by winters, and, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this ſeaſon. In Alchymy, the time employed in bringing the proceſs for the philoſopher's ſtone to perfection.

AUTU'MNAL, Adj. [*automnal*, Fr.] that which belongs to autumn; that which is produced in autumn. In Aſtronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctial line, from whence the ſun begins to deſcend towards the S. The *autumnal* ſigns are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

AVU'LSION, S. [*avulſio*, Lat.] the act of pulling aſunder two bodies already united, implying the ſecondary idea of ſome exertion of force.

AUXE'SIS, S. [Lat. from *augeo*] in Rhetoric, a ſpecies of amplification, wherein the ſenſe is increaſed, and is a kind of hyperbole.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, S. [*auxiliare*, Fr.] a perſon who aſſiſts another, whether in war, peace, works of ſtrength, or the products of the underſtanding. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, Adj. [*auxiliaris*, Lat.] that which affords help, or aſſiſtance. In Grammar, applied to ſuch verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenſes, which are on that account named compound ones.

To AWAI'T, V. A. [from *a* and *wait*] to expect a thing future; to be reſerved, or deſigned for. Uſed ſubſtantively, by former writers, for ambuſh. "Lie in cloſe *await*." *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE, V. A. [from *awacian*, or *weccian*, Sax.] to raiſe from ſleep. Figuratively, to reduce a thing in a dormant ſtate, or latent ſtate, into action. Neuterly, it ſignifies to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWA'KE, Part. [from the verb] one that has ſhook off ſleep.

To AWA'KEN, V. A. [Pret. *awakened*, from *awacean*, Sax.] See *Awake*. This ſeems to be the beſt word.

To AWA'RD, V. A. [from *a* and *weard*, Sax.] to paſs ſentence, or determine a controverſy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, S. [from the verb] the judgment or opinion of a perſon choſen by contending parties, to determine a difference between them.

AWA'RE, Adj. perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

To AWA'RE, V. N. to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take ſuch meaſures as not to be ſurpriſed by an approaching calamity, or enemy.

AWA'Y, Adj. [*aweg*, Sax.] after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies abſent, or out of ſight. At the beginning of a ſentence, it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and ſignifies, leave this place. "*Away*, old "man." *Shakeſp.* Sometimes joined to a verb, it implies to looſe, including the idea of laviſhing, ſquandering, or profuſion; to accompany; "She cannot *away* with me." Followed by *with*, it ſignifies to remove, aban-

don,

don, or quit. "*Away with* your ſheep-hooks." *Dryden.*

AW'E, S. [from *ew*, Arm.] a reſpect mixed with terror, including the idea of ſuperior rank, authority, or parts.

To A'WE, V. A. [from the noun] to influence a perſon by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AW'FUL, Adj. [from *awe* and *full*] that which cauſes reſpect joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

A'WFULLY, Adv. [from *awful* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to command reſpect, joined with fear; including the ſecondary ideas of authority and dignity.

A'WFULNESS, S. [from *awful* and *neſs*] that quality which attracts reſpect mixed with fear.

AWHI'LE, Adv. [from *a* and *while*] ſpace, or interval; applied to time, ſome time.

AW'KWARD, Adj. [from *æwerd*, Sax.] applied to the mind, perverſe; applied to the behaviour, clumſy; unhandy; clowniſh.

A'WKWARDLY, Adv. [from *awkward* and *ly*] in a clumſy manner.

A'WKWARDNESS, S. [from *awkward* and *neſs*] that quality which ſhews a perſon not to have been converſant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clowniſh and clumſy.

AW'L, S. [*alc*, *ælc*, Sax.] a ſharp pointed inſtrument uſed by ſhoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

AW'NING, S. [from *aulne*, Fr.] the hanging a ſail, or tarpaulin, over any part of a ſhip to keep the ſun off.

A'WRY, Adv. [from *a* and *wry*] out of a ſtraight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one ſide; not even. Figuratively, erroneouſly. "Much of the ſoul they talk, "but all *awry*." *Par. Reg.*

A'X, or A'XE, S. [from *æſe*, Sax.] a carpenter's inſtrument to hew wood, its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be uſed with both hands.

AXI'LLA, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *axis*] the cavity or hollow under the arm, called the arm pit. In Botany, the ſpace between the ſtems of plants and their leaves.

AXI'LLARY, Adj. [See *Axilla*] that which belongs to the cavity under the arm. *Axillary artery*, in Anatomy, a branch of the ſubclavian which paſſes under the arm-pit. *Axillary vein*, one of the ſubclavian veins paſſing under the arm-pit.

A'XIOM, S. [ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a propoſition whoſe truth is ſo clear, that it is known as ſoon as propoſed, and cannot admit of proof by any thing more clear, plain, or evident.

A'XIS, S. [Lat.] a line, either real or imaginary, drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*, is one of the five mechanical powers, uſed to raiſe weights, and conſiſts of a peritrochium, or wheel, concentric with the baſe of a cylinder, together with which it moves about its axis. In Botany, that long, round, ſmooth part placed in the center of the julii, about which the male organs are diſpoſed.

A'XLE, or A'XLE-TREE, S. [from *æſe*, Sax. and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c. which paſſes through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'Y, Adv. [from *ja*, *Sax.* or *gah*, Goth.] uſed to affirm the truth of a thing. "Let "your *ay* be *ay*." *Mat.* vi.

A'YE, Adv. [*a*, and *aa*, Sax. alway; *in aiwa*, *in aiwin*, *and aiw*, Goth. for ever] generally uſed after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

A'YEL, S. [*ayeul*] in Law, that which a perſon ſucceeds to in right of his grandfather.

A'ZABE-KA'BERI, S. the puniſhment which the Mahometans believe that the wicked ſuffer from the angels of death, Monkir and Nekir, in their graves, conſiſting of the baſtinado.

AZEM, ASEM, or ACHEM, a kingdom contiguous to that of Ava, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia. It is bounded by independent Tartary and Boutan on the N. by Tipra on the S. by part of China on the E. and by Mogul on the W. It is ninety German leagues from N. E. to S. W. and about forty where broadeſt. This is one of the beſt countries in Aſia, producing all the neceſſaries of life, beſides mines of gold and ſilver, ſteel, lead, iron, the beſt of gum-lacque, and ſtore of coarſe ſilk, which, though gloſſy, ſoon frets. Dogs fleſh is ſold in their markets as the greateſt dainty. They have very good grapes, of which, when dried, they make aqua vitæ. They make good ſalt of the green ſcum on their ſtanding waters, after being dried and burnt, and the aſhes boiled. They make another ſort from the aſhes of the leaves of Adam's fig-tree; and of the ſame aſhes they make a lee, which renders their ſilk as white as ſnow; but they have no great plenty of theſe leaves. The king requires no ſubſidies; and, tho' he is proprietor of the mines, employs none to work in them but ſlaves; ſo that the reſt of his ſubjects live at eaſe, each having four wives. Both ſexes have generally a good complexion; but thoſe who live in the moſt ſouthern parts are ſwarthy, and not ſo ſubject to wens in their throats as in the north. They have pendants of gold or ſilver at their ears. Both ſexes wear their hair as long as poſſible, and are naked all except their pudenda; with a cap on their heads. They wear bracelets, which, when a man dies, are buried with him. They ſuffer no gold to be exported; but make it up into ingots, which paſs in trade. They have ſilver pieces of two ſhillings value: and great quantities of their lacque are exported to China and Japan, for varniſhing cabinets, &c. Its capital is Kemmeroofe, or Guerguen.

A'ZIMUTH, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place, and any given vertical line, in which the ſun or a ſtar is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the ſun's azimuth circle, and the

the magnetical meridian; or the ſun's apparent diſtance from N. or S. point of the compaſs. *Azimuth compaſs* is an inſtrument uſed at ſea, for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth. *Azimuth circles* are verticle circles, which cut each other at the poles, interſect the horizon at right angles, and are repreſented by the quadrant of altitude, when ſcrewed on the brazen meridian at the zenith of a place.

AZU'RE, S. [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Ital. *azul*, Span.] the blue colour of the ſky. In Heraldry, the name of the blue colour in an eſcutcheon of all below the degree of a baron, called ſapphire in that of a nobleman, and Jupiter in that of a ſovereign.

A'ZURE, Adj. [from the ſubſtantive] that which is of a ſky, or faint blue.

A'ZYGOS, S. In Anatomy, a vein which empties itſelf into the cava, is ſituated on the right ſide of the thorax, and is ſo called, becauſe it has none to anſwer to, or pair it, on the left.

AZY'MUS, S. [from *a*, and ζυμη, Gr.] bread which has no ferment or leaven. This word has given no ſmall handle for controverſy between the eaſtern and weſtern churches, the former of which maintain, that it was always cuſtomary to communicate with unleaven bread in their church, and ſupport their opinion from tradition.

B A B

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the firſt conſonant: the firſt letter in the ancient Iriſh, and Abyſſinian; the ninth in the Ethiopic, and the ſixteenth in the Armenian. It is called a *labial*, from the manner of pronouncing it, which is by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a ſtrong breath. The ſmall letter ſeems to have been borrowed from the Phœnician q inverted; and it is uſed by the Spaniards very commonly for a *v*. Among the Romans it ſtood for 300, with a ſtroke over it, $\overline{B}$, for 3000, with an accent below it, B, for 200; and among the Greeks and Hebrews for 2 only. It is uſed as an abbreviature for bachelor, B. A. for bachelor of arts, or B. biſhop, as B. Sherlock, biſhop Sherlock.

BA'A, S. a ſound borrowed from, and expreſſive of, the bleating of a ſheep.

To BA'A, V. N. To bleat like a ſheep.

To BA'BBLE, V. N. [*babelen*, Belg. *babile*, Fr.] to prate like a child, without ſenſe; to betray ſecrets; to talk, without regard to place, or circumſtances.

BA'BBLE, S. [*babil*, Fr.] ſenſeleſs prating.

BA'BBLEMENT, S. See *Babble*.

BA'BBLER, S. [from *babble* and *er*] one who talks without any fund of ſenſe, or without proper ideas of the words he makes uſe of.

BA'BE, S. [*baban*, Brit. *babbaerd*, Belg.] a young child of either ſex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor ſpeak.

BA'BERY, S. [from *babe*] toys, or ſuch things as are fit to pleaſe or divert infants.

BA'BISH, Adj. [from *babe* and *iſh* of *iſc*, Sax.] that which reſembles the choice of a very young child; that which belongs to a very young child; childiſh.

BABO'ON, S. [*babouïn*, Fr. *babuino*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, one of the ſpecies of monkeys of the largeſt ſize.

BA'BY, S. [See *Babe*] a young child, diſtinguiſhed from *babe*, becauſe that is applied to children who can both walk and ſpeak; but this to thoſe, who can do neither.

BA'CCA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a berry, or round fruit, generally ſoft, and covered with a thin ſkin, containing ſeeds in a pulpy ſubſtance.

BACCHANA'LIA, S. [in Antiquity] a religious feaſt celebrated in honour of Bacchus, and attended with great irregularities of conduct, immodeſty, intemperance, and debauchery.

BACCHANA'LIAN, S. [from *bacchanalia*] one who attended the feaſt of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken perſon.

BA'CCHANALS, S. [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] See *Bacchanalia*.

BA'CCHUS, [from *Bacchus*] in ancient Poetry, a foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt of which is ſhort, and the two laſt long; deriving its name from being uſed in the hymns compoſed in honour of Bacchus.

BA'CCHUS-BOLE, S. [in Botany] a flower, full, broad leaved, of a ſad light purple and white colour, with the three outmoſt leaves edged with crimſon, and a bluiſh bottom.

BACCI'FEROUS, Adj. [*baccifer*, Lat.] in Botany, ſuch vegetables as bear berries, &c.

BACCI'VOROUS, Adj. [from *bacca*, Lat. a berry, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] that which feeds on, or devours berries.

BA'CHELOR, S. [*baccalaureus*, Lat.] applied to a perſon who has never been married. One who takes the firſt degrees in any profeſſion; introduced by pope Gregory IX. *Knights bachelors* are the loweſt degree of knights, as their title in French denotes, viz. *bas chevaliers*.

BA'CHELOR's BUTTON, S. In Botany, a ſpecies of the campion.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. [from *bachelor* and *ſhip*,] the ſtate of an unmarried man; the ſtate, dignity, or office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an univerſity.

BA'CK, S. [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax. *back*, Iſl.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human ſtructure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part oppoſite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to ſituation, the hind part, or that which is not in ſight. Applied to any edge-tool or inſtrument, the thickeſt part of the blade, oppoſed to the edge. A large ſquare trough or ciſtern, uſed by brewers to hold liquor in; which ſeems derived from *backe*, Iſl. a ſhore, or *bok*, Perſ. Figuratively, a ſupporter, or one who will ſecond another in an attempt.

Uſed

Uſed with the words *turn* and *his*, it implies abſence. "*His back* was no ſooner *turned*, &c." *Davies.*

BA'CK, Adv. [*on bæc*, or *on bæcking*, Sax.] applied to motion, to the place from whence a perſon came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is paſt. After *keep*, applied to the increaſe of plants, to ſtop or hinder the growth.

To BA'CK, V. A. [from the noun] to mount a horſe; to break him for the ſaddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to ſecond, ſupport, or aſſiſt.

To BA'CKBITE, V. A. [from *back* and *bite*,] to ſpeak againſt a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CKBITER, S. [from *backbite* and *er*,] one who cenſures the conduct, or vilifies the actions of a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CK-DOOR, S. [from *back* and *door*] a door or paſſage out of a houſe behind, oppoſed to the front. Figuratively, a private paſſage.

BA'CKED, Part. [from *back*] having a back. Forced to go backwards.

BA'CK-FRIEND, S. [from *back* and *friend*] a falſe friend; or ſecret enemy.

BACK-GA'MMON, S. a game played with dice and men on a board, or table, veneered for that purpoſe.

BA'CK-HOUSE, S. [from *back* and *houſe*] the building which lies behind a houſe.

BA'CKSIDE, S. [from *back* and *ſide*] the hinder part of any thing. Applied, with decency, to the poſteriors of a human creature, as not conveying ſo coarſe an idea, as the proper term. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a houſe.

To BA'CKSLIDE, V. N. [from *back* and *ſide*] in Divinity, to return to idolaty, after having quitted it; to apoſtatize; to quit the true mode of worſhip.

BA'CKSLIDER, S. [from *backſlide* and *er*,] one who quits the true religion, in order to embrace a falſe one; an apoſtate.

BA'CKSTAFF, S. [from *back* and *ſtaff*,] in Navigation, an inſtrument invented by capt. Davies, and improved by Flamſtead, for taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BA'CK-STAIRS, S. [from *back* and *ſtairs*] the private ſtairs of a houſe, generally appropriated to the uſe of ſervants.

BA'CK STAYS, S. [from *back* and *ſtays*] in Ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-maſts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CK-SWORD, S. [from *back* and *ſword*] a ſword with only one ſharp edge, and blunt back. Uſed figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's ſelf with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, Adv. [from *back*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.] applied to motion, it ſignifies the going from a perſon with the face towards him, the legs being moved toward the hind, inſtead of the fore part of a perſon; towards the back, or behind; upon the back. "*Backwards* and forwards." *Newton.* Applied to the ſucceſs of an undertaking, it implies, not to proſper or advance; to want ſucceſs.

BA'CKWARD, [Adv.] unwilling, in alluſion to making advances; anticipating or meeting a perſon's wiſhes; reluctant; ſlow, "The *backward* learner." *South.*

BA'CKWARD, S. applied to time, ſome period that is paſt; or a portion of time already paſt. "In the dark *backward*, or abyſm of "time." *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKWARDLY, Adv. [from *backward*, and *ly*] applied to the motion whereby a perſon retreats or goes from another with his face towards him; in a perverſe, unwilling manner; reluctantly.

BA'CKWARDNESS, S. [from *backward* and *neſs*] that quality which proceeds from a diſlike of the meaſures a perſon is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accompliſh, or the perſon he is to oblige, including the idea of ſlowneſs.

BA'CON, S. [from *Bacown*, Brit.] the fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried, having the briſtles burnt with ſtraw. To ſave one's *bacon* is a low phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from hurt or miſchief.

BA'CON, [ROGER] a learned Engliſh monk, of the Franciſcan order, who flouriſhed in the thirteenth century, was born near Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1214, deſcended of an honourable family, and, in the very firſt dawnings of his genius, attracted the favour and patronage of the greateſt lovers of learning. He was perfect maſter of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and in all branches of the mathematics. He was a ſecond Archimedes; he underſtood the whole ſcience of optics; was admirably ſkilled in geography, aſtronomy, chronology and chemiſtry; was the inventor of gunpowder; was far from a novice in phyſic, logic, metaphyſics, ethics, and made all his ſtudies have a reference to one great ſyſtem, and all tending to confirm his knowledge of divinity, ſo that he well deſerved the title given him, of Doctor Admirabilis, or the Wonderful Doctor, is the glory of our iſland, and was the morning ſtar, which went before the ſun of knowledge, the great Sir Iſaac Newton.

BA'CON [FRANCIS] the glory and ornament of his age and nation, was ſon of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great ſeal, and of Ann, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, tutor to Edward VI. He was born at York-houſe, in 1651, and gave ſuch early proofs of an extraordinary genius, that his converſation was courted by perſons of the higheſt rank, when a boy; and ſo much was queen Elizabeth charmed with the ſolidity of his ſenſe, that ſhe would often call him her *young lord keeper*. Her majeſty once aſking him how old he was, he returned this witty and complimentary anſwer, *that he was two years younger than her majeſty's happy reign*. On his return from the univerſity, his father ſent him to France, to improve under that honeſt and able miniſter Sir Amias Paulet, ambaſſador at Paris. Here he ſo gained the confidence of that miniſter as to be ſent by him

him on a commiſſion of great importance to the queen, which he executed with ſo much judgment, as procured to himſelf, and the ambaſſador, great credit. At nineteen years of age, he wrote a ſuccinct view of the ſtate of Europe at that time. His father dying while he was abroad, and leaving him but a very ſlender fortune, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and for that purpoſe entered himſelf in the ſociety of Gray's-Inn; but not confining himſelf entirely to law, but indulging his extenſive genius to a free contemplation of the whole circle of ſcience, he framed the plan of that great philoſopical work, which will not only render him immortal, but do honour to his country. After diſcharging the office of reader of Gray's Inn, in 1588, in the 26th year of his age, the queen appointed him her counſel learned in the law extraordinary. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes on law ſubjects; in all which he gave evident proofs of his great abilities. He likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe of commons, where his ſentiments were ſo approved, that tho' he generally ſpoke on the ſide of the court, he was always looked upon as a friend to the people. After the deceaſe of the queen, he compoſed a memorial of the happineſs of her reign, which did equal honour to her adminiſtration, and the capacity of its author. He applied very early to her ſucceſſor K. James I, with a tender of his ſervice, which was kindly received. On the 23d of July, 1603, he was introduced to the king at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1604, he conſtituted him, by patent, one of his counſel learned in the law, with a fee of 40l. a year. He granted him likewiſe a penſion of 60l. a year, for ſpecial ſervices received from his brother and himſelf. In 1605, he publiſhed the firſt ſpecimen of his great work, in his book of *the Advancement of Learning*. The king employed him to prevail with the parliament to agree to an union between the two kingdoms, and he laboured this point with great diligence, but without effect. He married Alice, daughter of Benedict Barnham, Eſq; an alderman of London, with an ample fortune, but he never had any children by her. Soon after, he was appointed ſolicitor. In this ſtation, he was very ſerviceable in expediting matters in parliament, agreeable to his maſter's deſire. Amidſt ſo many arduous affairs of ſtate, he found leiſure to proſecute his philoſophic ſtudies, and in ſome meaſure digeſted the plan of his great work, which he tranſmitted to his friends, in order to have their free ſentiments upon the ſubject; by which means he was enabled to finiſh thoſe parts of his *Inſtauration* to ſo high a degree of perfection. He publiſhed, in 1610, his celebrated treatiſe *of the Wiſdom of the Antients*, in which he ſhewed that none had ſtudied them more cloſely, was better acquainted with their beauties, or had pierced deeper into their meaning. In 1611, he procured the office of judge of the marſhals court, jointly with Sir Thomas Vavaſor. On Sir Henry Hobart's being made chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, Sir Francis ſucceeded him in his place of attorney-general, in 1613. His credit at this time was ſo great with the king, that his majeſty depended chiefly on his integrity and abilities in the moſt difficult affairs of ſtate; particularly in healing the breach between the two courts of King's Bench and Chancery, which by the haughtineſs of chief juſtice Coke, had been greatly widened. After he had occupied this office three years, he was advanced to that of lord keeper of the great ſeal, in the room of chancellor Egerton. In the year 1618, Sir Francis had the title given him of lord high chancellor of England; and in the ſame year was created baron of Verulam. Tho' he had now buſineſs ſufficient to engroſs the greateſt part of his time, he did not neglect his philoſophic ſtudies; for in 1620, he ſent his maſter the moſt perfect and important work that ever fell from his pen, his *Novum Organum*. Soon after, his lordſhip was raiſed to the dignity of a viſcount, by the ſtyle and title of viſcount St. Albans in the county of Hertford. He was now arrived at the higheſt honours, when ſeveral complaints of bribery and corruption againſt him were laid before the parliament, and they being ſupported by evidence, as well as by his own confeſſion and ſubmiſſion, he was fined 40,000 l. impriſoned in the Tower, during the king's pleaſure, rendered incapable of holding any employment in the ſtate, of ever ſitting in parliament, or coming within the verge of the court. Thus fell this great man from the very ſumit of dignity and honour, and in his fall had nothing left him but his bare titles, which were ſaved by the tenderneſs of the biſhops. After a ſhort confinement in the Tower, he was diſcharged, and ſoon after had other indulgencies granted him by the king, who at length ſigned a warrant for his pardon. Theſe favours ſettling the mind, and raiſing the ſpirits of his lordſhip, he applied himſelf again to his ſtudies with vigour, and the next year publiſhed his *Hiſtory of King Henry* VII. However, his debts bore hard upon him; for tho' he had a penſion from the crown of 1200 l. a year; his grant from the alienation office was 600l. a year; and his own eſtate 700l. *per annum*; his debts amounted to 30,000 l. which was a loud enough to depreſs him. He did not ſuffer his misfortunes or diſappointments to hurry his thoughts to the prejudice of his ſtudies. An inſtance of which will always do honour to his memory, reported by Dr. Rawley. One day his lordſhip was dictating to that doctor ſome of his experiments in his Sylva. The ſame day he had ſent a friend to court, to receive for him a final anſwer, touching the effect of a grant which had been made him by king James. His friend returning, told him plainly, that he muſt thenceforth deſpair of that grant, how much ſoever his fortune needed it. *Be it ſo*, ſaid his lordſhip, *and then* diſmiſſed his friend very chearfully; and coming directly to Dr. Rawley, ſaid to him, *Well, Sir, yon buſineſs won't go on, let us go on with this in our power*, and then dictated to him a-freſh for ſome hours, without any

any discernible interruption of thought. A new parliament being called in 1623, he employed his pen on political subjects, so much to the satisfaction of the king, that he granted him a full pardon, which was one of the last acts of his government; in virtue of which his lordship was summoned to the second parliament in the next reign, though his infirmities would not permit him to attend. Being sensible his end drew nigh, he prepared himself for it. By his will he committed several of his Latin and philosophical compositions to the care of Sir William Boswel, his majesty's agent in Holland, where they were afterwards published by Gruter. His orations and letters he commended to Sir Humphry May, chancellor of the duchy, and to the bishop of Lincoln, the letters, to be preserved. By this judicious care, most of his papers have been handed down to posterity, and collected into volumes. The severe winter which followed the infectious summer of 1625, brought him very low; but the spring reviving his spirits, he made a little excursion into the country, in order to try some experiments in Natural Philosophy. Being taken ill on the way, he was obliged to stay at the earl of Arundel's at Highgate, about a week, and there expired, on the 9th of April, 1626, in the 66th year of his age, and was privately buried in the chapel of St. Michael's church, within the province of Old Verulam.

BACU'LE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall with a counterpoise, supported by two stakes, placed before the corps de guarde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, S. the art of measuring accessible, or inaccessible heights, by means of staves or rods.

BA'D, Adj. a relative term. Confined to natural agents, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others. Applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness, or that of others. Applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c.

B'AD, or BA'DE, is the preter tense of *bid*, in imitation of *bæd*, or *bad*, the preter of *biddan*, Sax. or *bath*, the preter of *bidgan*, Goth.

BA'DGE, S. [from *bad*, Sax. a token, or *bagoug*. Arm. a mark] a mark or token, worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, rank, or the society he belongs to.

To BA'DGE, V. A. [*badian*, Sax.] to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize: "Their "hands and faces were all *badged* with blood." *Shakesp.*

BA'DGER, S. [from *bajulus*, Lat.] in Law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place, sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser, by 6 *Ed.* VI.

BA'DGER, S. [*bedcur*, Fr. or *backer*, Teut.] in Natural History, a wild four-footed beast, somewhat larger than a fox, and resembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on insects, carrion, and fruit, stinks very much, fattens by sleeping, and shews its age by the number of holes in its tail, one being added every year. Its skin is of the common peltry kind; its fat is reckoned good for pains in the loins; and its hair is used in making brushes for limners and gilders.

BA'DLY, Adv. [from *bad* and *ly*,] not agreeable to a person's wishes; in a manner inconsistent with a person's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly. Applied to the execution of any thing, not suitable to the ideas of taste, elegance, or proportion.

BA'DNESS, S. [from *bad* and *ness*,] a quality which denotes a person habitually to transgress against the laws of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot be travelled with ease, or pleasure. Applied to weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine. Applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

BA'FFETAS, or BAFFTAS, S. [Ind.] a cloth made entirely of coarse white cotton thread in the East Indies, from 13 3-4ths, to 14 French ells long, and 7-8ths broad; there are likewise two brown sorts made of raw thread, or that which was never bleached: the former are 14 ells long by an half ell broad, and the latter of the same length, but three quarters wide.

To BA'FFLE, V. A. [*baffler*, Fr.] to render the care of another insignificant, to frustrate the intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, S. [from *baffle* and *er*] the person, or thing, which defeats, or renders any design abortive.

BA'G, S. [from *bagge*, Isl.] in its primary sense, a receptacle made of linen, silk, or leather, to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends; which is called the mouth. Likewise a kind of smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair, or perukes, as an ornament. In Natural History, the thin membrane, or crystis, containing the poison of vipers, which they lay out of their mouths, when eating their food; that which contains the honey in bees, &c. In Commerce, 1 C. wt. of almonds; from 2 to 4 of aniseed; from 1 1-half to 3 C. of pepper; from 2 to 4 of goats hair, and from 2 1-th to 4 1-4th C. of cotton yarn, &c.

To BA'G, V. A. [See the noun] to put into a bag; to load with a bag. Used with a double *g* in all the examples which occur. "*Bagg'd* "up hot." *Mort.* "*Bagg'd* in a blue "cloud." *Dryd.* "*Bagg'd* with his honey'd "venom." *Dryd.* Used neuterly, to swell so, as to resemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a thing of no consequence; a trifle; a toy.

BA'GGAGE, S. [Fr. *balio*, Ital.] the utensils

tenſils of an army, ſo called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag* and *baggage*, a low phraſe, to ſignify all a perſon's goods; a woman of no character, a proſtitute.

BA'GNIO, S. [from *bagno*, Ital.] a houſe for bathing, cupping, ſweating, and ſwimming. But, it is with ſorrow we ſpeak it, ſometimes ſet apart for worſe practices.

BA'G-PI'PE, S. [from *bag* and *pipe*] in Muſic, a wind inſtrument much uſed in the north; conſiſting of a leathern bag, blown up by a portvent, or tube fixed to it, ſtopped with a valve; it has three pipes or tubes; the greateſt is called a drone; the ſecond is little, paſſing the wind out at their bottoms; the third has a reed and is played on by ſqueezing the bag under the arm, and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, by the fingers. It takes in the compaſs of three octaves.

BAGUE'TTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *bague*, Fr. a jewel] in Architecture, a little round moulding leſs than an aſtragal.

BA'IL, S. [from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of freeing, or ſetting a perſon at liberty who is arreſted or impriſoned for an act civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance; likewiſe the perſon who gives ſuch ſecurity. *Bail* is either common or ſpecial. *Common bail* is in actions of ſmall concern, and is ſo called, becauſe any ſecurities are taken. *Special bail* is in cauſes of greater weight, as in debts amounting to 10 l. where the ſureties muſt be ſubſidy men, anſwerable to the value.

To BA'IL, V. A. [ſee the noun] to deliver a perſon from arreſt, or impriſonment, by being ſurety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, Adj. [from *bail* and *able*] that which the law permits to be ſet at liberty on proper ſureties.

BAI'LIFF, S. [*bailie*, Fr.] in Law, an officer who is empowered to execute writs, arreſt, or take a perſon into cuſtody; one who manages a perſon's eſtates in the country, and is a kind of under-ſteward.

BAI'LIWIC, S. [from *baillie* and *wic*, Sax. a village, or diſtrict] the place or juriſdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe.

To BAI'T, V. A. [*batan*, Sax. *baitzen*, Teut.] to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fiſh or other animals; to refreſh one's ſelf or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to ſet dogs upon. Applied to birds, it ſignifies to flutter, clap the wings, and prepare for flight.

BA'IT, S. [*baitze*, Teut.] a piece of fleſh, or other lure, made uſe of to catch fiſh, or enſnare animals. Figuratively, an allurement, or enticement; any thing which under a ſpecious appearance contains miſchief in itſelf, or produces it by its conſequences. A refreſhment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

BA'IZE, S. [*baey*, Belg. *bay*, Teut. *baietta*, Ital.] a coarſe open woollen cloth, with or without a frize, without a wale, and wrought, like flannel, in a loom with two treddles.

To BA'KE, V. A. to dreſs or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

BA'KE-HOUSE, S. [from *bake* and *houſe*] a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and expoſed to ſale; and where other meat or paſtry is dreſſed.

BA'KER, S. one who ſubſiſts by making bread and baking. This trade is both very antient and uſeful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Hen. II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edw. II. and the brown in 1521, in Jam. I's time.

BA'LANCE, S. [Fr. *blanx*, Lat.] in Mechanics, one of the ſix ſimple powers, uſed for finding the quality or difference of weights in heavy bodies. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind. In Commerce, the ſum which one ſide of an account current wants of being equal to the other; or ſuch a ſum, or quantity, as will make both ſides of an account equal, when added to the leaſt. In a political ſenſe, that pitch of power which is neceſſary to keep between ſtates, in order to prevent either from acquiring univerſal monarchy. In Trade, the equality of importing foreign commodities, with the exporting of native ones; and when one nation exports leſs than it imports, then the balance of trade is ſaid to be againſt it, and muſt be paid in bullion. In watch or clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In Aſtronomy, the ſign called Libra. *Hydroſtatical balance* is an inſtrument which determines the ſpecific gravity of fluids and ſolids, by weighing them in water.

To BA'LANCE, V. A. [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in a pair of ſcales; to bring two bodies to an equipoiſe in a pair of ſcales. In mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor ſide of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is leſs than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct; to be in a ſtate of ſuſpenſion. The ſeeming equality of oppoſite motives, applied to the mind. "Why you ſhould "*balance* a moment about printing it." *Atterb.*

BA'LANCE-MASTER, S. [from *balance* and *maſter*] one, who from his knowledge of the centers of gravity and motion in bodies, entertains the vulgar with ſeveral feats of balancing bodies in different ſituations, ſo as to attract their admiration and applauſe.

BA'LANCER, S. [from *balance* and *er*] the perſon who weighs any thing, or makes the weights in oppoſite ſcales even.

BA'LANI, S. [plural, Lat. an acorn] in Natural Hiſtory, multivalve ſhells, growing to others, which derive their name from their reſembling an acorn.

BALA'NUS, S. [Lat. an acorn] in Anatomy, the glands of the penis.

BA'LASS-RUBY, S. [*balax*, Fr.] a ruby of a crimſon colour, with a caſt of purple.

BALA'STRI,

BALA'STRI, S. [Arab.] in Commerce, the fineſt gold cloths manufactured at Venice.

BALAU'STINES, S. [*balauſtes*, Fr.] in Botany, the double flowers of the wild pomegranate-tree.

BALAZE'ES, S. [Ind.] white cotton cloths manufactured in Surat, 13 1-half Fr. ells long, and 2 3-qrs. wide.

BALC'ONY, S. [*balcon*, Fr.] in Architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, ſupported by pillars or conſoles, and ſurrounded by banniſters, or balluſtrades.

BA'LD, Adj. [*bal*, Brit.] that which hath loſt its hair. Figuratively, applied to trees ſtripped of their leaves. Applied to ſtyle in writing, unadorned, void of elegance.

BA'LDACHIN, S. [*baldachino*, Lat.] in Architecture, a canopy ſupported with columns, and ſerving as a crown or covering to an altar.

BA'LDERDASH, S. any thing jumbled together, without taſte, judgment, or diſcretion.

To BA'LDERDASH, V. A. to counterfeit a liquor, by mixing different ſorts; to adulterate. A low word, and uſed by none but the vulgar.

BA'LDLY, Adv. [from *bald* and *ly*] without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings, or buildings.

BAL'DNESS, S. [from *bald* and *neſs*] applied to animals, the want or loſs of hair; applied to trees, loſs of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BA'LDRICH, S. [from *bale*, and *ric*, Sax.] a belt, worn hanging from the ſhoulder acroſs the breaſt, on which the ſword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our ſoldiery at preſent, to which they faſten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was ſuſpended.

BA'LE, S. [*balle*, Fr *bale*, Teut. and Belg.] a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloth, corded round very tight. *Bale goods* are ſuch as are exported in bales.

BA'LE, S. [from *balagan*, Goth.] ſomething which deprives a perſon of happineſs, or health; miſery, anguiſh, calamity.

To BA'LE, V. N. [*embeller*, Fr. *emballure*, Ital.] to pack goods up in a bale. Uſed actively by ſailors, for *laving* water out of a veſſel, inſtead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, Adj. [from *bale* and *full*] full of anguiſh, pain, miſery, miſchief, and grief; very fatal, or deſtructive to the health.

BA'LEFULLY, Adv. [from *baleful* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews or produces a great deal of ſorrow, anguiſh, calamity, and ſickneſs.

BA'LK, S. [*balk*, Belg. and Teut. *palco*, Ital.] a large piece of timber; a beam; a rafter or pole, over any out-houſe or barn.

BA'LK, S. [from *vallicare*] in Huſbandry, a ridge of land left unplowed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the diſappointment of a perſon's curioſity, or expectations, after having excited them.

To BA'LK, V. A. [from the noun] to diſappoint a perſon's expectations, after exciting them; to render a perſon's endeavours ineffectual; to fruſtrate; to miſs; to omit, when the contrary is expected.

BA'LKERS, S. in Fiſhery, perſons who ſtand on a cliff to inform the fiſhermen which way the ſhoal of herrings goes.

BA'LL, S. any thing of a round form. *Ball and ſocket*, in Mechanics, conſiſts of a ball or ſphere of braſs, fixed in a concave ſemi-globe, with an endleſs ſcrew, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to ſurveying inſtruments, to fix them in any poſition.

BA'LL, S. [*ball*, Fr. from *baller*, to dance] an entertainment wherein people are aſſembled to dance. The public dances, wherein maſters diſplay the abilities of their ſcholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BA'LLAD, S. [*balade*, Fr. *ballata*, Ital.] words ſet to muſic, and performed by a ſinger. At preſent the word is approriated and confined to trifling pieces, ſet to muſic, and ſung about the ſtreets.

To BA'LLAD, V. N. to make a perſon the ſubject of a ballad.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, S. [from *ballad* and *ſinger*] one who ſings ballads in the public ſtreets; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething very mean.

BA'LLAST, S. [*beblæſtan*, Sax. *ballaſt*, Belg. and Teut.] a quantity of ſtones, ſand, or gravel, laid in a ſhip's hold, to ſink it to a proper depth, *i. e.* to make it draw more water, to ſail upright, and to prevent its overſetting; and a ſhip is ſaid to be in ballaſt, when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is uſed to keep any thing ſteady.

To BA'LLAST, V. A. [from the noun] to lade a ſhip with ſtones, ſand, &c. to keep her ſteady. Figuratively, the addition of ſomething to keep a thing ſteady.

BA'LLETTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *ball*] a ſtage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to ſome actions in real life, or fabulous hiſtory.

BA'LLIAGE, S. a ſmall duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BA'LLIARDS, S. See *Biliards*.

BA'LLISTER, S. See *Baluſtre*.

BALLO'N, or BALLO'ON, S. [*ballon*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, a large, ſhort-necked, round veſſel, or matraſs, to receive the ſpirits which come over, or are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c. by way of a crowning. In Fireworks, a ball of paſteboard, filled with combuſtibles, which mounts to a conſiderable height, and burſts into ſtars.

BA'LLOT, S. [*ballote*, Fr.] a little ball made uſe of at elections, &c. in giving votes; the ſum of votes ſo collected. At preſent applied to the votes which are given at elections, by

by each perſon's holding up his hand; ſometimes by a ticket dropped into ſome receptacle.

To BA'LLOT, V. N. [*balloter*, Fr.] in its primary ſignification, to chooſe, by dropping a ſmall ball into a box; to chooſe or elect, by dropping in a ticket. At preſent, to elect by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, S. [from *ballot*] the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALLO'TING, S. [from *ballot*] a method of voting for, or electing a perſon into an office.

B'ALM, S. [*baume*, Fr.] any valuable, or fragant ointment. Figuratively, any thing that blunts, ſooths, or leſſens pain. In Botany, a ſpecies of mint, called *meliſſa*. In Pharmacy, an oily reſinous ſubſtance. See *Balſam*.

To BA'LM, V. A. [from the noun] to anoint. Figuratively, to eaſe, leſſen, or ſooth pain.

BA'LMY, Adj. [from *balm*] that which has the qualities of balm; that which ſooths, leſſens, or mitigates pain. "Tir'd Nature's "ſoft reſtorer, *balmy* ſleep." *Young*'s Night Thoughts. Fragrant, ſweet-ſcented. "O "*balmy* breath!" *Othello*.

BA'LSAM, S. [*balſum*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, an oily, reſinous, fragrant ſubſtance, oozing from inciſions in certain plants; to which the ancients always appropriated the idea of ſomething very ſerviceable to the animal frame. *Balſam or balm of Gilead*, iſſues from an inciſion made in a tree, called *balſamum*, in Judæa. The *balm or balſam of Mecca*, is a dry white gum, which diſtills from a tree that grows between Medina and Mecca, reſembling the turpentine tree. *Balſam of Peru*, capaii, or capivi, comes from Peru, Guiana, and the Levant; the laſt of which is the beſt, and is much uſed in gonorrheas, obſtructions in the ureters, gravel, &c. but too hot for ſome conſtitutions. *Balſam of Toulu*, drops by inciſion from trees which grow in Spain.

BALSA'MIC, or BALSA'MICAL, Adj. in Pharmacy, that which has the virtues of balſam; being like it with reſpect to its conſiſtence, its mild reſtorative, and healing qualities.

BALTIC SEA, [in Latin *Mare Balthicum*] It is properly a large bay of the German ocean, between Denmark, Germany, Pruſſia, Courland, Ruſſia, and Sweden. The German name of Oſt-ſea, or Eaſt-ſea, ſeems to have been given by it the Dutch, it lying to the E. of Holland. In the Baltic is neither ebb nor flow; yet it is obſerved, that the natural current of its waters goes towards the Sound; but this may be hindered by a N. W. wind of any long continuance, which alſo drives large volumes of water into the Baltic out of the German ocean; whence the obſervable riſing of the waters is cauſed in its harbours. When the N. wind blows, the water of this ſea, which is otherwiſe ſalt, becomes pretty freſh, and in ſome meaſure may be uſed for culinary purpoſes; but in general it is not very ſalt, on account of the great number of rivers that fall into it. The greateſt depth of water in the Baltic hardly exceeds fifty fathoms. M. Andrew Celſus demonſtrates, in the Swediſh acts, vol. v. p. 25. that the water in the Baltic decreaſes; and, according to his calculation, it has fallen forty-five geometrical inches in 100 years. The waves here are not ſo high, nor ſo long as they are in the north ſea; but fall ſhorter, quicker, and more numerous one upon another. The fiſhery in the Baltic is conſiderable; particularly that of the ſtreamer-fiſh, the beſt ſort of which is called waſbuck. When the ſea is tempeſtuous and violently agitated, it throws upon the coaſts of Pruſſia and Courland, eſpecially on the former, the ſo much celebrated amber. You paſs out of the German ocean into the Baltic through theſe three ſtreights; namely, the Oerſund, the Great and the Little Belt: the firſt ſtreight lies between Seeland and the province of Schonen, in Sweden; the ſecond between Funen and Seeland; and the third between Jutland and Funen. In winter the Baltic is commonly frozen for three or four months; by which its navigation is interrupted all that time.

BA'LUSTER, S. [from *baluſtre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a ſmall column, or pilaſter, from 1 3-4ths of an inch, to four inches ſquare, or diameter, ſometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BALUSTRA'DE, S. [from *baluſter*] in Architecture, an aſſemblage of one, or more rows of baluſters high enough to reſt the elbow on, fixed on a terras, bridge, or building, by way of ſecurity, or for ſeparating one part from another.

BAMBO'O, S. [*bambou*, Ind.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the Eaſt Indies.

To BAMBO'OZLE, V. A. to trick, or impoſe on a perſon, under the appearance of a friend; to confound, under pretence of aſſiſting. A word of low and ludicrous uſe, and never found in polite writers.

BAMBO'OZLER, S. [from *bamboozle*, and *er*] one who, under ſpecious pretences, tricks, or enſnares another; a cheat; a ſharper.

BA'N, S. in its primary ſignification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they each belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed; a curſe, or excommunication. The *ban of the empire* is a public act or proclamation, whereby a perſon is ſuſpended of all his rights as a member or elector.

To BA'N, V. A. [*bannen*, Belg. to curſe] to curſe, or devote to deſtruction; to execrate. "*Ban* our enemies, both mine and thine." *Shakeſp.*

BANA'NA TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the *muſa* or plantain tree, which grows fifteen feet high, produces leaves eight feet in length, and bunches of fruit upwards of 40 lb. weight.

BA'ND, S. that which ties, or keeps a perſon

ſon to a certain place, without liberty of going farther; that by which a perſon or animal is kept from exerting their natural ſtrength; the ſame as a bond. Figuratively, that which has the power of knitting a cloſe alliance, or connexion between perſons; a company of perſons ſo united; that which is bound round a perſon or thing, applied to dreſs; particularly a linen neckcloth, conſiſting of two ſquare leaves hanging down from the chin to the breaſt, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and pariſh clerks. In Architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, otherwiſe termed a *faſcia*, from *faſcia*, Lat. In Surgery, a fillet, or piece of cloth, to ſurround or ſwath certain parts that need aſſiſtance; called likewiſe a *roller*.

To BA'ND, V. A. [See the noun] to unite together by ſome common tie; to cover, or bind with ſome narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, the act of applying bands or rollers; properly, a piece of linnen cloth or fillet, ſuitable to the part it is to be applied to, and ſhould be made of linen that is worn, for fear of fretting the part, or making it uneaſy.

BA'NDALEER, [from *band*, Goth.] a large leathern belt thrown over the right ſhoulder, and hanging down under the left arm; uſed formerly by the foot to carry their muſkets, and at preſent by the French horſe to carry their carbines.

BA'NDBOX, S. [from *band* and *box*] a light box made of paſteboard, deſigned for keeping bands, ribbands, head dreſſes, and other light and ſmall pieces of dreſs in.

BA'NDELET, S. [from *bandelétte*, Fr.] in Architecture, any little band or flat moulding, like that which crowns the Doric architrave.

BAN'DEROL, S. [Fr. *bandaruolla*, Ital.] a little flag, in form of a guidon, extended more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of veſſels.

BA'NDIT, S. [*bandito*, Ital.] an outlawed robber. "No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer." *Milt.*

BAND'DITTO, S. [Ital. the plural *banditti*] a ſet of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of paſſengers. This word is more proper than the former.

BAN'DOG, S. [from *bana*, Sax. a murderer, and *dog*] a large, furious ſpecies of dog.

BA'NDOLEERS, S. [*bandouliers*, Fr.] ſmall wooden caſes, covered with leather, containing a charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL, S. [See *Banderol*] a little ſilk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, S. [*bander*, Fr. to bend] a crooked piece of wood towards the bottom, broad, flat on one ſide, rounded on the other and at the handle, uſed in the game of cricket, now called a *bat*, from *battre*, Fr. to beat. See *Bat*.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat or toſs to and fro; to give and take; to exchange. Uſed with the particle *with*, to contend; alluding to the endeavour of two perſons to beat a ball the contrary way.

BA'NDY, A. [See the noun] crooked. Thus *bandy-leg* is a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged* is applied to a perſon who has crooked legs.

BA'NE, S. that which deſtroys life. Figuratively, poiſon, ruin, deſtruction.

To BA'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to deſtroy, kill, or poiſon. "Arat—to have *ban'd*," *Shakeſp.*

BA'NEFUL, Adj. [from *bane* and *full*] abounding with qualities deſtructive to life; poiſonous.

BA'NEFULNESS, S. [from *baneful* and *neſs*] a quality which makes a thing deſtroy life.

BA'NE-WORT, S. [from *bane*, Iſl. murder, and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. an herb, or root] in Botany, a poiſonous plant; a ſpecies of the nightſhade.

To BA'NG, V. A. [from *bengel*, Teut. and Belg. a ſtick, or club] to cudgel; a low familiar word. Figuratively, to uſe a perſon roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BA'NG, S. [from the verb] a blow with a ſtick, or cudgel.

BA'NGMER, S. in Commerce, a kind of wrought camlet, manufactured at Amiens, in Picardy.

BA'NIANS, S. a religious ſect in the Mogul's country, in the Eaſt Indies, who believe the doctrine of tranſmigration; will not eat fleſh, nor kill any noxious creature. They believe that God created all things, and at the ſame time worſhip the devil; becauſe he is capable of doing them a miſchief. They marry their children at ſeven years of age; and are ſo fearful of having any communication with foreigners, that they break their cups if any ſtranger has drank out of them, or touched them. If they touch one another, they waſh and purify themſelves before they will eat, drink, or enter into their own houſes.

To BA'NISH, V. A. [from *banir*, Fr.] to make a perſon quit his own country. Figuratively, to drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHER, S. [from *baniſh* and *er*] one who expels from, or cauſes another to quit his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, S. [from *baniſh*] the ſtate of a perſon baniſhed. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a perſon is cut off from all benefits ariſing from the ſociety, or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. Oftentimes the puniſhment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into a baniſhment for life; but it is then termed *tranſportation*.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Sax. *bank*, Iſl. *panke*, Perſ.] a great ſhoal of ſand in the ſea; a riſing ground on each ſide of a river waſhed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; earth caſt up on one ſide of a trench between two armies.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Fr. *banco*, Ital. *banco*, Span.]

Span.] a bench, where rowers ſit in veſſels. In Commerce, a common repoſitory, wherein perſons agree to keep their caſh, to be always ready at their call or direction. Thoſe inſtituted on the public account, and managed by officers named by the government, are called *public* or *national banks*; thoſe managed by private perſons on their own account, are termed *private banks*. Likewiſe the place where the public bank is kept.

To BA'NK, V. A. [from the noun] to incloſe with banks. In Commerce, to raiſe a ſum of money; or to place money in a bank.

BA'NK-BILL, S. [from *bank* and *bill*] a promiſſory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on preſenting it.

BA'NKER, S. [from *bank* and *er*] a private perſon entruſted with the caſh of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKER's NOTE, S. [from *banker* and *note*] a promiſſory note given by a banker, generally to ſuch as keep no account open with him, for money put into his hands, payable at any period of time requeſted by the perſon who depoſits the money.

BA'NKRUPT, S. [*banquerout*, Fr.] in Law, one who living by buying and ſelling, has got the goods of others in his hands, and concealeth himſelf from his creditors. After a ſtatute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt, not ſurrendering within forty days, and not diſcovering his eſtates, is adjudged guilty of felony. It is neceſſary a perſon ſhould owe 100 l. and more to a ſingle creditor, to entitle him to this ſtatute.

To BA'NKRUPT, V. A. [from the noun] to take out a ſtatute of bankruptcy againſt a perſon; to laviſh the effects of another, ſo that a man can ſatisfy his creditors no otherwiſe than as a bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. [from *bankrupt*] the ſtate of a perſon declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are ſold, and a dividend made to his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their reſpective debts.

BA'NNACK, S. a cake made with oatmeal and peaſe mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BA'NNER, S. [*banner*, Brit. *banneer*, Fr. *bandiare*, Ital.] a flag, or enſign uſed in an army.

BA'NNERET, S. [a diminutive of *banner*] in Heraldry, an order created by having the end of their pennon or enſign cut off by the king.

BA'NNIAN, S. [from *banian*] a man's upper dreſs or outward garment, worn inſtead of a coat, made double breaſted, with the extremities of the forebodies to lap over each other, and reſembles the dreſs of the Banians in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNIMUS, S. the form of baniſhing or expelling a ſcholar from Oxford, which is generally done by affixing the ſentence in ſome public place.

BA'NQUET, S. [Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanquetto*, Span.] a feaſt, or grand entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, V. A. [from the noun] to entertain, or give a feaſt to one or more perſons; to feaſt, or regale.

BA'NQUETER, S. [from *banquet* and *er*] a perſon who entertains another at a ſumptuous feaſt; one who lives ſumptuouſly, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, S. [from *banquet* and *houſe*] a houſe where public feaſts are given. *The banqueting-room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feaſt in, is a ſtructure of the great Inigo Jones.

BA'NQUETTE, S. [a diminutive of *banc*] in Fortification, a ſmall bank for ſoldiers to mount upon, when they fire behind an entrenchment.

BA'NSTICLE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall fiſh, found in ditches or foul places, with ſhining ſcales, called a ſtickleback.

BA'NTER, S. [from the verb] the turning any thing to jeſt; the being pleaſant; ridicule, or raillery.

To BA'NTER, V. A. [*badinir*, Fr.] to repreſent a perſon or thing in ſuch a light, as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BA'NTERER, S. [from *banter* and *er*] one who repreſents the actions or expreſſions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another on account of ſome fault.

BA'NTLING, S. a little child; an infant in ſwaddling clothes. A low word.

BA'PTISM, S. [*baptiſmus*, Lat. of *βαπτισμος*, Gr. from *βαπτιζω*] in Divinity, one of the ſacraments whereby people are initiated into the church; and, as the church expreſſes it, made members of Chriſt, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

BAPTI'SMAL, Adj. [from *baptiſm*] that which relates to, or was done at, our baptiſm.

BA'PTIST, S. [*baptiſte*, Fr. from *βαπτιστης*, Gr.] one who adminiſters baptiſm; applied, by way of eminence, to St. John, our Saviour's fore-runner; likewiſe one who holds that baptiſm ought to be adminiſtered only to adult perſons.

BA'PTISTERY, S. [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] the place in a church where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered; the font.

To BAPTI'ZE, V. A. [*βαπτιζω*, Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptiſm; to chriſten.

BAPTI'ZER, S. [from *baptize* and *er*] one who adminiſters the ſacrament of baptiſm.

BA'R, S. [*barre*, Fr. *barrah*, Perſ.] a piece of wood or iron made uſe of to ſecure the entrance of any place from being forced; a rock, or ſand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river, to keep off ſhips of burden; the part of a court of juſtice where the criminal generally ſtands, and within which the council and judge ſit to try cauſes, ſo called from a wooden bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an incloſed place at a tavern, coffee-houſe, &c. wherein a perſon ſits to take care of, and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obſtacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which

keeps the parts of a thing together. In Law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever; and is either bar to common intent, or ſpecial. A *bar* of gold or ſilver is a lump of either melted and caſt into a mould, without ever having been wrought. In Muſic, the ſtraight ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines in a piece of muſic, between as many notes, as the meaſure of time conſiſts of, in which the air is pricked. In Heraldry, an ordinary reſembling the *feſs*, differing from it in its narrowneſs, and that it may be placed in any part of the ſhield: it is generally drawn horizontally acroſs the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing one-fifth of the whole. *Bar-ſhot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down maſts and rigging.

To BA'R, V. A. [from the noun] to faſten or ſecure any entrance by a piece of iron, or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except againſt; to hinder, or put a ſtop to.

BARALIPTON, S. in Logic, the firſt indirect mood of *barbara*, or the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms; and is when the two firſt propoſitions are general, and the third or concluſion is particular; the middle term being the ſubject in the firſt propoſition; and the predicate or attribute of the ſecond; the major term is the ſubject of the concluſion, and the minor the attribute or predicate, as thus:

BA, Every animal is endued with ſenſe.
RA, Every man is an animal.
LIP, Something endded with ſenſe is a man.

BA'RB, S. [*barba*, Lat. *barbe*, Fr.] in its original ſignification, a beard. In its ſecondary, any thing that grows in its place, or reſembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fiſh-hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewiſe the pieces of iron which run back in the ſame manner from the point of an arrow, and ſerve for the ſame purpoſe. In Antiquity, an armour of iron or leather, which covered the neck, breaſt, and ſhoulders of a horſe, called likewiſe a *barde*.

BA'RB, S. [a contraction of *Barbary*] a horſe brought from Barbary, eſteemed for its beauty, vigour, and ſtiffneſs, for its never lying down, and for its ſtanding ſtill, when the rider drops his bridle.

BA'RBACAN, S. [Arab. *barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Ital.] in Architecture, a long narrow canal, or paſſage for water in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewiſe to drain off water from a terras; an aperture in the walls of a city to fire muſquets through at an enemy. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; an outer defence or fortification to a city; a watch tower.

BARBA'DOES, S. in Geography, one of the Caribbee iſlands, 25 miles long, and 14 broad, ſuppoſed to contain 107,000 acres, or 240 ſquare miles. The firſt diſcovered of any of theſe iſlands in 1625, and ſtiled the mother of the ſugar colonies. In 1676, they employed 400 ſail of ſhips of 150 tons; their annual exports amounted to 360,000 l. and their circulating caſh at home was 200,000 l. Though the plague in 1692, and fruitleſs expeditions, reduced the number of inhabitants, yet it ſtill ſhips 30,000 hogſheads of ſugar, to the value of 300,000 l. beſides rum, *&c.* and can raiſe 5000 men of its own militia. The governor's place is worth 6000 l. per annum, at leaſt. It has a college founded by colonel Codrington; and Bridgetown is the capital. Lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. Long. 59 deg. 32 min. W. *Barbadoes cherry*, in Botany, called *malpighia*, has a ſmall permanent empalement of five leaves, cloſed together; two mellous glands, five kidney-ſhaped petals, a roundiſh germen ſupporting three ſlender ſtyles, which turns to a globular berry, incloſing three rough ſtony ſeeds. *Barbadoes tar*, is a petroleum, or bituminous ſubſtance floating on ſeveral ſprings in England or Scotland.

BA'RBARA, S. in Logic, a ſyllogiſm in the firſt mood of the firſt figure, wherein all the propoſitions are univerſal and affirmative; the middle term is the ſubject in the firſt, and the attribute in the ſecond propoſition; as

BAR, All animals are endued with ſenſe.
BA, All men are animals. Therefore
RA, All men are endued with ſenſe.

BARBA'RIAN, S. [*barbarus*, Lat. from *bar*, Arab. a deſart, or ברא *bara*, Chald. without or abroad] in its primary ſenſe, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, *i. e.* a foreigner; but in proceſs of time it acquired a ſecondary idea of cruelty, and was uſed to denote a perſon void of all the elegant embelliſhments of life, and the ſocial affections of benevolence, kindneſs, pity, good nature, and humanity.

BARBA'RIC, S. [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign; brought from countries at a great diſtance. "Show'rs on her kings *barbaric* pearls." *Par. Loſt.*

BA'RBARISM, S. [*barbariſmus*, Lat.] in Grammar, an offence againſt the purity of ſtyle or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeneſs; want of politeneſs; ſavageneſs; cruelty.

BARBA'RITY, S. [from *barbarus*, Lat.] applied to the behaviour, incivility, unpoliteneſs. Applied, moſt commonly, to manners, cruelty, ſavageneſs, want of pity, kindneſs, and humanity. Applied to language, an improper application of a word.

BA'RBAROUS, Adj. [from *barbarus*, Lat. βαρβαρος, Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unacquainted with the polite arts and ſciences. Applied to manners, void of compaſſion, benevolence, pity, or humanity; cruel; ſavage; inhuman.

BA'RBAROUSLY, Adv. [from *barbarous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a mind unpoliſhed with learning; a ſtranger to politeneſs, pity, compaſſion, or humanity.

BA'RBAROUSNESS, S. [from *barbarous* and *neſs*] a quality which implies ignorance of the polite branches of education, applied to learning

learning. An improper uſe of terms, or an inelegant ſtyle, applied to Grammar. And a cruel, ſavage, inhuman diſpoſition, applied to behaviour, or manners.

BA'RBE, S. [Fr.] in the Military Art, *to fire en barbe*, is to fire cannon over the parapet, inſtead of the embrazures.

To BARBECU'E, V. A. [Ind.] to dreſs a hog whole, by ſpliting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a gridiron, raiſed two feet above a charcoal fire.

BARBECU'E, S. [from the verb] a hog dreſſed whole, after the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBLES, S. [Fr. *barbo*, *barbello*, Ital. *barbe*, Dan.] a large, ſtrong, but coarſe, river fiſh; ſo called, from its having a *barb* or wattel under its chin.

BA'RBER, S. [*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, Ital. from *barba*, Lat. a beard] one who ſhaves.

To BA'RBER, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhave; to dreſs.

BA'RBER-CHIRU'RGEON, S. [pronounced *barber-ſurgeon*, from *barber* and *chirurgeon*] one who practiſes the lower operations of ſurgery; ſuch as bleeding and drawing of teeth, together with the trade of a barber.

BA'RBER-MONGER, S. [from *barber* and *monger*] a low phraſe to expreſs a fop, or one whoſe hair is nicely dreſſed by a barber. "*Bar-*"*ber-monger* draw." *Shakeſp.* Not in uſe.

BA'RBERRY, S. [Arab. from whence *barberes*, low Lat.] in Botany, the piperidge buſh, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet.

BA'RD, S. [*bardd*, Brit. and Run.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Iriſh, an order of men who uſed to ſing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were perſons in the higheſt eſteem among all ranks of people, and reverenced as perſons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them ſo much deference, as to be reconciled to their moſt inveterate enemies, at their inſtances. Even in the preſent times, the word implies a *poet*.

BA'RE, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. naked] uncovered; without any dreſs; naked. Figuratively, without ornament; deſtitute, or in want of neceſſaries; not joined with any thing elſe; alone; ſolitary. "Live by your *bare* words." *Shakeſp.* Very much worn; that which has loſt its nap; threadbare. Uſed with *of*, before the thing wanted; "*Bare of* money." *Locke.*

BA'RE, or BO'RE, the preter of *Bear*.

BA'REBONE, S. [from *bare* and *bone*] a very thin or lean perſon, who has ſcarce any fleſh to cover his bones. A low word.

BA'REFACED, Adj. [from *bare* and *face*] with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without diſſimulation, or diſguiſe; with great effrontery, or impudence. Generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

BAREFA'CEDLY, Adv. [from *barefaced* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a bold, daring impudence.

BAREFA'CEDNESS, S. [from *barefaced*, and *neſs*] a quality which denotes that a perſon is guilty of immodeſty without bluſhing; of crimes without ſhame; and villainy without diſſimulation or diſguiſe.

BA'REFOOT, Adj. [from *bare* and *foot*, *barfoot*, Sax.] one who is without ſhoes, or any covering to his feet.

BAREFO'OTED, Adj. [from *barefoot*] without ſhoes, or other covering to the feet.

BA'REHEADED, Adj. [from *bare* and *head*] without a hat, or any covering to the head.

BA'RELY, Adv. [from *bare* and *ly*] without cloaths, applied to dreſs; without any thing elſe, or *only*, applied as an exceptive.

BA'RENESS, S. [from *bare* and *neſs*] applied to dreſs, either total nakedneſs, or a want of ſome neceſſary part of attire; meanneſs, with reſpect to the quality of cloathing. Applied to circumſtances; indigence; poverty.

BA'R-FEE, S. [from *bar* and *fee*] a fee of 20 pence, which every perſon acquitted of felony pays the goaler.

BARFOU'LS, S. [Ind.] a ſtuff manufactured in Cantory, in Negroland, with which they make their paans or dreſs, and batter with the Europeans for bars of iron.

BA'RGAIN, S. [*bargen*, Brit. *bargagno*, Ital. *bargaigne*, Fr.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or ſell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or ſold; the conditions of ſale.

To BA'RGAIN, V. A. [from the noun] to agree to, or make terms for the ſale of any thing. Uſed with the particle *for*; "The "great duke may *bargain for* the republic." *Addiſ.*

BARGAINE'E, S. [from *bargain*] the perſon who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchaſe.

BA'RGAINER, S. [from *bargain* and *er*] one who propoſes the conditions of a bargain.

BA'RGE, S. [*bargie*, Belg. from *barga*, low Lat.] a large flat-bottomed veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods in rivers; likewiſe a ſtate or pleaſure boat, built with a room capable of containing ſeveral perſons.

BA'RK, S. [from *barck*, Dan. *borck*, Teut. *berck*, Belg. from *bergen*, to cover] in Botany, the outſide covering of a tree, which increaſes every year.

BA'RK, or BARQUE, S. [*barque*, Fr. *barca*, Ital. a boat] a ſmall veſſel with one deck only, uſed in tranſporting merchandizes either by ſea, or on rivers.

To BA'RK, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtrip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To BA'RK, V. N. [*beorcan*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BA'RED, S. [from *bark* and *bare*] ſtripped or robbed of the bark.

BA'RK-BI'NDING, S. [from *bark* and *bind*] in Gardening, a diſeaſe incident to trees, wherein the bark is ſo cloſe, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the ſap is hindered.

BA'RKER, S. [from *bark* and *er*] applied to litigious, noiſy, or clamorous perſons, it alludes to the noiſe made by a dog.

BA'RK-GA'LLING, S. [from *bark* and *gall*] is the rubbing off, or wounding the bark of trees.

BA'RKY, Adj. [from *bark*] that which conſiſts of, or has the properties of, bark.

BA'RLEY, S. [from *bere*, Sax. which ſignifies the ſame. Some go ſo far as to derive it from ברר Heb. corn] in Botany, the grain from whence beer is extracted.

BA'RLEY-BRAKE, S. [from *barley* and *brake*, from *bræcan*, Sax. to break] a kind of rural play which conſiſts in ſwiftneſs of running.

BA'RLEY-BROTH, S. [from *barley* and *broth*] a broth or pottage made from barley boiled in water.

BA'RLEY-CORN, S. [from *barley* and *corn*, Sax.] a grain of barley; uſed in long meaſure as the third part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, S. [from *barley* and *mow*] a heap of barley laid together and formed into a rick or ſtack.

BA'RM, S. [from *barm*, *beorm*, *beorma*, Sax. *barme*, *hærme*, Dan. *barme*, Belg. ferment, or *burambidan*, Perſ. to ſwell, or ferment, *burm*, Brit.] that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to ſwell it, and make it light; called by the Londoners yeaſt.

BA'RMY, Adj. [from *barm*] that which has been well fermented or worked with barm, or yeaſt. "Windy cyder, or of *barmy* beer." *Dryd.*

BA'RN, S. [of *bern*, Sax. a garner, from *bere*, Sax. barley] a place, or houſe wherein any grain, hay, &c. is ſtored.

BA'RNACLE, S. [in Farriery] an inſtrument made of iron, which is faſtened to a horſe's noſe, when he is reſtiff and not ſafe to be ſhod, when phyſic is adminiſtered, a vein is to be opened, or an inciſion made.

BARO'METER, S. [from βαρος, weight, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] in Hydroſtatics, an inſtrument to meaſure the weight or preſſure of a column of air, to diſcover the heights of mountains, &c. which conſiſts of a tube hermetically ſealed, filled with quickſilver, and immerged in a veſſel of the ſame.

BAROME'TRICAL, Adj. [from *barometer*] relating to, or tried by the barometer.

BA'RON, S. [from the *bar*, Teut. Celt. ברר Heb. man, or a ſtout man, *beorn*, Sax. a prince, *wair*, Goth. a man] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now uſed as a degree of nobility next below that of a viſcount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all by birth, peers, noblemen, and are ſummoned by the king, "to "treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, "and to give counſel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal cauſes they are judged by their peers only, are not put on oath, but deliver the truth *upon honour*; are not impanelled on a jury, nor liable to the writs *ſupplicavit*, *capias*, *eſoins*. They had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one, with ſix pearls. Beſides theſe, the two archbiſhops, and all the biſhops of England, are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers; for being not to be preſent in ſanguinary cauſes, in ſuch caſes they are judged as to fact by a jury of 12. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine cauſes between the king and his ſubjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the Exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque ports*, are members elected two for each, who have ſeats in the houſe of commons. *Baron* and femme, in Law, are huſband and wife. *Baron* and femme, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the ſame eſcutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, S. [*baronagium*, Lat.] the body of barons; the dignity, or lands which give title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, S. [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] the lady, or wife of a baron.

BA'RONET, S. [from *baron* and *et*] the loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary, being below a baron, and above a knight. It was founded by James I. in 1611; who allowed them to charge their coat with the arms of Ulſter, *i. e.* in a field argent, a hand gules. They take place according to the dates of their patents, in which the title of *ſir* is peculiarly granted them.

BA'RONY, S. [*baronia*] the lordſhip, or fee, of a baron, whether ſpiritual or temporal.

BA'ROSCOPE, S. [from βαρος, heavy, and σκοπεω, Gr. to examine, or ſearch into] an inſtrument to ſhew the alteration of the weight of the atmoſphere. See *Barometer*.

BA'RRA or BA'RRO, S. [Port.] a long meaſure uſed in Portugal, 6 of which make 10 cabidoes, containing each 4-7ths of the Paris ell.

BA'RRACAN, S. [*bouracan*, Fr.] a kind of ſtuff reſembling camblet, wove on a lomb with two treddles.

BA'RRAK, S. [*barraccan*, Span.] ſmall huts erected by the Spaniſh fiſhermen along the ſhore; likewiſe buildings raiſed to lodge ſoldiers in.

BA'RRAS, S. [Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a gum which drops by inciſion from the pine-tree, called white, or marbled incenſe.

BA'RRATOR, S. [*baratcur*, Fr. a cheat] a litigious perſon, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-ſuits.

BA'RRATRY, S. [*barratare*, Fr. miſdemeanor or fraud] in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of ſuits in diſturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houſes, land, &c. by falſe pretences.

BA'RREL, S. [*baril*, Brit. *barril*, Span. *barile*, Ital.] an oblong veſſel made of fir, oak, beech, &c. wood, of a ſpheroidal, or cylindrical form, made to contain either dry or liquid commodities, and uſed as a liquid or dry meaſure. The *barrel* contains in wine meaſure 31 gallons and a half, beer meaſure 36 gallons,

gallons, and ale measure 32. The *barrel* of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and 1000 herrings; the *barrel* of salmon 42 gallons; the *barrel* of eels the same, and that of soap must weigh 256 lb. *Barrel*, applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal, through which it is charged, and from whence the explosion is made. Generally applied to any thing of a cylindrical form. In Anatomy, a large cavity behind the tympanum, four or five lines deep, and five or six broad, with a fine membrane.

To BA'RREL, V. A. [from the noun] to put into, or inclose in a barrel.

BA'RREL-BELLIED, Adj. [from *barrel* and *belly*] with a large swelling or protuberant belly.

BA'RREN, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. *baer*, Teut. and Belg. naked] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its like. Applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new.

BA'RRENLY, Adv. [from *barren* and *ly*] in an unfruitful manner.

BA'RREN-WORT, S. [from *barren* and *wort*] in Botany, a plant, so called from its procuring sterility.

BA'RRICADE, S. [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art raised against an enemy hastily, made with vessels, carts, baskets of earth, trees or pallisades. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of a thing.

To BA'RRICADE, V. A. [from the noun] to stop up a passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, S. [*barricade*. Span. See *Barricade*] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, croſs'd at the top with battoons, and erected in passages or breaches.

To BARRICA'DO, V. A. [from the noun] to block up any passage; to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place.

BA'RRICADOR, S. [from *barricader*, Fr.] to stop up a passage, so as an enemy may be, at least, retarded in their march.

BA'RRIER, S. [*barriere*, Fr. *barriera*, Ital.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage, retrenchment, gate, &c. to stop up its entry. Figuratively, an obstruction, impediment, or hindrance; a boundary, or limit to separate one thing from another.

BA'RRISTER, S. [from *bar*] one who is qualified from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by licence from the lord high chancellor, after a proper standing, to plead the causes of clients in a court of justice. *Outer barristers*, are pleaders without the bar; *inner barristers*, are benchers, those who have been leaders, or are council for the king, and plead within the bar.

BA'RROW, S. [from *berewe*, Sax. *burella*, *borella*, Ital. from *beran*, Sax. to bear] any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow*, is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end.

BA'RROWS, S. [from *beorg*, Sax. a hill] hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle; such are Barklow *Old Barrows*, near Bumsted in Essex.

BA'RTER, S. [from the verb] in Commerce, the purchasing one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another.

To BA'RTER, V. A. [*baratter*, Fr. *barattare*, Ital.] to exchange one thing for another; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money.

BA'RTERER, S. [from *barter* and *er*] he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BA'RTERY, S. [from *barter*] the exchanging of one commodity for another. *Barter* is most used.

BA'RTON, S. [Sax.] the demesne lands of a manor; a manor house; the fields, outhouses, &c. a term in great use in the W. of England.

BARUTI'NE SILKS, S. [Pers.] in Commerce, silks which come from Persia, by way of Seyde.

BA'SE, Adj. [from *bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bast*, *basy*, Pers.] applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents; sometimes, begotten of parents who were never married. Applied to metals, not agreeable to the standard; counterfeit, or adulterated. In Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column, as a shoe is to a man. *Base*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base of a figure*, in Geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base of a triangle*, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base*, in Anatomy, is the broader or upper part of the heart to which the two auricles are affixed. *Base fee*, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base*, in Music, the large string of a musical instrument. See *Bass*, or *Basso*.

To BA'SE, V. A. [*baser*, Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debase; to adulterate. "Refined metals, which we "cannot *base*." *Bac*

BA'SENESS, S. [from *base* and *ness*] applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness, or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or produced from unlicensed embraces. Applied to sound, low, grave. See *Bass*.

BASHA'W, S. [*pascha*, or *pacha*, Turk.]

a Turkiſh governor of a province, city or diſtrict, who has two horſe-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. [from *abaſh* and *ful*] one who is ſoon put out of countenance.

BA'SHFULLY, Adv. [from *baſhful* and *ly*] in a timorous, ſheepiſh manner.

BA'SHFULNESS, S. [from *baſhful* and *neſs*] a timorouſneſs, fear, or ſhame, ariſing in a perſon's mind, from a conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething which will not bear examination, or is amiſs.

BA'SIL, S. among joiners, the ſloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do; the ſkin of a ſheep tanned. In Botany, a plant, named occymum.

To BA'SIL, V. A. [from the noun] to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickneſs, or angle.

BA'SILIC, S. [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικη, Gr.] in Architecture, a public hall, with two ranges of pillars, *alles* or wings, and galleries over them; formerly uſed for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and churches.

BASI'LIC, or BASI'LICAL, Adj. [from *baſilica*] in Anatomy, ſomething belonging or relating to the baſilical vein.

BASI'LICA, S. [from βασιλικη, Gr. royal] in Anatomy, the middle vein, riſing from the axillary branch, and running the whole length of the arm.

BASI'LICON, S. [Gr. βασιλικον,] in Pharmacy, an oinment called tetrapharmacon, from its being compoſed of four ingredients, *viz.* reſin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives. By ſome, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, reſin, and oil.

BA'SILISK, S. [βασιλισκος, royal, from βασιλευς, Gr. a king] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of ſerpent about three palms long, with white ſpots on its crown, ſaid to drive all all others away by its hiſſing, and to kill by its very look; called likewiſe a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a ſpecies of cannon or ordnance of the larger ſort. "Your greateſt cannons and "*baſiliſks*." *Bac.*

BA'SIN, S. [*baſſin*, Fr. *bacino*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel to hold water, or other liquors; an hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ſhips; a concave piece of metal made uſe of by opticians to grind their convex glaſſes in; a round ſhell, or caſe of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitory glands and the veins. *Baſins of a balance*, are the ſame as ſcales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whoſe weight is required.

BA'SIS, S. [Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is eſtabliſhed, or ſupported, ſee *Baſe*.

To BA'SK, V. A. [*bacen*, Sax. baken, *bakeren*, Belg.] to warm by expoſing to, or laying in, the heat of the ſun. Neuterly, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. [*baſgawd*, or *baſged*, Brit, *baſcauda*, Lat.] a veſſel made with twigs, ruſhes, &c. woven together. *Baſket-hilt*, applied to a ſword, is ſuch a one as reſembles a baſket by its latticcs, and ſecures the whole hand from danger. A *baſket-woman*, is one who plies at markets with a baſket, to bring home ſuch proviſions as are bought there.

BA'SS, S. [*baſſo*, Ital.] in Muſic, the loweſt of all the parts, which ſerves as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, conſiſting of the graveſt, deepeſt, and moſt ſolemn ſounds; played on the largeſt pipes, or ſtrings of a common inſtrument, or an inſtrument longer than ordinary. *Counter-baſs* is the ſecond, when there are ſeveral in the ſame concert. *Thorough-baſs*, is that which proceeds without intermiſſion from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by baſs-viols, theorbo's, &c. playing both while the voices ſing, and other inſtruments perform; and alſo filling the intervals when they ſtop.

BA'SS, S. [from *bas*, Fr.] a mat uſed in churches to kneel on, made of ruſhes, in a cylindrical form, and ſtuffed with hay; commonly called a *boſs*.

BA'SSO, S. [Ital. See *Baſs*] in Muſic, ſometimes extended to the baſs univerſally, and at other times reſtrained to that only which is ſung. *Baſſo concertanto*, is the figured or thorough baſs, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Baſſo repteno*, the baſs of the grand chorus, which is heard only, or comes in, at intervals, in order to make the compoſition have a greater effect.

BA'SSON, or BASSO'ON, S. [See *Baſs*] in Muſic, a wind inſtrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with eleven holes, ſtopped like thoſe of a flute, dividing into two parts, and uſed for the baſs in concerts with hautboys.

BA'SSO RELIEVO, S. [Ital.] in Sculpture, figures which do not ſtand out much beyond the ground, on which they are carved.

BA'SS-RELIEF, S. See *Baſſo Relievo*.

BA'SS-VI'OL, S. [from *baſs* and *viol*] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument of the ſame form as the violin, but larger, ſtruck with a bow; and has eight ſtops, divided by half ſtops and ſemitones.

BA'STARD, S. [from *baſtard*, Brit. of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.] in Law, a perſon born of parents, which have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father. In the hundred of Middleton in Kent, whoever gets a baſtard, forfeits all his goods and chattels to the king. Figuratively, any thing which degenerates from that which produces it; any thing ſpurious, not genuine, or adulterate.

To BA'STARD, V. A. [from the noun] to convict of getting a baſtard; to prove a perſon not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To BASTARDI'ZE, V. A. [from *baſtard*]

to prove a perſon not begotten in lawful marriage; to get a baſtard.

BA'STARDLY, Adv. [from *baſtard* and *ly*] like a baſtard; in a degenerate, ſpurious manner. Seldom uſed.

BA'STARDY, S. [from *baſtard*] in Law, an unlawful ſtate of birth, wherein a perſon is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore diſabled from ſucceeding to an inheritance.

To BA'STE, V. A. [*baſtonner*, Fr.] to beat with a ſtick. In Cookery, to moiſten meat while roaſting with butter, or dripping. Among Sempſtreſſes, from *baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch, to ſew two ſelveges together.

BA'STES, S. ſtuffs made of the bark of trees, which come from the Eaſt Indies.

BASTI'LE, S. a royal caſtle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, now uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, S. [*baſtanade*, Fr.] the act of beating with a ſtick or cudgel; the puniſhment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the ſoles of a perſon's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, V. A. [*baſtonner*, Fr. See the noun] to beat with a ſtick or cudgel.

BA'STION, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a large maſs of earth faced with ſods, ſeldom with brick or ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart.

BA'STON, or BATTOO'N, S. [Fr. a ſtick] in Architecture, a mould at the baſe of a column called a *tore*. In Heraldry, a kind of bend, not reaching quite acroſs the ſhield; a ſign of baſtardy, and ought not to be removed till the third generation.

BA'T, S. [*bat*, or *batt*, Sax. a ſtick] any large club; particularly one curved, and flat on one ſide towards the bottom, uſed in the game of cricket. See *Bandy*.

BA'T, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] an animal with the body of a mouſe, and wings like a bird, conſiſt of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it appears only in ſummer evenings.

BA'TABLE, Adj. [from *bat* and *able*] in Law, applied to grounds whoſe property is diſputable.

BATA'VIA, the capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, and center of their commerce in Aſia. It is ſituated on the N. E. part of the iſland of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. Here is the reſidence of their governor-general, and council of the Indies. It has a moſt excellent harbour belonging to it. The Dutch at Batavia can now fit out ſo many ſhips, that no European nation at that diſtance can cope with them; ſo powerful are they, and ſo numerous are the ſubjects and dominions dependent upon them. When they firſt came hither, which was in the year 1619, the place was only a village, in a flat country, with fenny grounds round it; but they have ſince made it a very beautiful city, built of white ſtone, having cut canals faced with ſtone, on the borders of which are evergreens planted, running all along the principal ſtreets; ſo that the water of land floods is carried off. About 17 or 18 ſmall iſlands in the offing ſo break the violence of the winds and waves, that 1000 ſail may ride ſafe there at a time, beſides ſmall craft, which go into the river, and lie cloſe in-ſhore faſtened to piles. Two large piers run out about half a mile into the ſea, between which 100 ſlaves are conſtantly employed in taking up the mud and ſoil from the town, otherwiſe it would ſoon be choaked up. Croſs the river, below the town, is a boom, which is ſhut up every night, and well-guarded. Here all veſſels pay toll. A ſea-gale riſes every morning about ten, to bring veſſels into the bat, and a land one about ten at night, to carry them out. The one comes from the N. and the other from the S.

BA'TCH, S. the quantity of bread baked at one time. Figuratively, that which reſembles ſome other thing in qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, S. See *Bachelor*.

To BA'TE, V. A. [contracted from *Abate*] to leſſen a demand, or lower the price of a commodity; to abſtain, or refrain from a thing; to except, or take away. "*Bate* but "the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay. *Dryd.*

BA'TEMENT, S. [from *abatement*] the leſſening the quantity of ſtuff; uſed by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BAT-FOU'LING, [from *bat* and *foul*] a method of catching birds in the night, practiſed by lighting ſtraw, or carrying a lantern near the buſhes, which being beat with a ſtick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpoſe.

BA'TH, S. [*bath*, Sax. from *bathian*, Sax. to waſh] a ſufficient quantity of water collected into ſome convenient place for perſons to waſh in. *Baths* are divided into hot and cold. The moſt celebrated of this kind in England are thoſe near Wells, in Somerſetſhire. They produce a perſpiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great uſe in diſorders of the head, palſy, diſeaſes of the ſkin, ſcurvy, ſtone, conſtipations of the bowels, and moſt chronical diſorders. Cold bathing operates both by its cold and conſtringing power, and its weight, which, at the depth of two feet under water, preſſes on the human frame with a weight of 2280 lb. troy. It diſſolves the blood, removes any viſcid matter adhering to the ſides of the veſſel; generates ſpirits; forces urine; and removes obſtructions in the viſcera. *Knights of the bath*, ſo called from their being uſed to bathe formely before their creation, ſeem to have been inſtituted by Richard II. extended by Henry IV. and revived by George I.

BA'TH, S. a city in Somerſetſhire. It is ſituated on a plain not very large, and ſurrounded by hills of an equal height, from which ſeveral ſprings, highly beneficial to the town, take their riſe. The waters of theſe ſprings

ſprings are an effectual remedy to ſuch bodies as peccant humours have rendered dull and heavy. The ſtrength of the humour is abated, the patient being thrown into a ſweat by their heat. The three moſt noted of theſe baths are called, the *croſs bath*, the *hot bath*, and the *king's* or *royal bath*. *Bath* has been a flouriſhing place, both for the woollen manufacture, and the great reſort of ſtrangers. Its antiquity is evident, from ſome Roman images and inſcriptions; but the letters of theſe have been ſo worn by time, that they are ſcarce legible.

BA'TH-KOL, S. [from בתקל, *Bath-kol*, Heb. the daughter of the voice] the name of a Jewiſh oracle, which often occurs in the Talmud.

BATTA'LIA, S. [from *battaglia*, Ital.] the drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION, S. [*batallion*, Fr.] a ſmall body of infantry drawn up in order of battle. A battalion ſeldom falls ſhort of 7, or exceeds 800 men. It is generally ranged in ſix ranks.

BA'TTEL, or BA'TTLE, S. [*battaile*, Fr.] an engagement between two numerous bodies of men. The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a battle. A battle ſuppoſes a number on both ſides. "When clad moſt dreadful in the *battle's* "front." *Glover's* Leonidas. The middle of an army goes univerſally by the name of the *main battle*.

BA'TTEN, S. a name given by workmen to a long, thin piece of wood, of an inconſiderable breadth, ſeldom exceeding four inches; it is generally about an inch thick. Its length is pretty conſiderable, but varies at the workman's pleaſure.

To BA'TTEN, V. A. [from *batten*, Teut. to profit] to glut, or ſatiate one's ſelf; to grow fat; to live luxuriouſly. Applied to land, to make fruitful. Neuterly, to grow fat, to indulge one's ſelf.

BA'TTER, S. [in Cookery] a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk beaten together with ſome liquor.

To BA'TTER, V. A. [*battre*, Fr.] to beat; to beat down. Moſt commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, *&c.* When applied to perſons, it ſignifies to wear out with uſe or ſervice.

BA'TTERY, S. [in Fortification] a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any perſon unjuſtly.

To BA'TTLE, V. A. [*batailler*, Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, S. [from *battle* and *array*] arrangement or order of battle; the proper diſpoſition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BA'TTLE-AX, S. [from *battle* and *ax*] a weapon made uſe of in former times; frequent mention is made of it by the hiſtorians, though none of them have left us a deſcription of it.

BA'TTLEDOOR, S. [from *battle* and *door*] an inſtrument uſed to ſtrike a ſhuttlecock; it conſiſts of a handle and broad blade.

BA'TTLEMENTS, S. [perhaps corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.] notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, *&c.* to look through, in order to annoy an enemy.

BA'TTOLOGY, S. [βατολογια, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the ſame word without any reaſon.

BATTO'N, S. [Fr. See *Baſton*] a truncheon ſtaff, borne by a marſhal as a mark of his dignity; likewiſe, any ſhort ſtick or club.

BAVA'RIA, one of the nine circles into which Germany is divided. In High Dutch it is called *Bayern*, and is part of the ancient Rhætia Vindelica and Noricum. Its Latin name *Boiaria*, is derived from the Boii, a warlike people of Gallia Celtica, and mentioned in Cæſar's Commentaries. It was firſt governed by kings, and afterwards by dukes, till Maximilian I. who had the dignity of elector conferred on him, together with the Upper Palatinate, by the emperor Ferdinand II. in the year 1623, in reward of the ſervices he performed in his war againſt the unfortunate Frederic V. ſon in-law to James I. king of Great Britain, who was choſen king of Bohemia, and in the event ſtripped of all his territories. It is bounded on the E. by Auſtria and Bohemia, on the S. by Carinthia and Tirol, on the W. by Suabia and Franconia, and terminating almoſt in a point towards Upper Saxony on the N. Its greateſt length from N. to S. according to the New General Atlas, is 190 miles, and greateſt breadth from E. to W. 115; but every way variouſly indented. The Preſent State of Germany makes Upper and Lower Bavaria 130 miles long, and 100 broad, not including the independent ſtates, reckoned alſo to belong to this circle; and theſe are the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, with the biſhoprics of Ratiſbon, Paſſau, and Freiſingen, the duchy of Newburg and landgravate of Leuchtenburg, beſides ſome imperial cities.

BAU'BLE, S. [from *baubellum*, barbarous Lat.] a play thing; and figuratively, any thing of a trifling inſignificant nature.

BAW'D, S. [*baude*, Fr.] a perſon of either ſex, who lives by procuring women for lewd purpoſes.

BAW'DILY, Adv. [from *bawdy* and *ly*] in an obſcene, unchaſte, or immodeſt manner.

BAW'DINESS, S. [from *bawdy* and *neſs*] applied to diſcourſe, ſuch as is unfit for chaſte ears. Applied to behaviour, or manner, ſuch as ſhocks the ſight of modeſty.

BAW'DRY, S. [contracted from *bawdery*] the acting like a bawd in bringing perſons together for immodeſt purpoſes. Applied to language, that which is unchaſte and obſcene.

BA'WDY, Adj. [from *bawd*] that which expreſſes obſcenity or unchaſte ideas in plain terms, and carries with it the idea of impudence.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. [from *bawdy* and *houſe*]

house] a place where ſtrumpets carry on their immodeſty, and proſtitution is practiſed.

To BA'WL, V. A. [*balo*, Lat.] to cry or ſpeak any thing with a loud voice. A low term.

BA'WSIN, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] a badger.

BA'Y S. [*badius*, Lat. *bay*, Fr. *baio*, Ital.] applied to the colour of a horſe, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a cheſnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater caſt of the yellow; the dun, ſcarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the cheſnut bay, that which reſembles the colour of a cheſnut.

BA'Y, S. [*baye*, Belg. *baie*, Ital.] in Geography, a part of the ſea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its firſt entrance, called the mouth.

BA'Y, S. Figuratively, the ſtate of one ſurrounded by enemies, which cannot be eſcaped but by making head againſt them. In Architecture, uſed to ſignify the largeneſs of a building: thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which uſed to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is uſed as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To BA'Y, V. N. [*abayer*, Fr.] to bark at; to ſurround, in the ſame manner as hounds do their prey.

BA'Y-SALT, S. [from *bay* and *ſalt*] that which is made of ſea water, exhaled by the heat of the ſun.

BA'Y-WINDOW, S. [from *bay* and *window*] a window which ſwells or projects outwards.

BA'YARD, S. [from *bay*] a horſe of a bay colour.

BA'YONET, S. [*bayonette*, Fr.] a ſhort broad dagger made lancet faſhion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a muſquet, and fixes it to it. It is of great ſervice in paſſing defiles, defends the foot againſt the horſe; and, when ammunition is ſpent, is no bad reſource.

BA'Y-YARN, S. [from *bay* and *yarn*] proper for making baize.

BA'YZE, S. See *Baize*.

BDE'LLIUM, S. [בדלום Heb. βδελλιον, Gr.] a kind of aromatic gum, which, according to Joſephus and ſir Walter Raleigh, drops from a tree reſembling an olive; now brought from the Levant, and mentioned in *Gen.* xi. 12.

To BE, V. I. [from *beon*, Sax.] As our verb *to be* is very irregular, we ſubjoin ſome of its tenſes, together with thoſe of the Saxon and Gothic, from whence they are derived, for the ſake of the curious.

	SINGULAR.		
Pr. Ind.	*I am,*	*thou art,*	*he is.*
Sax.	*Eom,*	*eart,*	*earr.*
Goth.	*im,*	*is,*	*iſt.*
Iſl.	*Eg er,*	*thu ert,*	*hann er.*
Pr. Im.	*I was,*	*thou waſt,*	*he was.*
Sax.	*I wæs,*	*wæſe,*	*was.*
Goth.	*Was,*	*waſt,* or	*warſt.*
Iſl.	*Eg var,*	*thu vaſt,*	*hann var.*
Conj. Pr.	*I be,*	*thou beeſt,*	*he be.*
Sax.	*Beo,*	*byſt,*	*byth,* or *wyth.*

PLURAL.		
We are,	*ye are,*	*they are.*
Synd,	*ſynd,*	*ſynd.*
Sigum,	*ſiguth,*	*ſind.*
Viderum,	*thid erud,*	*their erud.*
We were,	*ye were,*	*they were.*
Wæron,	*wæron,*	*wæron.*
Weſum,	*weſuth,*	*weſer,* or *werun.*
Vid. vorum,	*thid vorud,*	*their voru.*
We be,	*ye be,*	*they be.*
Beoth,	*beoth,*	*beoth.*

an auxiliary verb by which we form the paſſive; ſometimes uſed to affirm the ſtate or condition of a thing, and at others its exiſtence. To be reſerved for a perſon, future, in oppoſition to preſent. "Man never *is* but always to *be* "bleſt." *Pope.*

BE, an article uſed in compoſition, and borrowed from the Sax. ſometimes a mere expletive, and otherwiſe ſignifies *upon*, *about*; as, *to be-ſpatter*, to *be-ſprinkle*.

BE'ACH, S. that part of the ſea ſhore which is waſhed by its waves.

BEA'CHED, Adj. [from *beach*] that which is expoſed to the waves.

BEA'CHY, Adv. [from *beach*] that which abounds in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. [from *beacen*, or *beacn*, Sax. a ſignal] a ſignal, or combuſtibles raiſed on an eminence to be fired as the ſignal of an enemy's approach; ſignals and marks erected at ſea, for the ſecurity of veſſels.

BEA'CONAGE, S. [from *beacon*] a tax paid for the uſe and maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'D, S. [*bead*, Sax.] ſmall round pieces of glaſs or other ſubſtance, moving on a ſtring which runs through them, uſed by thoſe of the Romiſh church to count their ſins and prayers on: hence to *tell beads*, or be at one's *beads*, ſignified to be at prayers. Likewiſe uſed as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. Figuratively, any thing of a round or ſpherical form. "*Beads* of "ſweat." *Shakeſp.* In Architecture, a round moulding, or aſtragal carved ſo as to reſemble a necklace.

BE'ADLE, S. [from *bydel*, Sax.] a public crier, herald, or meſſenger. In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court; one whoſe office is to puniſh, or apprehend ſtrollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a pariſh. At the univerſity, one who walks before the maſters in public proceſſions. *Squire beadles*, are thoſe who attend peculiarly on the vice chancellor, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally maſters of arts.

BE'ADROLL, S. [from *bead*, Sax. a prayer, and *roll*] a liſt or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for ſouls of the dead, which are generally counted by the

members of the Romiſh church on their *beads*.

BE'ADSMAN, S. [from *bead* and *man*] one who devotes himſelf intirely to prayer; one who undertakes or profeſſes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, S. [*biggles*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, an Engliſh hound, or hunting dog, of a ſmall ſize, known by its deep ſound, and uſed in courſing hares.

BE'AK, S. [*bec*, Fr. *beck*, Belg. *becco*, Ital. *pig*, Brit.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which reſembles it. In Geography, a ſharp promontory, like the ſpout of a cup, ſo called from its reſembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKED, Adj. [from *beak*] ſharp pointed, or reſembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AL, S. [*bolla*, Ital.] a pimple, or any erruption in the ſkin, which raiſes or protuberates beyond it; a welk.

BE'AM, S. [Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree] in Building, a large piece of timber, generally the largeſt piece of wood lying acroſs the walls of a building, ſupporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a ballance, that piece of iron, *&c.* which ſupports the ſcales. In Hunting, the branches or horns of a ſtag; the pole, or that piece of wood in a coach or chariot, which runs between the horſes. Among Weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood placed lengthways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and unrol as the work advances; likewiſe the cylinder, or round piece of wood, on which the ſtuff is rolled, as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom; a ray of light darted or emitted from any luminous body. Applied to an anchor, the ſtraight part or ſhank, to which the hooks are faſtened. *Beam compaſſes* are made with ſliding ſockets, to draw circles with very long radii, and uſed in drawing wall dials.

To BE'AM, V. N. [from *beam*, Sax. a ray of light] to emit or dart rays.

BE'AMY, Adj. [from *beam*, a ray of light] that which darts rays; ſhinning; radiant. Applied to deer, having horns, from *beam*, Sax. a tree.

BE'AN, S. [*bean*, *bien*, Sax. *baun*, Iſl. *boone*, Belg. *bohne*, *bone*, Teut. *bonne*, Dan.] in Botany, a kind of pulſe. The germen becomes a long compreſſed leathery pod, containing compreſſed kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. The Windſor bean is the beſt.

BE'AN-CAPER, S. See *Fabago*.

To BEA'R, V. A. in its primary ſenſe, to ſupport, ſtand under, or carry a burden; to deliver or carry; to wear, Uſed with *name*, to go by. "*Bore* that *name*." *Dryd.* To ſupport, ſuſtain, or keep from falling; to endure; to permit, or ſuffer without reſentment; to countenance, or encourage; to produce, or bring forth. Joined with *teſtimony*, to give; "Your *teſtimony bear*." *Dryd.* Joined with *charges*, to defray, or pay: "Somewhat that "will *bear* your charges." *Dryd.* To carry away by violence. Joined with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one like a torrent, "He *bore down* all oppoſition." To *bear a head*, in Diſtillery, to ſhew itſelf to be proof by frothing when ſhook. To *bear a body*, in Painting, capable of being well ground down, and mixing with oil, ſo as not to ſhew any grits or particles. Joined to *price*, to ſell well, or at a certain value; to endure the frowns of adverſity; to ſuffer without remonſtrance, or complaint. To produce fruit, applied to vegetables. In Navigation, uſed with *in*, to ſail towards. Joined to *with*, to endure, implying ſome reluctance; "To *bear with* my abſence."

BEA'R, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a wild beaſt with long ſhaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding on fruits, honey, bees, and fleſh. The females go no longer than thirty days, when they generally produce five young ones. *Bear* in Aſtronomy, is applied to two conſtellations in the northern hemiſphere, called the *greater* and the *leſs*. In the tail of the laſt is the pole ſtar, never diſtant above two deg. from the pole.

BEA'R-BEND, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the bend weed.

BE'ARD, S. [*beard*, Sax. *baerd*, Belg. *bart*, Teut.] the hair which grows on a perſon's cheek, lips, and chin, which has given no ſmall cauſe of contention in the military, civil, and eccleſiaſtic world. The Chineſe are very fond of long ones, but nature having been very ſparing to them, they look on the Europeans as very great men on account of this advantage. Applied to vegetables, it ſignifies the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb, or forked point at the head. In Aſtronomy, the *beard of a comet*, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves.

BEA'R-GARDEN, S. [from *bear* and *garden*] a place wherein bears are kept for diverſion. Figuratively, any place where low diverſions are exhibited, and tumult and confuſion are cuſtomary.

BEA'R-GARDEN, Adj. [from the noun] uſed in familiar diſcourſe to imply a want of regularity, order, and elegance, attended with noiſe, tumult, and turbulent behaviour.

BEA'R'S-BREECH, S. in Botany, a plant ſo called from its root's being ſuppoſed to reſemble ſome part of a bear.

BEA'R'S-EAR, S. in Botany, ſo called from its leaves reſembling a bear's ear.

BEA'R'S-FOOT, S. [See *Hellebore*,] of which it is a ſpecies.

BEA'R'S-WORT, S. [from *bear wyrte*, Sax. a root or plant] in Botany, a plant, ſo called from its being hairy, like a bear's-ſkin.

To BE'ARD, V. A. [from *beard*] to take a perſon by the beard, including the idea of ſtrength, and contempt in the agent. Figuratively, to oppoſe publicly; to defy a perſon.

BE'ARDED, Adj. [from *beard*] applied to perſons, one who has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that which has long ears, like thoſe growing on the ears of corn. Applied to inſtruments, that which is forked like a fiſh-hook, not eaſily to be pulled out; gagged.

BE'ARDLESS, Adj. [from *beard* and *leſs*] without

without a beard. Figuratively, young, or not arrived to the ſtate of manhood.

BE'ARER, S. [from *bear* and *er*,] one who carries, or conveys a thing from one to another. One who ſupports, or ſuſtains, applied to dignity. That which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables.

BEA'R-HERD, S. [from *bear* and *herd*,] one who keeps, tends, or looks after bears.

BEA'RING, S. [from *bear*] the act of ſupporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In Geography and Navigation, the ſituation of one place to another, with regard to the points of the compaſs. In Architecture, the ſpace between the two fixed extremes, if it has no other ſupport; or that between one extreme and a poſt, *&c.* trimmed up to ſhorten its bearing.

BEA'R-WARD, S. [from *bear* and *ward*] one who keeps a bear.

BE'AST, S. [*beſte*, Fr. from *beſtia*, Lat.] an animal not endued with reaſon, generally four-footed, and having no other covering or dreſs, but that which nature has furniſhed him with. Figuratively, a perſon who acts inconſiſtent with the character of a rational creature.

BE'ASTLINESS, S. [from *beaſtly* and *neſs*] that which is unworthy of a man; indecent, naſty, and highly diſguſtful.

BE'ASTLY, Adv. [from *beaſt* and *ly*] that which reſembles a beaſt, either in its form, or other of its peculiar qualities.

To BE'AT, V. A. [*betan* and *beatan*, Sax. *bete*, Ruſſ. *battre*, Fr. the pret. *beat*, and part. paſſ. *beaten*] to ſtrike a perſon; to pound, or reduce to powder; to forge; to ſubdue, overcome, or vanquiſh; to mix together by violent ſtirring. Uſed with the particle *down*, to leſſen the price; uſed with *brains*, or *head*, to apply one's thoughts to a difficult ſubject. "To *beat* "his *brains* about things impoſſible." *Hayw.* "Waſte his time, and *beat* his *head about* the "Latin Grammar." *Locke.* Neuterly, to move, or throb, applied to the pulſe, or the heart. To *beat up for ſoldiers*, to go about with a drum, in order to raiſe recruits. The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out.

BE'AT, Part. paſſ. [from *beat*] violently attacked; ſtruck.

BE'AT, S. [from the verb] a ſtroke; the ſound made by a drum, when ſtruck by the ſticks; the ſtroke or throb of the pulſe, or the heart.

BE'ATEN, Part. paſſ. [from *beat*] conquered, or vanquiſhed by an enemy; often trod, ſo as to hinder the graſs from growing, applied to a path. Figuratively, commonly received, or univerſally followed, applied to opinions.

BE'ATER, S. [from *beat* and *er*,] an inſtrument by which blows or ſtrokes are given; a peſtle. "Beat at your mortar with a *beater*." *Moxon.*

BEATI'FIC, or BEATI'FICAL, Adj. [*beatificus*, from *beatus*, Lat. happy] that which can render a perſon compleatly happy. Uſed by divines, of the bliſs of heaven.

BEATI'FICALLY, Adv. [from *beatifical* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to make a perſon perfectly happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, S. [from *beatific*] in the Romiſh church, an acknowledgment, that a perſon is in heaven, and may be eſteemed as bleſſed; but not allowed the honours of ſaints, conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY, V. A. [from *beatus*, Lat. and *fio*, to make] to make perfectly happy; to bleſs with a place in the heavenly manſions.

BE'ATING, S. [from *beat*] puniſhment inflicted by blows.

BEA'TITUDE, S. [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a ſtate of perfect happineſs, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of the deceaſed ſaints and angels in heaven.

BE'ATS, S. in Clock or Watch-work, the ſtrokes made by the ſangs or pallat of the ſpindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU', S. [Fr. pronounced *bo*, and has the French plural *beaux*] an effeminate perſon of the male ſex, who is paſſionately fond of dreſs.

BEA'VER, S. [*beevre*, Fr. *bebor*, Sclav. *babar*, Perſ. *bebor*, Luſ. *befor*, *befer*, Sax. *beffder*, Dan. *bever*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal which lives ſometimes by land, and ſometimes by water, about 4 feet long, and weighs from 40 to 60lb. Its head reſembles a mountain rat's, its ſnout is long, and its jaws furniſhed with 20 large and ſharp teeth, two of which are incifive, and 8 molar; its eyes are very ſmall; its ears ſhort, and round; its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is of a very fine down, about an inch long, and is uſed for hats. Its tail reſembles that of a fiſh more than any land animal, ſerves it inſtead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in ſwimming. Figuratively, *beaver* is uſed for a hat made entirely of *beaver*'s hair. Likewiſe that part of the helmet which covers the face, from the Fr. *baviere*.

BE'AVERED, Adj. [from *beaver*] covered with a beaver hat; wearing a beaver.

BEAU'ISH, S. [pronounced *bo-iſh*, from *beau* and *iſh*] reſembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS, Adj. [from *beauty*] that which is formed with ſo much elegance and ſymmetry, as to raiſe an agreeable ſenſation in the mind.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, Adv. [from *beauteous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to raiſe an idea of regular features, fineneſs of ſhape, and elegance of complexion.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS, S. [from *beauteous* and *neſs*] that which conſtitutes a thing, ſuch as to excite an idea of beauty in the mind of a contemplator, or ſpectator.

BEA'UTIFUL, S. [from *beauty* and *ful*] that which has all that ſymmetry of parts neceſſary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to perſons and things.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, S. [from *beautiful* and *neſs*] that quality which enables a thing or perſon to excite an agreeable ſenſation in the mind of a ſpectator or auditor, ariſing from the

ſymmetry of its parts, the elegance of its compoſition, the ſweetneſs of its modulations, applied to muſic; and the eaſe of its contours, applied to perſons and painting.

To BEA'UTIFY, V. A. [from *beauty* and *fio*, Lat. to make] that which recommends any thing to the love or approbation of a perſon, by heightening or increaſing its charms.

BEA'UTY, S. [*beauté*, Fr.] a certain compoſition of colour and figure, which raiſes delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to Muſic, Morals, Painting, Architecture, Statuary, and Literary compoſitions, implying an idea of excellence in the object, capable of raiſing delight in the mind. A perſon bleſt with all that ſymmetry of features, &c. that raiſe delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies.

BEAU'TY-SPOT, S. [from *beauty* and *ſpot*] ſomething artfully made uſe of to heighten the charms of a perſon; a patch.

BECA'FICO, S. [*becafigo*, Span.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird, like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

To BECA'LM, V. A. [from *be* Sax. prefix, and *calm*] to reduce a ſtorm or tempeſtuous commotion of the elements to reſt and quietneſs. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent paſſions that diſturb the mind.

BECAU'SE, Conj. [from *be*, Sax. prefix, and *cauſe*] uſed to imply a reaſon, or cauſe of an aſſertion or truth which comes before it.

To BECHA'NCE, V. N. [from *be* and *chance*] to happen to a perſon. Uſed ſometimes with the particle *to*; but now almoſt obſolete.

BE'CHICS, S. [Βηχικα, of Βηξ, Gr. a cough] in Pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

To BE'CK, V. A. [*beacn*, Sax. to give a ſignal, *bec*, Fr. the head] to invite a perſon, or to call him to one by a ſignal, uſually a nod.

BE'CK, S. [from the verb] external ſigns, generally ſuch as are made with the head.

To BE'CKEN, V. A. [*bacn*, a ſignal] to make ſigns to a perſon to approach, or come to one. Uſed with the particle *to*.

To BE'COME, V. A. [pret. *I became*, comp. pret. *I have became*; thus *cwiman*, Goth. to come, makes *cwam*, in the pret. from whence this word ſeems derived, with *be*, the Sax. prefix, a mere expletive in compoſition] to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one ſtate to another. Uſed with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of. "*What* will *become of* me?" *Dryd.* This phraſe is generally uſed with the interrogative particle *what*.

To BE'COME, V. A. [from *be* and *cwiman*, Sax. to pleaſe, *bequem*, Teut. fit or proper] applied to perſons, to appear worthy of; to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to ſuit; to be proper for; to agree, or be ſo adapted to the circumſtances of a perſon as to be graceful.

BECO'MING, Part. [from *become*] that which acquires a grace from its ſuitableneſs or proſperity.

BECO'MINGLY, Adv. [from *becoming* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to ſuit the circumſtances, rank, and character of a perſon.

BECO'MINGNESS, S. [from *becoming* and *neſs*] that quality which ariſes from a graceful propriety.

BE'D, S. [*bed*, Iſl. *bedd*, Sax. *bedde*, Belg. *bett*, Teut.] a place deſigned for a perſon to ſleep, or lay on, made of a ſacking covering, ſtuffed with feathers, ſtocks, &c. Figuratively, lodging; marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung, &c. for raiſing plants, and other vegetables; the channel of any river. In Natural Hiſtory, a range or layer of earth, or mineral ſubſtance; a ſtratum. To be *brought to bed of a ſon*, to be delivered of, &c. *To make a bed*, to ſhake it, lay the cloaths ſmooth, and make it fit to be laid on. *Bed* in Gunnery, a ſolid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech, and half the trunnions.

To BE'D, V. A. [from the noun, *bedden*, Teut.] to place in a bed; to go to bed.

To BEDA'BBLE, S. [from *be* and *dabble*] to wet, ſo as to occaſion inconvenience, and uneaſineſs.

To BEDA'GGLE, [from *be* and *daggle*] to daub, dirt, or plaſh the bottom of a garment, by walking careleſsly in wet weather, and not holding it up.

To BEDA'SH, V. A. [from *be* and *daſh*] to wet a perſon with water by beating it with a ſtick, or caſting a ſtone in it for that purpoſe.

To BEDA'WB, V. A. [from *be* and *dawb*] to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough and ignorant manner.

To BEDA'ZZLE, V. A. [from *be* and *dazzle*] to overpower the ſight by too much brightneſs or luſtre.

BE'D-CHAMBER, S. [from *bed* and *chamber*] a room furniſhed with a bed, and ſet apart for ſleeping in. *Lords of the bed-chamber* are 10, of the firſt rank, who attend, in their turns, one week in the king's *bed-chamber*, lying on a pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The firſt of them is called the *groom of the ſtole*.

BED-CLO'ATHS, S. [from *bed* and *cloaths*] the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are ſpread over a bed.

To BEDE'CK, V. A. [from *be* and *deck*] to embelliſh; to adorn; to grace.

BE'DEL. See *Beadle*.

To BE'DEW, V. A. [from *be* and *dew*] to moiſten, by ſprinkling; in alluſion to the manner in which the dew moiſtens the earth and vegetables.

BED-FE'LLOW, S. [from *bed* and *fellow*] one who lies in the ſame bed with another.

BEDFORDSHIRE, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by Hertfordſhire; on the N. and N. E. by the ſhires of Huntington and Cambridge; on the N. W. by Northamptonſhire, and on the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is twenty-two miles long, not quite fifteen broad. It contains 323 ſquare miles, nine hundreds, ten market-towns, and

and 124 parishes, all in the diocese of Lincoln. The air of this county is mild and salubrious; the soil is a deep clay, and abounds in corn and pasture in the northern parts, but sandy in the middle, especially from Woburn to Potton, with a ridge of hills, covered with woods. Its rivers are the Ouse and the Ivell. After the former is entered the county, between Bradfield and Turvey from Bucks, its course is so winding, that before it comes to St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, but eight miles distant, it runs upwards of thirty miles. It divides the county into two unequal parts; the northern, which is the smallest, is most woody; but the southern has wide fields, yielding plenty of white and strong barley, which, made into malt, is sent to London or Hertfordshire, besides vast quantities of wheat. In this county are very few manufactures, except those of straw hats, and bone-lace. Its forests and parks are well stock'd with deer, and other game. Its fat pastures abounding with cattle, produce great quantities of butter and cheese. Here is fullers earth, with wood for dying, and plenty of poultry. It only sends four members to parliament, two of which are for Bedford town, which gives its name to the county, which has no city in it, nor the six circumjacent ones.

To BEDI'GHT, V. A. [from *be* and *dight*] to set off with dress, or other external ornaments.

To BEDI'M, V. A. [from *be* and *dim*] to darken, to obscure by greater brightness.

BE'DING, S. [*bedinge*, Sax.] the bed, blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are on a bed-stead.

BED'LAM, S. [formerly spelt *Bethlehem*, a religious house near Moor-gate, in London, converted into an hospital for mad-people, בת־לחם, Beth-lechem, Heb. *beth*, the house, and *lechem*, bread; its modern name may be derived from *batler*, Teut. a beggar, and *ham*, a dwelling] a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people; a person who has lost his senses; a madman.

BED'LAM, Adj. [from the noun] belonging to a mad-house.

BEDLAMI'TE, S. [from *Bedlam*] an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BED'MAKER, S. [from *bed* and *maker*] a person who makes beds.

BED'MATE, S. [from *bed* and *mate*] one who lies with another.

BED'-POST, S. [from *bed* and *post*] the post at the head or foot of a bed, which supports the tester, or canopy.

BED'-PRESSER, S. [from *bed* and *presser*] a person fond of laying in bed; a heavy, lazy fellow.

To BEDRA'GGLE, V. A. [from *be* and *draggle*] to dirt, or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it carelessly drag in the dirt in bad weather.

To BEDRE'NCH, V. A. [from *be* and *drench*] to soak with an abundance of some fluid.

BED-RI'D, Adj. [from *bed* and *rid*] confined to one's bed by age.

BED-RI'DDEN, Adj. [from *bed* and *ridden*] one who, being worn out by age or sickness, is unable to quit his bed.

BEDU'NG, V. A. [from *be* and *dung*] to cover with dung, or ordure.

BE'E, S. [*beo*, Sax. *bi*, Dan. *been*, Belg. *baedd*, Brit.] in Natural History, a small insect, whose industry is become proverbial.

BE'ECH, S. [*bece*, Sax.] a tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French. Also the sea-shore.

BEE'CHEN, Adj. [*bucena*, Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BE'ER, S. [*bere*, Sax. *bier*, Germ. barley, *ber*, Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation.

BE'EF, S. [*bœuf*, Fr.] the flesh of black cattle, dressed up for the markets.

BE'EF, Adj. [from the substantive] consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

BE'EF EATER, S. [from *beef* and *to eat*] a yeoman of the guards.

BE'SOM, S. [*besm*, *besma*, Sax. *besm*, Teut. and Belg.] a household instrument, more generally called a *broom*, used by women to sweep the dust off the ground.

BE'ET, S. [from *beta*, Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are seven species. It is boiled like parsnips, and often makes one of the ingredients of a soop.

BEE'TLE, S. [*bytel*, Sax.] an insect that flies about in summer-evenings, having four wings, the two outward being only sheaths for the other: they are black, and abound in damp places, such as vaults under ground; a great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. a wooden mallet, made use of in beating hemp.

To BEE'TLE, V. N. [from the noun] to jet out; to hang over.

BEE'TLE-HE DED, Adj. [from *beetle* and *head*] stupid; wrong-headed.

BEE'TLE-STOCK, S. [of *beetle* and *stock*] the handle of a beetle.

To BEFA'LL, V. N. [from *be* and *fall*] to happen. This word is most commonly taken in a bad sense.

To BEF'IT, V. A. [of *be* and *fit*] to suit; to tally with.

To BEFO'OL, V. A. [of *be* and *fool*] to delude; likewise to deride, and treat a person as a fool.

BEFO'RE, Prep. [*biforan*, Sax.] in the front, or fore-part, applied to space.

BEFO'RE, Adv. earlier in time.

To BEFO'UL, V. A. [of *be* and *foul*] to daub, smear, or dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND, V. A. [of *be* and *friend*] to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

To BEFRI'NGE, V. A. [of *be* and *fringe*] to adorn with fringes.

To BE'G, V. N. [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

To BEGE'T, V. A. [preter *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*, or *begot*; *bigitan*, *bigatyn*, *begettan*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth.

BEGE'T-

intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

To BEGE'T, V. A. [preter *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*, or *begot*; *bigitan*, *bigatyn*, *begettan*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth.

BEGE'TTER, S. [from *beget* and *er*,] he that generates, or gets a child.

BE'GGAR, S. [See To *Beg*] one that lives upon charity.

To BE'GGAR, V. A. [from the noun] to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BEG'GARLINESS, S. [from *beggarly* and *ness*] a quality which would permit a person to submit to any meanness, for the sake of a subsistence.

BE'GGARLY, Adj. indigent.

BE'GGARLY, Adv. [from *beggar* and *ly*] in a poor, abject manner.

BE'GGARY, S. extreme poverty.

To BEGI'N, V. A. to enter upon a thing.

BEGI'NNER, S. [from the verb] he that gives the first cause or original to a thing.

BEGI'RT, Part. tied, or bound round.

To BEGUI'LE, V. A. [*begalian*, Sax. to inchant, or seduce] to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEGU'N, Part. pass. of *begin*.

BEHA'LF, S. [from *be* and *half*] interest; side; party; to speak on a person's *behalf*; to speak in his favour.

To BEHA'VE, V. A. [*bihaawan*, Lus.] to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, S. [from *behave*] a man's conduct, or deportment.

To BEHE'AD, V. A. to cut off a person's head. In Europe this is the punishment of the great and nobly born. In China it is the punishment of the lower sort of people, whilst their superiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHE'LD, Part. pass. from *behold*, which seems to be a kind of transposition from the Saxon, wherein the preter is *beold*, and the present *healdan*.

BE'HEN, or BE'N, S. in Pharmacy, the valerian root; and a fruit like the tamarisk, from whence the perfumers extract an oil.

BEHE'ST, S. [from *be* and *best* of *hæse*, Sax. a command, *heissen*, Teut. to command] the positive commands of a superior to an inferior.

BEHI'ND, Prep. [of *be* and *hindan*, Sax. *bindana* and *hindar*, Goth. *binden* and *hinder*, Belg. and Teut.] at a person's back; backwards. "The Benjamites looked *behind* them." *Judges*, xx. 40. Following; remaining after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before, used with the verb *leave*; "It "*leaves* our sense *behind*." *Dryd.* Used comparitively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Used adverbially, it implies something not yet discovered, or perceived by the mind. "We cannot be sure that there is no "evidence *behind*, and yet unseen." *Locke*.

BEHI'ND-HAND, Adv. [from *behind* and *hand*] applied to persons who live beyond their income, and are in debt. Used as an adjective in this sense by Shakespear, "My *behind-hand* "slackness."

To BEHO'LD, V. A. [*behealdan*, Sax.] to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. "*Behold* a prince, "whose father thou hast slain." *Young*.

BEHO'LD, an interjection of the same force with *lo*.

"*Behold* how small that portion of the
"ball,
"Where faint at best the beams of science
"fall." *Pope*.

BEHO'LDEN, Part. [from *behold*] indebted to; lying under an obligation to a person.

BEHO'LDER, S. [from *behold*] one who casts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, S. obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

BEHO'OF, S. [from *behove*, *behift*, Sax. gain] an obligation which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage which may accrue from any thing. "In my *behoof*." *Shakesp.*

To BEHO'OVE, V. N. [from *behofath*, Sax.] to be incumbent on a person as a duty; or to be fit and suitable in point of convenience.

To BEHO'WL, V. A. [of *be* and *howl*] to howl at; likewise to howl over, or lament loudly.

BE'ING, [the particip. of the verb *to be*] "As *being* the contrary." *Milt.*

BE'ING, S. an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing: thus we say, the Supreme *Being*; a Finite *Being*, &c.

BE'ING, Conj. [from *be*] since.

To BELA'BOUR, V. A. [of *be* and *labour*] to beat a person severely; a low and vulgar expression.

To BELA'CE, V. A. in Navigation, to to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

BELA'TED, Adj. [from *be* and *late*] benighted; used to express something which ought to have been done, but was omitted at a period past.

To BELA'Y, V. N. [from *be* and *lay*] to lie in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To BELAY, V. A. [from *beleygen*, Belg.] in Navigation, to fasten.

To BE'LCH, V. A. [*bealcan*, *balettar*, Sax.] to break wind upwards.

BE'LCH, S. [from the verb] the act of breaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, [from *belle dame* Fr.] a name given in derision to an old woman.

To BELEA'GUER, V. A. [*belleggren*, Belg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

BELE'DEN, S. [Fr.] in Commerce, a kind of spun cotton, of a very indifferent quality.

BELEMNI'TES, [from βελος, Gr. because of its resemblance to an arrow] in Natural History, arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish, and sometimes a gold colour.

BELIE'F, S. the assent of the mind to, or the admitting or receiving any proposition for true,

true, on arguments used to persuade us to receive it as such, without certain knowledge that it is so; the articles assented to by a person; the heads of a person's religion; the things believed.

To BELIE'VE, V. A. [*gleafan*, Sax. from *ge* and *lyfan*, Sax. to yield to an argument, or grant the truth of a thing] to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to assent to a proposition merely on the credit or authority of the proposer; to put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one. In common discourse, to give but little credit, or a slight assent to a thing. "Though they are, I "*believe*, as high." *Addis.*

BELIE'VER, S. [from *believe* and *er*,] one who gives assent, or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments produced in its favour.

BELI'KE, Adv. [from *be* and *like*] perhaps; probably. "Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking "that I was remiss." *Shakesp.*

BE'LL, S. [*bell*, Sax.] a popular machine, or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter or copper, in the proportion of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb. of tin, to 100 cwt. of copper; hung in steeples of churches and in houses. The parts of a bell may be divided into the barrel or body; the clapper, which occasions it to sound by striking it, and the ear, or cannon, by which it is hung. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord; for the stroke of the clapper changing its circumference from a round to a spherical form, which by elasticity endeavouring to recover its former shape, undergoes alternate changes of figure, and by that means gives a tremulous motion to the air, in which sound consists. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit Christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed. *To bear the bell*, is to suppress others, or to be the first in merit. *To shake the bells*; to be in motion. "If Warwick *shakes his* "*bells*." *Shakesp.*

To BE'LL, V. N. [from the noun] in Botany, to grow in the shape of bells. "Hops, "in the beginning of August, *bell*." *Mortim.*

BE'LLE, S. [from *belle*, the feminine of *beau*, Fr. fine] a person who dresses with elegance, behaves with gentility, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BE'LLES LETTERS, S. those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind. Languages, classical Learning, both Greek and Latin, Geography, Rhetoric, Chronology, and History may be accounted the chief parts of learning contained under this term.

BELL-FA'SHIONED, Adj. that which resembles a bell in its shape.

BE'LL-FLOWER, S. [from *bell* and *flower*,] a plant, by Botanists called *campanula*.

BE'LL-FOUNDER, S. a person who casts bells.

BE'LLFRY, S. that part of the steeple of a church in which bells are rung; probably a corruption of the French word *beffroy* a steeple, or tower of a church.

BEL'LIGERENT, Part. [from *bellum*, Lat. war, and *gerens*, Lat. waging] a modern term, that which is at war; that which is engaged in war. "The *belligerent* powers."

BELLI'GEROUS, Adj. [See *Belligerent*] engaged in, or waging war.

BEL'LING, Part. [a corruption of *bellowing*, or *bellan*, Sax.] applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting time.

BE'LL-MAN, S. [from *bell* and *man*] a superior kind of watchman, with a bell which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eves of a festival. In country towns, applied to the crier, who bears a bell which he rings, to give notice to the neighbourhood, before he makes his proclamation.

BE'LL-METAL, S. [from *bell* and *metal*] the metal out of which bells are made.

BELLO'NA, S. in Mythology, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war. When war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; the priestesses, in their devotions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

To BE'LLOW, V. A. [*bellan*, Sax. *bala*, Lat.] to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures; but in the last sense it includes the idea of contempt.

BE'LLOWS, S. [*belg*, Sax.] an instrument, into which air is alternately drawn, and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a metal tube called its nozzle. Their use in increasing the power of fire is well known; but if we consider that a common smith's bellows expels 495 cubic inches, and a column of air 6873 feet in length, in a second of time; we need not be at a loss to assign the reason for the effect of this instrument.

BE'LLUINE, Adj. [*belluinus*, Lat. from *bellua*, Lat. a beast] that which belongs to a beast. "The animal and *belluine* life would "be the best." *Atterb.* Modern authors seldom use this term.

BE'LLY, S. [*bellig*, Sax. *balg*, *balch*, Belg. *bola*, Brit.] that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts; used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating. "Whose God is their *belly*." *Phil.* iii. 19. The protuberant part, or that which swells out in any vessel. "The *belly* of a bottle." The middle of any hollow place. "Out of the "*belly* of hell cried I." *Jon.* ii. 2.

To BE'LLY, V. N. [from the noun] to swell; to protuberate, applied to a thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BE'LLY-ACHE, [from *belly* and *ache*, of *æce*,

ax. ὀ pain] a pain in the belly, ariſing from wind or other flatulencies; the cholic.

BELLY-BOU'ND, Adj. [from *belly* and *bound*] affected with coſtiveneſs.

BE'LLY-FRETTING, Adj. [from *belly* and *fret*] in Farriery, the wearing off the ſkin, or galling a horſe's belly by the rubbing of the girt; alſo a great pain in a horſe's belly, occaſioned by worms.

BE'LLYFULL, S. [from *belly* and *full*] a ſufficiency of food, or as much as takes away the ſenſation of hunger, and ſatisfies the appetite.

BE'LLY-PINCHED, Adj. [from *belly* and *pinch*] denied, or in want of ſufficient food; hungry. "The *belly-pinched* wolf." *Shakeſp.*

BE'LLY-ROLL, S. [from *belly* and *roll*] in Huſbandry, a roller, or cylinder, made uſe of to roll ground after it is plowed "Roll it with "a *belly-roll* that goes between the ridges." *Mortim.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER, S. [from *belly* and *timber*] food, or that which ſuffices hunger, and ſupports the human fabric, in the ſame manner as props or timber does a building. "Founded "in your *belly-timber*." *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM, S. [from *belly* and *worm*] a worm which breeds in the belly or entrails.

To BE'LOCK, V. A. [from *be* and *lock*] to lock one thing into another; to join or faſten one thing into another, in ſuch a manner as it cannot be eaſily ſeparated. "This hand—was "faſt *belocked* in thine." *Shakeſp.* Seldom uſed.

BELO'MANCY, S. [from βελος, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] the art of foretelling future events by arrows, practiſed by the Scythians, Alans, Germans, Africans, and Turks.

To BELO'NG, V. N. [*belangen, onlangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a perſon. "A "field *belonging* to Boaz." *Ruth* ii. 3. To have relation to, applied to the heads of a diſcourſe. To be dependent on as a ſubject, or domeſtic. "To whom *belongeſt* thou?" 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13. To be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object.

BELO'VED, Part. [from *belove*, which is hardly ever uſed. Though nothing can be more frequent than the uſe of the participle; thus we ſay, you are *beloved* by me, but never *I belove* you] careſſed with the greateſt warmth of kind affection, as an object worthy to be *beloved*. "This is my *beloved* ſon." *Matt.* iii. 17.

BELO'W, Prep. [from *be*, and *low*, of *lo*, or *lab*, Belg.] applied to a place, not ſo high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming on account of its meanneſs; unfit or degrading on account of its baſeneſs or viciouſneſs. "'Tis much *below* me." *Dryd.* Uſed adverbially, in a low ſituation, or nearer to the earth. On earth, when oppoſed to *above*, ſignifying heaven; the regions of woe; hell. "Proſperous traitors, gnaſh their teeth *below*." *Tickell.*

BELSWA'GGER, S. [from *bel*, Fr. fine, and *ſwagger*, of *ſweiger*, Dan. one who ſtruts with pride] one who makes a noiſe, and puts on an air of importance. "A charitable *bel*. "*ſwagger*." *Dryd.*

BE'LT, S. [*belt*, or *belte*, Sax. and Dan, *baltheus*, Lat.] a girdle faſtened round a perſon's middle; when a ſword is hung to it, it is called a *ſword-belt*. In Farming, a diſtemper in ſheep. In Aſtronomy, two bright marks like girdles ſurrounding the body of the planet Jupiter.

BE'LWETHER, S. [from *bell* and *wether*] a ſheep, which keeps the reſt of the flock together, and draws them after him by the ſound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To BE'LY, V. A. [a compound of *be* and *ly*] to invent a falſhood; to feign; to calumniate; and to miſrepreſent. "A dragon's "form *bely'd* the god." *Harte.*

To BEMI'RE, V. A. [from *be* and *mire*] to daub, or cover with dirt.

BEMI'RED, Part. [from *bemire*] covered with dirt. Figuratively, ſtuck or ſinking in a dirty or boggy place.

To BEMO'AN, V. A. [from *be* and *moan*, *bæmoenan*, Sax.] to expreſs ſorrow for any diſaſter or calamity.

BEMO'ANER, S. [from *bemoan* and *er*] one who pities, laments, or is affected with ſorrow, on account of the diſaſters of another.

To BEMO'IL, V. A. [from *be* and *moil*, of *moüiller*, Fr.] to bedaub; to fall, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt. "How ſhe was "*bemoiled*." *Shakeſp.*

To BEMO'NSTER, V. A. [from *be* and *monſter*] to ſpoil the proportions of a thing; to make a thing hideous, horrible, unſightly, or monſtrous.

BEMU'SED, Adj. [from *be* and *muſe*] given to rhiming or poetry. A term of ridicule. "A perſon much *bemuſed* in beer." *Pope.*

BE'N, S. an abbreviation uſed in common diſcourſe for *Benjamin*.

BE'NCH, S. [from *benc*, *bænee*, Sax. *benc*, Dan. *banck*, Belg and Teut. *banc*, Fr. *panco*, *banco*, Ital.] a ſeat made of a long board, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool*, by its length. Uſed for the priſon or liberties of the *King's Bench*, which ſee. The ſeat whereon judges ſit. Figuratively, the perſons ſitting in the trial of cauſes.

To BE'NCH, V. A. [from the noun] to furniſh with, erect, or make benches in any place. "It was *benched* with turf." *Dryd.* To place, ſeat, or prefer a perſon to a ſeat, or bench. "Whom I from meaner form have "*bench'd*." *Shakeſp.*

BE'NCHERS, S. [from *bench*] in Law, the ſenior barriſters of an inn of court, intruſted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually choſen a ſteward.

To BE'ND, V. A. [pret. and part. pret. *bended* or *bent*, like the Iſl. *bende*, preter *bendte*, *bendan*, Sax. *bandar*, Fr.] applied to ſhooting with a bow, to ſtretch; to force from a ſtraight line to a curve, or crooked one; the point or object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the conſideration of an

any ſubject; to be diſpoſed to; to make ſubmiſſive. To bring to terms, applied to a proud adverſary in war. "War and famine will *bend* "our enemies." To *bend the brow*, a motion of the eye-brow, wherein it is drawn from its natural ſhape, generally done when a perſon is in a deep ſtudy. In Navigation, to faſten: "*Bend* the cable;" *i. e.* faſten it to the ring of the anchor; to hang, or jut over; to be ſtrongly inclined to, or reſolved on; to bow the body, or the knee, in token of ſubmiſſion, or reſpect. "Shall come *bending* unto thee." *Iſaiah*, ix. 14.

BE'ND, S. [from the verb] the part of a line, *&c.* which is not ſtraight, and forms an angle. In Heraldry, an ordinary or bearing, formed by two lines drawn a-croſs a ſhield, from the upper part on the right, to the lower on the left. This is called likewiſe the *bend dexter*; the *bend ſiniſter* is formed by drawing the lines from the left ſide of the ſhield to the right.

BE'NDABLE, Adj. [from *bend* and *able*] that which may be forced from a ſtraight to a crooked line; that which may be bent.

BE'NDER, S. [from *bend* and *er*] one who bends any thing; an inſtrument by which any thing may be forced from a ſtraight to a crooked line.

BE'NDLETS, S. [from *bend* and *let*, a diminutive article, *bandelet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, marks or diſtinctions in a ſhield, of the ſame length, and but half of the breadth, of a bend.

BE'NDWITH, S. [from *bend* and *with*, from *withy*, of *withig*, Sax.] in Botany, an herb, ſo called from its form.

BE'NDY, Adj. [*bandé*, Fr.] in Blazonry, the dividing an eſcutcheon into an equal number of partitions.

BENE'APED, Adj. [from *be* and *neap*, from *neaſte*, Sax. want, or *neaſtig*, Sax. deficient] a ſea term, implying, that a ſhip has not depth of water enough to ſet her a-float, bring her over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, Prep. [*benepth*, *beneothan*, Sax. *beneden*, Belg.] applied to ſituation, not ſo high as, or under, ſomething elſe. Joined with *ſink*, it implies the preſſure of ſomething heavy on a perſon. "Our country *ſinks beneath* the yoke." *Shakeſ.* Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. "Far more ſpecies of creatures above us, "than are *beneath*." *Locke.* Applied to actions, not becoming; unworthy of a perſon. "*Beneath* his high ſtation." *Atterb.*

BENEDI'CTINES, S. [from *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, whoſe rules they profeſs to follow] in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, an order of monks, who wear a looſe black gown, with large wide ſleeves, and a capuche on their heads, ending in a point behind; and were in England named Black Friars.

BENEDI'CTION, S. [from *benedictio*, Lat.] a devout prayer or ejaculation to the Deity to bleſs a perſon; generally applied to the pious wiſhes of a parent for the happineſs of a child, or the bleſſing of a biſhop; happineſs acquired by, or owing to a bleſſing; a grateful acknowledgment of bleſſings received. "Could he leſs "expect—than glory and *benediction*; that is, "thanks?" *Par. Reg.*

BENEFA'CTION, S. [of *benefactum*, ſupine of *benefacio*, Lat.] a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts for the relief of perſons in diſtreſs.

BENEFA'CTOR, S. [See *Benefaction*] the perſon who confers a benefit, or does an action of kindneſs to a perſon in want.

BENEFA'CTRESS, S. [from *benefactor*] a woman or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by ſome charitable gift.

BE'NEFICE, S. [*beneficium*, Lat.] a word borrowed from the Romans, who uſed to diſtribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their ſoldiers; they were called *beneficiarii*, and the lands themſelves *beneficia*, which were at firſt given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice* in the church, ſignifies either a church endowed with a reward or ſalary for the performance of divine ſervice, or the ſalary itſelf, given on that account. A *ſimple benefice*, is that wherein a perſon is obliged only to read prayers, as in canonries, chaplainſhips, *&c.* A *ſacerdotal benefice*, that wherein he is charged with the cure of ſouls. A *benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a perſon on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BE'NEFICED, Adj. [from *benefice*] poſſeſſed of a church-living.

BENE'FICENCE, S. [from *beneficencia*, Lat.] a diſintereſted inclination to do a good action, or to promote the welfare of another; diſtinguiſhed from *charity*, as indigence and diſtreſs is the object of that; but perſons of all ranks and conditions may be the objects of this.

BENE'FICENT, Part. [*benefaciens*, Lat.] performing acts of kindneſs, and aſſiſtance, without any views of intereſt.

BENEFI'CIAL, Adj. [from *beneficium*, Lat.] that which aſſiſts, relieves, or is of ſervice to. "Very *beneficial* to mankind."

BENEFI'CIAL, S. a benefice. "How to "obtain a *beneficial*." *Spenſer.*

BENEFI'CIALLY, Adv. [from *beneficial* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to relieve, aſſiſt, or be of ſervice to a perſon.

BENEFI'CIALNESS, S [from *beneficial* and *neſs*] that quality which renders a thing of ſervice, advantageous, or profitable to a perſon.

BENEFI'CIARY, Adj. [from *benefice*] he that holds any dignity as dependent on, and tributary to, another. Uſed ſubſtantively, it implies one who is in poſſeſſion of a church living or benefice. "The *beneficiary* is obliged to "ſerve the pariſh churches." *Ayliff.*

BE'NEFIT. S. [from *bene*, well, and *fio*, Lat. to become] that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindneſs or love, done to help or aſſiſt another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied to their own uſe. In Law, *benefit of the clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any prieſt might on his petition, even

in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and set free for the first time.

To BE'NEFIT, V. A. [from the noun] to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage, or improvement; to promote, increase, or render better. "Shall no-"thing *benefit* your knowledge?" *Shak.* "Far "from *benefiting* trade." *Arbuth.* Used neuterly, to improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from. "What I have *benefitted* "herein." *Milton.*

To BENE'T, V. A. [from *be* and *net*] to ensnare, or surround a person with snares, alluding to the circumstances of a bird or fish taken in a net. "Thus *benetted* round with "villains." *Shak.* Not much in use.

BENE'VOLENCE, S. [from *benevolentia*, Lat. *bene*, well, and *volo*, Lat. to will] a disposition of mind, whereby a person is strongly impelled to do another all the good he can, without any views of interest and reward. Figuratively, the action, or good deed, proceeding from this disposition.

BENE'VOLENT, Part. [from *benevolens*, Lat.] inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

BENE'VOLENTNESS, S. [from *benevolent* and *ness*] that quality which shews a person ready to do all the good he can to another, and in its highest degree, without the least prospect or wish for reward.

BENGA'L, S. the most easterly province of the Mogul's dominions in India, on the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jesnat; on the E. by Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and Orixa; and on the W. by Narva and Malva; extending 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is annually overflowed by the Ganges in the same manner as Egypt by the Nile. The East India company's settlement is here; this place affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 vessels yearly, besides what is carried in small vessels to the neighbouring countries. Likewise a thin slight stuff composed of silk and hair, used by women, and made in this place.

BENJA'MIN, S. [*benzoin*] in Pharmacy, a gum of a tree, abounding in Cochin China, resembling the almond, excepting that its leaves are longer, and roundish at the top.

To BENI'GHT, V. A. [from *be* and *night*] to be overtaken by darkness in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENI'GN, Adj. [pronounced as if written *benine*, from *benignus*, Lat.] having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another; kind, generous, or liberal, In Medicine, wholesome, gentle. "Salts of a *be-"nign*, mild nature." *Arbuth.*

BENIG'NESS, S. [from *benign* and *ness*] that quality which inclines a person, or fits a thing to do good to another.

BENIG'NITY, S. [the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of the word, though dropped in the former; *benignitas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another. In Surgery, that which promotes or favours any operations. "The *benignity* of the serum "sendeth out better matters for a callus." *Wiseman.*

BENI'GNLY, Adv. [from *benign* and *ly*] in such a manner as to shew kindness and condescension. "Glorious as he rose; *benignly* so he "set." *Prior.*

BE'NISON, S. [*benissons*, of *benir*, Fr. to bless] a blessing, or an act, whereby a person wishes or prays for the happiness of another; applied to the blessings of a parent; a rapture of joyful gratitude on account of some benefit received. "To love the traveller's *benison*." *Milt.*

BE'NT, S. [from *bend*, *bendte*, from *bende*, Isl.] that part of a stick, *&c.* which is forced from a right or straight line; that which forms an angle, or crookedness, in opposition to *straight*; the declivity, or slope of a hill. "On "a *bent*, the temple stood." *Dryd.* Tendency, or the different appearances of an object. "Ap-"ply itself to *bents* and turns of the matter in "its researches." *Locke.* In Agriculture, a kind of *grass*, called *bent-grass*.

BE'NTING-TIME, S. [from *bent*, a kind of grase, and *time*] the season wherein pigeons feed on *bent-grass*, which is before the peas are ripe.

To BENU'M, V. A. [from *benyman*, Sax.] to take away, or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and stupifying violence of any disorder.

To BEPA'INT, V. A. [from *be* and *paint*] to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion. "Else "would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek." *Shakesp.*

To BEPI'SS, V. A. [from *be* and *piss*] to be unable to retain one's urine; joined with the personal pronouns *myself*, *himself*, *&c.* "Made the knight *bepiss himself*."

To BEQUE'ATH, V. A. [from *becwæthan*, Sax. *swithan*, Goth. to speak] to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, S. [from *bequeath* and *ment*] the leaving something, or the thing left by will. Seldom used.

BEQUE'ST, S. [from *bequeath*] something left by will; a legacy.

To BERA'TTLE, V. A. [from *be* and *rattle*] to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt; to scold. "So *beratttle* the com-"mon stage."

BERBE'RRY, S. See *Barberry*.

To BERE'AVE, V. N. [preter *bereaved*, *bereft* from *bereafan*, Sax. *berooven*, Belg. *berauben*, Teut.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to spoil; to rob; to strip person of his property. Used with the particle *of*.

BERE'AVEMENT, S. [from *bereave*]

act of taking away, or leaving a perſon deſtitute of any thing.

BERE'FT, Part. paſſive of *bereave*.

BE'RGAMO, S. [Fr.] a coarſe tapeſtry, manufactured with ſeveral ſorts of ſpun thread, or of ſtocks, of wool, ſilk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair: properly a weft of all thoſe ſorts of commodities and a warp of hemp, woven in a loom like linen.

BE'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] in Gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour, mixed with brown; an eſſence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the ſtock of a bergamot pear-tree; likewiſe a kind of ſnuff, of a large grain, ſaid to be only pure tobacco, with ſome of this eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RG-MASTER, S. [from *berg*, *beorg*, or *burig*, Sax. a town, hill, or caſtle, and *maſter*] the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE, S. [from *berg*, a hill, and *mot*, Sax. a council] a court held on a hill in Derbyſhire, to decide the controverſies happening between the miners.

To BERHY'ME, V. A. [from *be* and *rhyme*] to make a perſon or thing the ſubject of a poem; uſed by way of contempt. "Now "*berhym'd* ſo long." *Pope*.

BE'RKSHIRE, S. [from *Bearwucſcyre*, Sax. whence *Bearrueſcyre* and *Barrueſhyre*, and thence *Barkſhire* or *Berkſhire*] in Geography, a county in England, bounded by Hampſhire on the S. by Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire on the W. by the Thames on the N. and by Middleſex and Surry on the E. Its air is healthy, and its ſoil fertile; its chief products are woollen-cloth, ſail-cloth, and malt. It is 39 miles long, and 29 broad, containing 527 acres, 140 pariſhes, 17,000 houſes, 12 market towns; ſends nine members to parliament, two of which are knights of the ſhire; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howards.

BE'RLIN, S. [from *byr*, Iſl. *bairgs*, Goth. a town, and *lin*, a diminutive particle] in Geography, the capital of the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, in Germany, and the royal reſidence of the preſent celebrated king of Pruſſia. It is large, and well built: its chief manufactures, beſides various works in gold and ſilver, are thoſe in poliſhed ſteel, and glaſs, light ſtuffs, coarſe cloths, ſtockings, *&c.* *Berlin* is applied to a carriage of the chariot kind, very convenient for travelling, being both lighter and leſs apt to be overturned than a chariot.

BE'RME, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a piece of ground from three to five feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat, to receive the earth falling from the rampart, by that means hindering it from filling the moat: it is ſometimes palliſadoed.

To BERO'B, V. A. [from *be* and *rob*] to ſteal; to take away the property of a perſon. "Of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are." *Fairy Queen*. Seldom uſed.

BE'RRY, S. [from *ber*, Iſl. *berigen*, Sax. from *beran*, Sax. to bear] in Botany. See *Bacca*.

To BE'RRY, V. N. [from the noun] to produce berries. In the North, it ſignifies to *ſtrike*, from *ber*, Iſl. to beat, or threſh.

BE'RRY-BEARING, Adj. [from *berry* and *bearing*] that which bears berries; otherwiſe termed *bacciferous*, from the Latin.

BE'RTH, S. [from *beran*, Sax. to bear] See *Birth*.

BE'RTRAM, S. [*pyrethum*, Lat.] in Botany, an herb, named baſtard pellitory.

BE'RWICK, or BARWICK, upon Tweed, an old frontier-town, being a county and town of itſelf, as in all proclamations, *&c.* it is diſtinctly mentioned after England and Wales. Though on the north ſide of the Tweed, it is generally included in Northumberland. It was long the bone of contention between England and Scotland, and often poſſeſſed alternately by each; till Thomas Stanley, with great loſs, reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. from which time it has been poſſeſſed by the Engliſh without diſturbance. It is a large, populous, and fortified mayor town, with a garriſon in it, but not ſo much minded ſince the union of both kingdoms. Its language, manners, and laws, are a mixture of the Engliſh and Scottiſh. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and 300 N. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

BE'RYL, S. [*βηρυλλος*, Gr.] a precious tranſparent ſtone, like cryſtal, found in the mines of the Indies.

To BESCRE'EN, V. A. [from *be* and *ſcreen*] to conceal, or hide any thing. "*Be*-"*ſcreen'd* in night." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

To BESE'ECH, V. A. [preter *I beſought*, *I have beſought*, from *be* and *ſecan*, Sax. preter *ſohte*; *verſocken*, Belg.] to intreat with great earneſtneſs; to aſk for as a favour, in an humble and ſuppliant manner.

To BESE'EM, V. N. [*beziemen*, Belg.] to ſuit, applied to a means; to become, or be worthy of, applied to character or dignity.

To BESE'T, V. A. [preter *I beſet*, *I have beſet*; *beſetan*, Sax. *beſæt*, preter; *gaſitan*, Goth. preter *gaſat*] to ſurround, ſo as not to be able to eſcape without difficulty, alluding to an enemy's ſurrounding a body of men, or ſome fortified place. Figuratively, uſed with *hard*, or *ſore*, to oppreſs, perplex, or embarraſs; to lay in wait, to endanger, to encompaſs, uſed with the particle *with*. "We are *beſet with* thieves." *Shak.*

To BESHI'TE, V. A. [*beſcheiſſen*, Belg.] to ſoil, or foul with excrements.

To BESHRE'W, V. A. [from *beſchreyen*, Teut. to inchant; *beſhryven*, Sax. to confeſs] to wiſh any thing unhappy or miſerable to a perſon. "I *beſhrew* us both." *Dryd.* Seldom uſed.

BESI'DE, or BESI'DES, Prep. [from *be* and *ſide*, Sax. *beſyden*, *beſydens*, Belg. *beſitts*, Teut.] by the ſide, or near, applied to ſituation.

sion. "To sit down *beside* him." *Bacon.* "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Par. Lost.* In the enumeration or detail of particulars, something more, over, and above. "In man there "there is a nature found *beside* the senses." *Davis.* "Great numbers, *beside* those whose "names are in the Christian records." *Addis.* Inconsistent with; not relating to; not discoverable by. "A method *beside* and above "the discoveries of man's reason." *South.* "It is *beside* my present business." *Locke.* Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*, &c. it implies the loss of reason, or madness. "Thou "art *beside thyself*." *Acts.* Used adverbially, it implies an additional circumstance, or some thing more than what has been mentioned. "*Besides*, you know not." *Dryd.* The rest; or that which has not been already spoken of, or mentioned. "Hast thou any here *besides*." *Gen.* xix. 12.

BESI'DERY, S. in Gardening, a species of pears.

To BESIE'GE, V. A. [from *be* and *siege*, pronounced as if written with a double *ee*, *beseege*] to surround, or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESIE'GER, S. [from *besiege* and *er*] a person who attempts to take a town, by encamping against it.

To BESLU'BBER, V. A. [from *be* and *slubber*] to daub, or smite with any thing that raises a disageeable idea.

To BESME'AR, V. A. [from *be* and *smear*] to cover or daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raises an idea of something not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, or deprive of its lustre, applied to character, &c. "Would not let ingratitude—so much "*besmear* it." *Shak.*

To BESMO'KE, V. A. [from *be* and *smoke*] to soil; to foul, or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T, V. A. [from *be* and *smitan*, Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially applied to discolouring a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BE'SOM, S. [*besm*, *besma*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust; by the Londoners generally stiled a *broom*.

To BESO'RT, V. A. [from *be* and *sort*] to be proper for; to suit; to fit, become or agree with. "Such men as may *besort* your age." *Shak.* Used as a substantive, for such attendance and accommodations as are suitable to a person's rank. "Such accommodation and *be*-"*sort*—as levels with her breeding." *Shakesp.* Now obsolete.

To BESO'T, V. A. [from *be* and *sot*] to stupify with gluttony and drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to doat, or be extremely in love with. "*Besotted on* that face and eyes." *Dryd.*

BESO'UGHT, Part. *pass.* of *Beseech*.

To BESPA'NGLE, V. A. from *be* and *spangle*] to make a thing glitter, by the means of some small shining object. "The heavens "*bespangling*." *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER, V. A. [from *be* and *spatter*] to wet, by casting small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person. "Whom never faction "could *bespatter*." *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL, V. A. [from *be* and *spawl*] to daub with spittle.

To BESPE'AK, V. A. [preter *I bespoke*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoke*, or *bespoken*; from *be*, for, and *spæcan*, Sax. *bespechen*, Teut. to buy] to give orders for the making of a thing; to make a bargain for the purchase of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it; to engage beforehand. "To *bespeak* his custom." *Life of J. Bull.* To discover beforehand, or forebode; to address in discourse; to speak to. "Thus the queen *bespoke*." *Dryd.* To declare; to shew. "Orders that *bespeak* a mind "composed." *Addis.*

BESPE'AKER, S. [from *bespeak* and *er*] he that gives orders for the making of any thing to an artificer, or manufacturer.

To BESPE'CKLE, V. A. [from *be* and *speckle*, *spæpiecie*, Pol.] to mark with spots.

To BESPE'W, V. A. [from *be* and *spew*, of *spiwan*, Sax.] to vomit upon.

To BESPI'CE, V. A. [from *be* and *spice*] to season with spices, generally applied to liquors. "Thou mightest *bespice* a cup." *Shak.*

To BESPI'T, V. A. to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPO'KE, irregular Part. from *Bespeak*.

To BESPO'T, V. A. [from *be* and *spot*] to mark with spots.

To BESPRE'D, V. A. [from *be* and *spread*, of *spræden*, or *spredan*, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with. "*With* painted flowers *bespread*." *Dryd.*

To BESPRI'NKLE, V. A. [from *be* and *sprinkle*, of *springe*, Sax. *besprengen*, *besprintzen*, Teut.] to spurt, or throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPU'TTER, V. A. [from *be* and *sputter*] to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BE'ST, Adj. [the superlative degree of *good*; the comparative *better*, from *god*, or *bet*, *bettera*, *betst*, Sax.] the highest degree of good. Used with the verb *do*, the utmost exertion of power, or ability. "Let each man *do* his *best*." *Shak.* "Alnascher, in order to *make* the *best* of it." *Addis.*

To BESTA'IN, V. N. [from *be* and *stain*] to change, alter, or discharge the colour of a thing; to mark with spots, or stains.

To BESTE'AD, V. A. to support, sustain, help, or avail. "How little you *bestead*." *Milt.*

BESTI'AL, Adj. [from *bestia*, Lat. a beast] that which has the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively to one that seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity.

BESTIA'LITY, S. [from *bestial*] that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason;

ion; oppoſite to every principle of humanity.

BE'STIALLY, Adv. [from *beſtial* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to reſemble a beaſt, and below the dignity of humanity.

To BESTI'CK, V. A. [preter *I beſtuck*, or *have beſtuck*, from *be* and *ſtick*] to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark upon a ſubject; to wound all over. "Truth ſhall retire—*beſtuck* "with ſlanderous darts." *Par. Loſt.*

To BE'STIR, V. A. [from *be* and *ſtir*] to exert one's power vigorouſly. Generally uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *him, her, himſelf*, &c. "They muſt needs *beſtir themſelves*." *Ray.*

To BESTO'W, V. A. [*beſtedan*, Belg.] to give a perſon a thing which he had no right to demand; to give in marriage, uſed with the particle *upon* before the receiver. "I could "have *beſtowed* her *upon* a fine gentleman." *Tatler*. No. 75. To place, to lay up in a place. "*Beſtowed* them in the houſe." 2 *Kings*, vi. 24. This laſt ſenſe is derived from *be* and *ſtow*, Sax. a place.

BESTO'WER, S. [from *beſtow* and *er*] he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour.

BESTRA'UGHT, Part. [perhaps uſed for *diſtraught*, of *diſtract*] deprived of reaſon; mad, or diſtracted. "I am not *beſtraught*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To BESTRE'W, V. A. [part. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown*] to ſcatter, or ſprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI'DE, V. A. [from *be* and *ſtride*] to ſtand over any thing, ſo as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each ſide of it. As this poſture is that of a perſon on horſeback, it is put figuratively for a perſon riding. "He *beſtrides* the lazy-pacing clouds." *Shak.*

To BESTU'D, V. A. [from *be* and *ſtud*] to adorn with ſhining dots, marks, or ſtuds.

BE'T, S. [from *wettan*, Teut. *wedden*, Belg. *weddian*, Sax. to lay a wager, from *wed*, Sax. a wager, *h* being often exchanged for a *w*, as *ſwaelwe, ſchwalbe*, Teut. a ſwallow] the money depoſited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BE'T, V. A. [from the noun] to lay a wager.

To BETA'KE, V. A. [preter *I betook*, part. paſſive *betaken*, from *be* and *take*, *betæcan*, Sax.] to apply; to have recourſe to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him, her*, &c. and the particle *to*. "Here *I betake myſelf to* them again." *Wotton*. To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion. "They both *betook* them ſeveral "ways." *Par. Loſt.*

To BETE'EM, V. A. [from *be* and *teem*] to beſtow, or give. "So would I *beteem* to "you this ſword." *Fairy Q.* To produce, alluding to the teeming-time of animals. "I "could well *beteem* them from the tempeſt of "mine eyes." *Shak.*

To BETHI'NK, V. A. [preter *I bethought*, from *be* and *thencan*, Sax. which makes *thohte* or *thuhte* in the preter; *thogkgan*, preter *thahta*, Goth.] to recall back ſomething paſt into the mind; to recollect one's ſelf; to ſuſpend our thoughts. "I have *bethought me* of another "fault." *Shak.* "Conſideration may allay his "heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*."

BE'THLEHEM, S. [from בית, Heb. a houſe, and לחם, Heb. bread] the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hoſpital, and at preſent appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, near Moorgate, London. See *Bedlam.*

BE'THLEHEMITE, S. [from *Bethlehem*] a perſon confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-houſe, called a *Bedlamite.*

BETHO'UGHT, the preter of *Bethink.*

To BETHRA'L, V. A. [from *be* and *thral*] to bind and fetter as a captive. "She it is "that did my lord *bethral*." *Fairy Q.* Seldom uſed.

To BETHU'MP, V. A. [from *be* and *thump*] to bang, or beat; a ludicrous word. "I never "was ſo *bethumpt*." *Shak.*

To BETI'DE, V. A. [preter *it betided*, or *betid*; from *tid*, Sax. time, ſeaſon, or opportunity] to happen to a perſon; to befall; uſed both of good and bad events; and ſometimes with the particle *to*. "What has *betide to* "Cloten." *Shak.*

BETI'ME, or BETI'MES, Adv. [from *be*, Sax. about, near, or at, and *time*, of *tima*, Sax. a ſeaſon, or opportunity] in ſeaſon; without delay. "Learn *betimes*." *Par. Reg.* Soon; in a ſhort time. Joined with *morning*, early. "They roſe *betimes in* the *morning*." 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, S. [Ind.] in Botany, a plant, in great repute all over the Eaſt, reſembling that which bears pepper; but ſo weak as to need a prop to ſupport it.

To BETO'KEN, V. A. [from *be* and *token*] to declare, to ſhew, or diſcover, by marks, or ſigns.

BE'TONY, S. [*betonia*, Lat. or *betonica*, ſuppoſed to be derived from the *Vettones*, an ancient people of Italy, who uſed it] in Botany, a plant, the flower of which hath a permanent empalement of one tubulous leaf cut into five parts. Linnæus ranges it in the 12th claſs of his firſt ſection.

BETO'OK, irregular participle, from *betake.*

To BETO'SS, V. A. [from *be* and *toſs*] to be toſſed about; to be agitated, diſturbed, troubled, or tormented. "My *betoſſed* ſoul." *Shak.*

To BETRA'Y, V. A. [*bedrieghen*, Belg. *betriegen*, to deceive, *bedrager*, Dan. to deceive; to defraud, of *drugen*, Teut. a trick, *dry*, Sax. an impoſtor, *tradire*, Ital. *trahir*, Fr.] to deliver a perſon up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary; to diſcloſe a ſecret entruſted to one; to diſcover ſome failing. "Leſt you "*betray* your ignorance." *Watts.* To diſcover. "Nor a ſtone *betray*—the place where once "the very ruins lay." *Addiſ.*

BETRA'YER, S. [from *betray* and *er*] the perſon who treacherouſly delivers another into the hands of his enemies; one who diſcloſes a

ſecret. Applied figuratively to things with great elegance. "Fear the *betrayer* of all ſuccours." *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M, V. A. [from *be* and *trim*] to adorn or embelliſh the perſon with dreſs: applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

"The banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,
"Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*."
Shak.

To BETRO'TH, V. A. [from *be* and *troth*, *betrouwen*, Belg. *betrawen*, Teut. of *trew*, Teut. faith] to promiſe a perſon in marriage. In Law, to nominate to a biſhopric. "Conſe-"crated a biſhop unto that church, whereunto "he was not before *betrothed*." *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST, V. A. [from *be* and *truſt*] to truſt, or rely upon the fidelity of another, applied both to perſons or things. "*Betruſt* "him with all the good." *Grew.* "What-"ſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory." *Watts.*

BE'TTER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *beſt* is the ſuperlative] that which exceeds, is better or preferable to the thing it is compared with. "Altered *for the better*." Uſed as a ſubſtantive, a perſon of rank or authority ſuperior to ourſelves. "The courteſy "of nations allows you my *better*." *Shak.*

BE'TTER, Adv. [the comparative of *well*] in a more perfect, exact, manner. More advantageous, or profitable.

To BE'TTER, T. A. [from the adjective, *beſtern*, Teut.] to improve; to increaſe the value of a thing; to amend by change; to ſurpaſs; to excel; to ſtrengthen, or add ſtrength to. "During a treaty to *better* a party." *Bacon.*

BE'TTER, S. [from *bet*] one who lays wagers.

BETWE'EN, Prep. [*betweonan*, *betwijnan*, Sax. from *be* and *twee*, Sax. *twii*, or *twee*, Belg. two] applied to ſituation, it ſignifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each ſide of us. Applied to time, the middle ſpace, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. "*Between* the "promiſe made to Abraham, and the coming "of Chriſt." Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "*Between* black and white." Applied to things oppoſite or contrary to each other, it implies ſeparation, or the idea of difference acquired by compariſon. "Diſtinguiſh "*between* what require, or what not." *Locke.* A reciprocation on both ſides, applied to friendſhip. "A great friendſhip *between* him and "me." By themſelves, privately, excluſive of any others. "That was done *between* "them." *Greenwood.* *Between* is properly uſed of only *two* perſons, but *among*, when more are included.

BETWI'XT, Prep. [*betwix*, *betweux*, and *betweox*, Sax.] uſed indifferently for *between*; which ſee.

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, S. among Joiners, a kind of ſquare, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not ſquare, whether it be obtuſe, or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, V. A. [from the ſubſtantive] to form a bevil angle, in oppoſition to a right one.

BE'VELE, or BE'VILE, Adj. [from *bevil*] in Heraldry, a thing broken, or opening like a carpenter's rule.

BE'VERAGE, S. [*beveragio*, Ital. from *bevere*, to drink, *bruvage*, or *brewage*, Fr.] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on, or firſt wearing a new ſuit of cloaths; a treat at a perſon's firſt coming to priſon, called likewiſe *garniſh*.

BE'VY, S. [from *bevo*, Ital.] a flock, or number of birds collected together; an aſſembly, or company.

To BEWAI'L, V. A. [from *be* and *wail*, of *wa*, Sax. grief] to grieve for any calamity.

To BEWA'RE, V. A. [from *be* and *ware*, *guvaruan*, Sax. *ware*, Belg.] to act with ſo much caution as to provide againſt any future obſtacle or misfortune.

To BEWE'T, V. A. [from *be* and *wet*] to make moiſt, or wet.

To BEWI'LDER, V. A. [from *be* and *wild*, of *wild*, or *walda*, Sax. a wood, or wilderneſs] to loſe in a place, or wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind with difficulties. "Loſt and *bewil-"dered* in the fruitleſs ſearch." *Addiſ.*

To BEWI'TCH, V. A. [from *be* and *witch*] to injure by, or ſubject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to operate ſo powerfully on the mind by perſonal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irreſiſtible. "Filled with ſuch *bewitching* "tenderneſs and rapture." *Spect.* No. 223.

BEWI'TCHERY, S. [from *bewitch*] in the time of ignorance, ſuppoſed to be an irreſiſtible power, which perſons dealing in magic, or with the devil, had over others. In its ſecondary ſenſe, a charm either perſonal, mental, &c. "There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination "in words." *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT, S. [from *bewitch*] the power of charming irreſiſtibly. "The *be-"witchment* of ſome popular man." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. [*bewregan*, or *wregan*, Sax. the *g* ſounded like a *y*, *wroegben*, Belg. Minſhew deduces it from *bewyre*, Goth.] to diſcover a thing that is hid, or ſecret, either through ſimplicity or treachery.

BEWRA'YER, S. [from *bewray* and *er*] a perſon who diſcovers a thing which ſhould be concealed; a divulger of ſecrets.

BEYO'ND, Prep. [*geond*, *begeond*, *begeondan*, Sax.] a word uſed to ſignify exceſs in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther ſide of any thing, or that which is at the greateſt diſtance from us; farther than. "*Beyond* the "mountain." Acroſs, or over. "*Beyond* the "ſea." *Deut.* xxx. 13. Too great for, or

out of the reach of; exceeding; above; ſuperior. "Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought." *Par. Loſt.*

BE'ZEL, or BE'ZIL, S. among Jewellers, that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

BE'ZOAR, S. in its primary ſenſe, an antidote againſt poiſon. In its ſecondary, a medicinal ſtone brought from the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, found in the ſtomach of an animal of the goat kind, and compoſed of ſeveral coats, like an onion.

BEZOA'RDIC, Adj. [from *bezoar*] medicines compounded with bezoar.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner] that which has two angles or corners.

BI'AS, S. [*biais*, Fr.] the weight lodged in one ſide of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its courſe, and to turn it from a ſtraight line. Figuratively, an influence, propenſity, or any thing which directs the courſe of a perſon's actions to a particular end.

To BI'AS, V. A. [from the noun] to influence a perſon to any particular meaſures of conduct.

BI'B, S. [from *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which is ſpilt from their cloaths; likewiſe a piece of linen pinned on the front of the ſtay of thoſe of more advanced years.

BIBA'CIOUS, Adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] much addicted to drinking; or drinking to exceſs.

BIBA'CITY, S. [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the quality of drinking too much.

BI'BBER, S. [from *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a perſon who drinks to exceſs.

BI'BLE, S. [from βιβλος, Gr. a book] the volume containing the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Teſtament; though ſometimes applied to the Old only, as the word Teſtament is reſtrained to the New. The tranſlation of this ſacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and ſome part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus tranſlated the Pſalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Eebert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 731. Freviſa publiſhed the whole in Engliſh, in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; reviſed and altered in 1538; publiſhed with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another tranſlation was publiſhed, which being reviſed by ſeveral biſhops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new tranſlation was publiſhed by authority, which is that in preſent uſe.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. [from βιβλος, Gr. a book, and γραφω, to write] one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIO'THECAL, S. [from *bibleatheca*, Lat. a library] belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS, Adj. [*bibu'us*, Lat.] that which ſucks or drinks any fluid or moiſture.

BICA'PSULAR, Adj. [from *bis*, and *capſularis*, Lat.] in Botany, that which hath a capſula or ſeed-veſſel divided into two parts.

BI'CE, S. in Painting, a blue, or bluiſh-green colour.

BI'CEPS, S. Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, that which has two heads. *Biceps humeri*, is a muſcle of the arm with two heads or beginnings, one of which riſes from the upper part of the brink of the accetabulum, and the other at the extremity of the carachoides ſcapulæ. The *biceps femoris*, or *tibiæ*, is a muſcle of the leg with two heads.

BICI'PITAL, or BICIPITOUS, Adj. [*bicipites*, genitive, of *biceps*, Lat.] that which has two heads. See *Biceps*.

To BI'CKER, V. N. [from *bicre*, Brit. to conteſt] to ſkirmiſh, or quarrel; to tremble, or quiver, or move backward and forwards, "The *bickering* flame." *Par. Loſt.* "The "*bickering* ſtream." *Thomſon.*

BI'CKERER, S. [from *bicker* and *er*] one who is quarrelſome.

BI'CKERING, S. [from *bicker*] a quarrel, ſkirmiſh, or ſudden attack, oppoſed to a ſet or pitched battle. "They fell to ſuch a *bicker*-"*ing*." *Sidney.* "Our ancient *bickerings*."

BI'CORN, or BICORNOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, Lat. a horn] that which has two horns. "The letter Y, or *bicornus* "element of Pythagoras." *Brown.*

To BI'D, V. A. [preter *I bid*, *bad*, *bade*, *I have bid*, or *bidden*; from *biddan*, Sax. preter *bæd* and *bud*; *bidgan*, preter *bath*, Goth. *bid*, Iſl. to pray, or *beodan*, Sax. to command] to requeſt, or invite a perſon as a gueſt; to order or command; to offer a ſum for the purchaſe of a thing; to publiſh, or proclaim. "Our "bands thrice *bid*." *Gay.* To offer or denounce. "He *bids* defiance." *Granv.*

BID'ALE, S. [from *bid* and *ale*] an invitation of friends to a perſon's houſe, in order to relieve his diſtreſs.

BI'DDEN, Part. Paſſ. [from *bid*, to invite, or *beodan*, Sax. to command] invited. "*Bid*-"*den* gueſts." *Philips.* Commanded, or forced. "Teach infant cheeks a *bidden* bluſh to know." *Pope.*

BI'DDER, S. [from *bid* and *er*] one who offers a price for any commodity.

BI'DDING, S. [from *bid*] command, and order, including generally the idea of a ſuperior. "At his ſecond *bidding* darkneſs fled." *Milt.*

To BI'DE, V. A. [*bidan*, *abidan*, Sax. *baidan*, Goth.] to endure, or ſuffer; to dwell, live, remain, or continue, in a place. See *Abide.*

BIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*bidens*, Lat.] that which has two teeth. Figuratively, that which has two prongs. "Forks, when only *bidental*." *Swift.*

BIDI'NG, S. [from *bide*] conſtant ſtay, or reſidence in a place. "At Antwerp has my "conſtant *biding* been." *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL, Adj. [from *biennis*, Lat] that which continues, or has been, for two years.

BIE'R, S. [*bær*, Sax. from *beran*, Sax. to bear,

bear, *ber*, Arm. *bar*, Perſ.] a frame of wood, on which dead perſons are carried to the grave.

BIE'ISTINGS, S. [from *byſting*, Sax.] in Farming, the firſt milk given by a cow after calving.

BI'FEROUS, Adj. [*bis*, Lat. twice, and *ferens*, Lat. bearing] bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, or BI'FIDATED, Adj. [*bifidus*, Lat.] in Botany, divided into two parts; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft.

BI'FOLD, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *fold*] double; or that which conſiſts of two oppoſites. "*Bifold* authority." *Shak.*

BI'G, Adj. [*bogate*, *bogatre*, Ruſſ. a giant, *bug*, Dan. the belly] applied to dimenſions, large, immenſe, ſwelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. "*Big with* "young." *Bac.* Swelling, or diſtended with grief. "Thy heart is *big*." *Shak.* Applied to a perſon's looks or words, proud; haughty.

BI'GAMIST, S. [from *bigamy*] one who has married twice before the death of his firſt wife.

BI'GAMY, S. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the ſame time; which is felony by the law.

BIG-BEL'LIED, Adj. [from *big* and *belly*] ſwelling out, applied to ſails filled with wind; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, S. [from *beguin*] the under cap of an infant, covering the hind part of its head, and made cloſe, to keep the upper or mould of it warm.

BI'GHT, S. [*bygan*, Sax. to bend] the circumference of the coil of a rope, oppoſed to its ends or extremities.

BI'GLY, Adv. [from *big* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to ſhew authority; haughtily; in a bluſtering manner.

BI'GNESS, S. [from *big* and *neſs*] largeneſs, either with reſpect to quantity, bulk, or dimenſions.

BI'GOT, S. [ſuppoſed to be derived from Rollo's refuſing to kiſs the toe of Charles the Vth of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the inveſtiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expreſſion, *Ne ſe by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*] a perſon who is ſtrongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſon urged to convince him by a contrary party. Uſed in a bad ſenſe.

BI'GOTTED, Adj. [from *bigot*] obſtinately prepoſſeſſed in favour of a perſon, or opinion.

BI'GOTRY, S. [from *bigot*] unreaſonable firmneſs; obſtinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

BILA'NDER, S. [*belandre*, Fr.] a ſmall veſſel, from 24 to 80 tons burthen; a kind of a hoy, managed by four or five men, made chiefly in Holland, and uſed for the carriage of goods.

BIL'BERRY, S. [from *belig*, Sax. a belly, and *berry*] in Botany. See *Vaccinium*.

BI'LDGE, S. See *Bilge*.

BI'LE, S. [from *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, ſeparated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum.

BI'LE, S. [from *bile*, Sax. *buyle*, Belg. *builo*, Dan. *buel*, Teut.] a red inflammatory ſwelling or tumor, very ſore, and cured by ſuppuration.

BI'LGE, S. [*bilig*, Sax. *bilgia*, Iſl. a ſtorm] that part of a ſhip's bottom on which, together with the keel, ſhe reſts, when a-ground. *Bilge-water*, that which reſts on a ſhip's bottom, on account of its flatneſs, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the ſide of a ſhip, to exhauſt or pump out the bilge water.

To BI'LGE, V. N. [from the noun] a ſea term, to damage or break the boards of a ſhip or veſſel againſt a rock, ſo as to make a paſſage for the water to enter; to ſpring a leak.

BI'LIARY, Adj. [from *bile*, or *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that which belongs to, or conveys, the bile.

BI'LINGSGATE, S. a gate, port, or ſtairs, on the River Thames, London, noted for the reſort of fiſhermen and fiſhwomen. Figuratively, low abuſe and ſcurrilous language, alluding to that which is made uſe of by thoſe who frequent this place.

To BI'LK, V. A. [*bilk*, or *bilken bien*, Teut. a gaming-table, *belegan*, Sax. to lye, or deceive by lyes, *bilaican*, Goth.] to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BI'LL, S. [*bile*, Sax.] the horny ſubſtance protuberating, and ſtanding out from the head of a bird, or fowl, and forming its mouth; a beak.

BI'LL, S. [*bille*, Sax. of *bill*, Sax. ſteel] in Huſbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the ax kind, fitted to a handle, and uſed to lop trees. If the handle be ſhort, it is named a *hand-bill*; but if long, a *hedge-bill*.

BI'LL, S. [*bille*, Sax. *billet*, Fr.] in Trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done by a perſon. In Commerce, a common obligation given by one perſon to another, or a writing wherein a perſon obliges himſelf to pay a ſum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one perſon to another, impowering him to take up money of his correſpondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the perſon exporting, &c. the quality and ſpecies of the goods, where exported to, and from whence. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a perſon on another in a different place or country for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of the maſter of a veſſel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promiſe to deliver them as conſigned. *Bill of parcels*, an account given by the ſeller or buyer of the ſeveral goods bought, and their prices.

prices. *Bill of ſale*, is a ſolemn contract under ſeal, whereby a perſon transfers all right and intereſt he has in his goods to another. *Bill in law*, is a ſingle bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expreſſing ſome grievance or wrong done by the perſon complained of. In Parliament, a writing containing ſome propoſals offered to the houſe to be paſſed into a law; a phyſician's preſcription. A *bill of mortality*, is a bill, giving an account of the number of perſons dying within certain limits and times. A *bill of fare*, an account of the diſhes of an entertainment, or of the proviſions in ſeaſon.

To BILL, V. A. [from *bill*, Sax. a beak] to join bills together. Figuratively, to careſs with great fondneſs, in alluſion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BI'LLA VE'RA, [Lat. a true bill] in Law, words indorſed, or wrote on the back by the grand jury on a preſentment, or indictment, ſignifying that they find it probable, and worthy further conſideration.

BI'LLET, S. [Fr.] a ſmall paper, with ſomething wrote on it; a ticket directing ſoldiers where to lodge; a ſmall log of wood for firing. In Heraldry, a bearing reſembling a long ſquare.

BI'LLIARDS, S. [it has no ſingular. *Billiardo*, Ital.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the oppoſite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and ſides of the table. See *Balliards*.

BI'LLON, S. [Fr.] in Coinage, a baſe metal, either of gold or ſilver, in which copper is predominant.

BI'LLOW, S. [from *bilg*. Teut *belge*, Dan. *bilgia*, Iſl. a ſtorm, *bilur*, Iſl. a whirlpool or ſudden tempeſt] a large, high, ſwelling, and hollow wave.

To BI'LLOW, V. N. [from the noun] to ſwell, or grow tempeſtuous; to raiſe in large heaps like the appearance of billows. "The "*billowing* ſnow." *Prior*.

BI'LLOWY, Adj. [from *billow*] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, riſing, or ſwelling into large waves.

BI'N, S. [*linne*, Sax. *benne*. Belg.] a long ſquare frame, or cheſt of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

To BI'ND, V. A. [preter *bound*, *bind*, Iſl. *barcerdan*, Perſ. *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. which form their preter in *and*, and their part. paſſive in *und*; as *banden*, Sax. *bundan*, Sax. and Goth. hence the Engliſh preter] to deprive a perſon of the free uſe of his limbs by bonds; to ſurround, encompaſs, confine, faſten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, reſtrain. In Phyſic, to ſtop a looſeneſs, or make coſtive. To *bind a book*, to ſew the ſheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to be obliged under a certain penalty to appear at a court of juſtice. Uſed neuterly, to contract or join the parts ſtrongly and cloſely together.

BIND, S. [from the verb] in Botany, a kind of hops.

BI'NDER, S. [from *bind*] one who binds books; one who ties ſheaves together. In Surgery, a fillet, uſed to keep on the dreſſings of a ſore, and rolled ſeveral times about it.

BI'NDING, S. [from *bind*] that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage. "The *binding* of his eyes." *Tatler*, No. 55.

BI'NDWEED, S. [from *bind* and *weed*] in Botany, the *convolvulus*, Lat. or *liſeron*, Fr.

BI'NOCLE, S. [from *binus*, Lat. two, and *oculus*, Lat. an eye] in Dioptrics, a teleſcope fitted with two tubes, ſo that diſtant objects may be ſeen by both the eyes.

BINO'CULAR, Adj. [See *Binocle*] that which has two eyes, or ſights. *Binocular teleſcope*. See *Binocle*.

BINOMIAL, Adj. in Algebra, a root, conſiſting only of two parts.

BIO'GRAPHER, [from βιος, Gr. life, and γραφω, to write] one who writes the lives of particular perſons.

BI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth young] bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, Adj. [from *binus*, two fold, and *partitus*, ſupine of *partior*, Lat. to divide] having two parts anſwering to each other; divided into two.

BIPART'TION, S. [from *bipartite*] the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, S. [*bipes*, Lat.] that which hath two feet.

BI'PEDAL, Adj. [*bipedalis*, Lat.] two feet in length, or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, Adj. [from *binus* and *penna*, a wing, Lat.] having two wings.

BIPE'TALOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] in Botany, having two leaves, or petals.

BIQUA'DRATE, or BIQUADRA'TIC, [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *quadra*, Lat. a ſquare] the next power above the cube, or the ſquare of the cube root. *Biquadratic equation*, in Algebra, is any equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimenſions. *Biquadratic power* is the fourth power of a number, or the ſquare ſquared. *Biquadratic root* of a number is the ſquare root of the ſquare root.

BIQUI'NTILE, Adj. [from *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, Lat. five] in Aſtrology, an aſpect of the planets, wherein they are 144 deg. from each other.

BI'RCH, S. [*birc*, *birce*, *beorce*, Sax. *birck*, Dan. *berck*, Belg. *biorke*, Run.] in Botany, *betula*, hath male and female flowers at a diſtance from each other; the former of which are collected into a cylindrical katkin, each ſcale having three flowers, and four ſmall ſtamina. The female flowers grow in the ſame manner as the male, without any viſible petals, or pericarpium, the ſeeds, which are oval, being included in the ſcales of the katkin. Linnæus places it in the 4th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs. There are four ſpecies. *Birch-broom*, is a broom

or

or beſom, made with the ſmall twigs of the birch-tree. See *Beſom*.

BIRCHEN, Adj. [from *birch* and *en*] made of birch.

BI'RD, S. [*bird*, *bridde*, Sax. a young bird, from *bredan*, Sax. to breed, or cheriſh] in Natural Hiſtory, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furniſhed with wings, by means of which it can raiſe and ſuſtain itſelf in the air, and fly from place to place.

To BI'RD, V. A. [from the noun] to catch birds. "We'll a *birding* together." *Shak.*

BIRD-BOLT, S. [from *bird* and *bolt*, Sax. an engine to ſhoot with] a ſmall ſhot, or arrow, uſed in killing birds.

BI'RD-CAGE, S. [from *bird* and *cage*] a receptacle made with wire, *&c.* to keep birds in.

BI'RD-CATCHER, S. [from *bird* and *catcher*] one who lives by catching and ſelling birds.

BI'RDER, S. [from *bird* and *er*] See *Bird-catcher*.

BI'RD-LIME, S. [from *bird* and *lime*, of *liim*, Belg. and Dan. *leim*, Teut.] a viſcous ſubſtance, or glue made uſe of by bird-catchers, to take birds with.

BI'RD's-EYE, S. [from *bird* and *eye*] in Botany, *adonis*. Linnæus ranges it in the 7th diviſion of his 13th claſs.

BI'RD's-FOOT, S. [of *bird* and *foot*, from the pod reſembling a bird's foot] in Botany, *ornithopus*, the empalement is one tubulous indented leaf; the flower of the butter-fly kind; the ſtandard heart-ſhaped and intire; the wings oval and erect; it hath ten ſtamina, nine of which are joined.

BI'RD's-NEST, S. [from *bird* and *neſt*, ſo called from the flowers reſembling a bird's-neſt] in Botany, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of the *daucus*.

BI'RD's-TONGUE, S. [from *bird* and *tongue*] in Botany, an herb, whoſe leaves reſemble the tongue of a bird.

BIRGA'NDER, S. [from *bir*, Iſl. a favourable wind, and *gander*] in Natural Hiſtory, a fowl of the gooſe kind.

BI'RTH, S. [*beorth*, Sax. *burt*, Teut. *gheboorte*, Belg.] the natural excluſion of the fœtus by the vagina; the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a perſon into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by deſcent. In Sea Affairs, a proper place for a ſhip to ride in; the diſtance between a ſhip when under ſail, and the ſhore; a place ſeparated by canvas wherein the ſailors meſs, and put their cheſts. *A good birth*, good accommodations, wherein a perſon has every thing that is convenient.

BI'RTH-DAY, S. [from *birth* and *day*] the day on which a perſon comes into the world, or is born.

BI'RTHDOM, or BIRTHDOOM, S. [from *birth* and *dom*] that which is a perſon's right or property by birth. "Our downfaln *birthdom*." *Shak.*

BI'RTH-NIGHT, S. [from *birth* and *night*] the night on which a perſon is born.

BI'RTH-PLACE, S. [from *birth* and *place*] the town or place wherein a perſon is born.

BI'RTH-RIGHT, S. [from *birth* and *right*] the right which a perſon acquires by birth, generally applied to the firſt born.

BI'RTH-STRANGLED, Adj. [from *birth* and *ſtrangle*] ſtrangled, choked, or killed by ſuffocation, in coming into the world. "Finger "of *birth-ſtrangled* babe." *Shak.* Macb.

BI'RTH-WORT, [from *berth* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a root or herb] in Botany, a herb ſo called from its virtue in promoting an eaſy delivery.

BISCAY, or BISCAYA, or VIZCAY, S. [in Latin, *Cantabria*] one of the provinces belonging to Spain. It is bounded on the W. by the principality of Aſturias; on the N. by the Mediterranean, which here is called the Biſcayan or Cantabrian ſea, the Bay of Biſcay, or ſimply by us the Bay; on the E. by French Lower Navarre, and Spaniſh Navarre; and towards the S. by Old Caſtile. Its extent from S. to N. is from five to twenty miles, and from W. to E. about twenty-nine; though the Geographical Syſtem makes both theſe dimenſions vaſtly larger. The air here is fine and temperate, as in the other provinces of Spain; the ſoil is uneven and ſtony. In ſome places hardly any thing grows; but in others they have a little wine called chacolino, which is pleaſant, and drank here as ſmall-beer, and what grain is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants: but throughout the province great quantities of apples are produced, of which they make fine cyder, that ſupplies the want of good wine. Until the year 859 the Biſcayans were governed by counts or governors, ſent them by the kings of Oviedo and Leon. About which time they revolted, and choſe themſelves a lord; which they retained till Peter the Terrible reduced them, and united Biſcay, under the title of a lordſhip, with Caſtile; which ſtill continues. This province includes the three following ſubdiviſions; namely, Biſcay Proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alaba.

BISCAY, New, a province of Guadalajara audience, or kingdom of New Galicia, in New Spain, North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico; on the E. by part of Florida and Panuco; on the S. by Zacatecas; and on the W. by Culiacan. It extends about 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. By being well watered, it is rendered fruitful, and by lying a little above the tropic of Cancer, it is a temperate climate. Though Topia be a mountainous barren part, yet moſt of the country is pleaſant, abounding with all kinds of proviſions; and, though it be an inland-country, and has no communication with the ſea, yet the inhabitants are very rich, not only in corn, cattle, *&c.* but likewiſe in ſilver mines and ſome of lead; with which laſt, the author of the Geographical Syſtem ſays, they refine their ſugar. The natives being warlike, have

no

not yet been wholly reduced. Between the mines of Zacatecas and thoſe of this country, they have four large towns, ſituated in moraſſes; and conſequently difficult of acceſs.

BI'SCOTIN, S. [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT, S. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *cuit*, Fr. baked] a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat flour, mixed with laven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared ſix months before it is ſhipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewiſe a fine delicate paſtry, or cake, made of fine flour, ſugar, eggs, almonds, and roſe water; or of flour, eggs, ſugar, and citron, or orange-peel, and baked twice.

To BISE'CT, V. A. [from *binus*, two, and *ſectus* of *ſeco*, Lat.] in Geometry, to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION, or BISSE'CTION, S. [from *biſect*] in Geometry, the act of dividing, or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, S. [from *biſcop*, or *biſcop*, Sax. *biſchop*, Belg. *biſchoff*, Teut. from ἐπισκοπος, Gr. an overſeer] a prelate, or perſon conſecrated for the ſpiritual government and direction of the dioceſe, whoſe juriſdiction conſiſts in collating to benefices, ordaining prieſts and deacons, licenſing phyſicians, ſurgeons, and ſchoolmaſters. The *biſhops* are all peers of the realm, except the biſhop of Sodor and Man, who ſeems to be excluded that privilege from his being nominated by the lord of that iſle, all the others being nominated by his majeſty; and from the iſland's being, as lord Coke obſerves, no part of the realm of England. Next to the two archbiſhops, the biſhops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their conſecration.

BI'SHOP, S. a liquor made of water, wine, ſugar, and a Seville orange roaſted.

BI'SHOPRIC, S. [from *biſhop*, and *ric*, Sax. implying a dominion, province, office, or diſtrict, ſubject to a perſon] the province, diſtrict, or dioceſe, which belongs to a biſhop.

BI'SHOP's-WEED, S. [from *biſhop*, and *weed*] in Botany, the *ammi*, an umbelliferous weed, with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds, and unequal petals, ſhaped like a heart.

BI'SK, S. [from *biſque*, Fr.] a ſoup, or broth, made of different ſorts of fleſh boiled, according to *Johnſon*, "No pyramids, or "fowls, or *biſks* of fiſh." *King*'s Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET, S. See *Biſcuit*.

BI'SMUTH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a conſiderable heavy ſemi-metal, of a much harder and firmer texture than antimony, very ſuſceptible of ruſt.

BISSE'XTILE, S. [from *bis*, twice, and *ſextilis*, Lat. ſo called, becauſe the 6th of the calends of March was repeated in that year] a year, containing 366 days, happening every four years, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the ſix hours which the ſun ſpends in his courſe each year, beyond the 365 days uſually aſſigned to it.

BI'STRE, or BI'STER, S. [Fr.] a colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, uſed by painters to waſh their deſigns.

BI'STORT, S. [*biſtorta*, Lat.] a medicinal plant, like the wild herb *patience*, of a light green on the outſide of its leaves, and a ſea green on the inſide. Its flowers are of a fine fleſh-colour, very ſmall, placed in the form of an ear of corn.

BISTOU'RY, S. [*biſtouri*, Fr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions.

BISU'LCOUS, Adj. [from *biſulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts, cloven-footed. "Swine "being *biſulcous*." *Brown*.

BI'T, S. [from *bital*, Sax.] the whole machine, or iron appurtenances of a bridle; more particularly the bit-mouth.

BI'T, S. [from *bite*] as much as a perſon generally bites off at once. A ſmall Spaniſh coin in the Weſt Indies, valued at ſeven-pence halfpenny.

To BI'T, V. A. [from the noun] to put a bit into a horſe's mouth; to bridle.

BI'TCH, S. *beice*, *biee*, Sax. *beck*, Teut. *bite*, Belg. *paſſe* Par.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind.

To BI'TE, V. A. [preter *bit*, part. paſſive *bitten*, of *byt*, Iſl. preter *beita*, *bit*, ſubſtantive *bitan*, Sax.] to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth; to affect with pain, applied to cold; to make a perſon uneaſy, applied to ſatire or reproach; to wound by its ſharpneſs, applied to a ſword, &c. "With my good *biting* faul-"chion." *Shakeſp.* To make the mouth ſmart, applied to the ſharp taſte of ſome acid bodies. In low and familiar language, to deceive; to deprive a perſon of his property by ſpecious and falſe pretences; to cheat or defraud.

BI'TE, S. [from the verb] to divide, ſeize, or wound, any thing with the teeth; a ſharper, a cheat; trick, or fraud.

BI'TER, S. [from *bite* and *er*,] one that ſeizes with the teeth, applied to a dog. One that readily or quickly ſwallows a bait, applied to a fiſh; one who deceives, or defrauds another by falſe appearances; a ſharper.

BI'TTACLE, S. [from *bitt*, Belg.] a frame in the ſteerage of a ſhip, made of boards, and faſtened with wooden pegs, wherein the compaſs is placed.

BI'TTEN, Part. paſſive of *bite*.

BI'TTER, Adj. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that which excites a hot pungent and aſtringent taſte, like that of wormwood. Figuratively wretched, miſerable, painful, diſagreeable, unpleaſing, and hurtful.

BI'TTER, S. in ſea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, ſo that it may be let out gradually or by degrees. When a ſhip is ſtopped by the cable, ſhe is ſaid *to be brought up by a bitter*; likewiſe the end of the cable wound or belayed about the bitts, called the *biter end*.

BI'TTER-

BI'TTER-GOURD, S. [from *bitter* and *gourd*] in Botany a plant reſembling a gourd, excepting in its leaves, which are jagged, and the taſte of its fruit, which is extremely bitter.

BI'TTERLY, Adv. [from *bitter* and *ly*] that which has a bitter taſte. Figuratively, in a ſorrowful, painful, ſharp, and ſevere manner; uſed ſometimes to expreſs the ſuperlative or higheſt degree; very much, "He went out and "wept *bitterly*."

BI'TTERN, S. [*butour* Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fiſh, and is remarkable for its noiſe, called *bumping*.

BI'TTERNESS, S. [from *bitter* and *neſs*] a kind of ſavour or ſenſation, the reverſe to ſweetneſs. Applied to manner, ſeverity, auſterity. Applied to reproach, keenneſs, ſharpneſs, or extremity. Applied to the paſſions, ſorrow, trouble, diſtreſs.

BI'TTER-SWEET, S. [from *bitter* and *ſweet*] in Gardening, the name of an apple, having a taſte compounded of bitter and ſweet.

BI'TTERVETCH, S. in Botany, the orbus, with a butter-fly flower, from whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a round pod full of oval ſeeds.

BITTS, S. [*bitan*, Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the fore part of a ſhip, bolted to the gun-deck; their heads are braced with a croſs piece, and ſeveral turns of the cable are taken over them, for ſecuring the ſhip when at anchor.

BI'TUME, or BI'TUMEN, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a fat, tenacious, inflammable mineral ſubſtance, or a foſſil body which eaſily takes fire, yields an oil, and is not ſoluble in water.

BITU'MINOUS, Adj [from *bitumen*] having the nature and qualities of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, Adj [from *binus* Lat. two, and *valva* Lat. a folding door] in Natural Hiſtory, applied to fiſh that have two ſhells, ſuch as oyſters; and in Botany to plants whoſe ſeed-pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peaſe.

BI'VALVULAR, Adj. [from *bivalve*] that which has two ſhells.

BIVE'NTER, S. in Anatomy, a muſcle ſituated between the whole baſis of the jaw and the throat.

BIU'VAC, BIHU'AE, or BIVO'UAE, S. [Fr. from *weywach* Teut. a double guard] a guard performed by the whole army, which continues all night in arms, when before a place or enemy, in order to prevent a ſurprize. To *raiſe the biuvac*, is to march the army to their tents or camp at break of day.

BIXWORT, S. in Botany, an herb.

BIZANTINE, S. See *Byzantine*.

To BLAB, V. A. [*blaberen* or *blapperen*, Teut. *lapperen*, Belg.] to reveal a ſecret, through heedleſſneſs, or want of caution. Uſed neuterly, to talk or tattle.

BLA'B, S. [from the verb] a tell-tale; one who diſcovers ſecrets through inconſideration, or too great a propenſity to talking.

BLA'BBER, S. [from *blab*, and *er*,] one who diſcovers a ſecret through want of caution, and a great fondneſs for ſpeaking.

BLA'BBER-LIPPED, Adj. See *blobber-lipped*.

BLACK, S. [*blak*, *blæk*, Sax. *black* ink, Teut.] abſence or want of light and colour; owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light. *Dyers black*, for ſtuffs of a high price, is compoſed of indigo, woad, boiled with allum, tartar, or aſhes of lees or wine, maddered with common madder, and given with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas and ſhumac. The beſt black cloth ſhould firſt be dyed blue. *German black*, is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones waſhed afterwards and ground with burnt ivory, or peach-ſtones; that with ivory is the beſt. This is uſed by rolling-preſs printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, uſed by painters and jewellers, to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they ſet diamonds. *Spaniſh black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp* or *lam-black*, is the ſooty ſmoak or ſoot of roſin, received in ſheep ſkins, or pieces of coarſe linens, fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt, for that purpoſe. *Curriers black*, is made with gall nuts, ſour beer, and cold iron, for the firſt blackening applied to the hides; but of gall nuts, coperas and gum arabic for the ſecond. *Black* after the word *look*, and the prepoſition *upon*, implies ſullen, unfriendly, and is a ſign of diſpleaſure. "*Looked* "*black upon* me." *Shakeſp.* Applied to moral action, horrible, or exceſſively wicked, "So *black* a deed." *Dryd.* Joined with *blue*, it implies the colour of the ſkin occaſioned by a hard blow; livid. "Beaten *black and blue*." *Shakeſp.*

To BLA'CK, V. A. [from the noun] to make of a black colour.

BLA'CK, Adj. of a black colour.

BLA'CKAMOOR, [from *black* and *moor*, moſt properly ſpelt *blackmoor*] one whoſe complexion is naturally black. See *Negro*.

BLAC'KBERRY, S. [from *black* and *berry*, ſo called from its colour] in Botany, a ſpecies of the *rubus* or *bramble*. *Blackberry* buſh, the buſh or tree which bears the blackberry.

BLACKBIRD, S. [from *black* and *bird*] in Natural hiſtory, a bird ſo called from the colour of its feathers; its bill is yellow, and its ſong reſembling that of a man's whiſtling, which it imitates with great exactneſs and docility.

BLA'CK-BROWED, S. [from *black* and *brow*] having black eye-brows. Figuratively, dark, gloomy, diſmal, or threatening. "A "*black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe." *Dryd.*

BLACK-BR'YONY, S. [from *black* and *bryony*] in Botany, the *tamus* or *tamnus*; it has male and female flowers on different plants. Linnæus places them in his ſixth ſection of his twenty ſecond claſs; and Tournefort in the ſeventh ſection of his firſt.

BLACK-CA'TTLE, S. [from *black* and *cattle*] in Huſbandry, a general term including oxen, bulls, or cows.

BLA'CK-EARTH, S. [from *black* and *earth*] in

in Gardening, that which is on the ſurface of the ground, ſo named from its colour, and likewiſe called mould.

To BLA'CKEN, V. A. [from *black*] to make a thing black, which was of a different colour before; to intercept the rays of light; to darken, "The cloud *blackened* the face of "the whole heaven." *South.* Figuratively, to ſully a perſon's character by defamation, or unmerited cenſure. "Let us *blacken* him what "we can." *South.*

BLA'CK-GUA'RD, S. [from *black* and *guard*] in low and familiar language uſed to convey the idea of a perſon of mean circumſtances, dirty and ragged dreſs, of baſe principles, and worthy of contempt.

BLA'CKISH, Adj. [from *black* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax.] inclining to a black colour; ſomewhat black.

BLAC'K-LEAD, S. [from *black* and *lead*] See *Lead*.

BLA'CKNESS, S. [from *black* and *neſs*] that quality of a body which ariſes from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porofity, the minuteneſs of its particles and the rays of light ſuffering ſo many reflections in the inſide, that few return to the ſurface; want of light or darkneſs.

BLA'CK-ROD, S. [from *black* and *rod*] the uſher of the order of the Garter, ſo called from his black rod with a golden lion at the top. He attends the king's chamber, and the houſe of lords in parliament.

BLACK-SEA, [*Mare Nigrum*, Lat.] the modern name of the Pontus Euxinus, or Euxine-ſea. It lies between Europe and Aſia; and, as far as it goes, is their common boundary. It might be more properly called a large lake, if it did not communicate with the Mediterranean, by the Thracian Boſphorus. The Turks call it *Cara Denghis*. It is ſaid to be 3800 Engliſh miles in circuit. On account of the dreadful ſtorms which rage more furiouſly here than in any other ſea, it has had the name of the Black or Terrible-ſea: though at the ſame time it appears, that theſe frightful ideas were formed of it before navigation had arrived at the perfection it is now brought to; yet it has been found, from later experience, that the tempeſts on this ſea are very violent and dangerous, from the ſea itſelf being incloſed almoſt on every ſide, and the waves beating circularly upon the veſſels that ſail thereon. Beſides, the danger is increaſed, as on its coaſts are no good harbours; eſpecially towards the S. where the Turks navigate for the moſt part. The ſouthern banks appear ſomething black, by reaſon of the large woods growing every-where on the coaſts.

BLA'CKSMITH, S. [from *black* and *ſmith*] a perſon who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black, from their not being poliſhed; oppoſed to a *white-ſmith*, who forges the ſmaller works, which are generally poliſhed.

BLAD'DER, S. [*blædr*, Sax. *bladder* and *blader*, Belg. *bladra*, Iſl.] in Anatomy, a thin dilatable, membranous body, which ſerves as the receptacle of the urine after its ſecretion from the blood in the kidneys, ſituated in the pelvis of the abdomen; in men immediately on the rectum; in women on the vagina uteri. It likewiſe ſignifies a puſtule, bliſter, or the ſwelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, ſuch as that which ariſes after ſcalding or burning.

BLA'DDER-NUT, S. in Botany, the *ſtaphylæa*; its empalement is roundiſh, concave, and encloſes the flower, which has five long erect petals, and a concave nectarium, with five oblong erect ſtyles. It is ranged by Linnæus in the third ſection of his fifth claſs; and by Tournefort in the third ſection of his twenty-fourth.

BLA'DDER-SENA, S. in Botany, the coluea.

BLA'DE, S. [from *blæd*, *bled*, Sax. *blad*, *bladt*, Belg. *blatte* or *blatt*, Teut. *blad*, a leaf, Iſl. *bled*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſpire or leaf of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots or leaves of corn, which riſe from the ſeed. Hence that part of a ſword or knife, is called a blade, from the former's reſembling a blade of graſs. Figuratively, a bold, enterpriſing, briſk, fierce, and gay perſon.

BLA'DE or BLA'DE-BONE, S. in Anatomy, the ſcapula, or ſcapular-bone, of a flat and triangular form.

To BLA'DE, V. A. [from the noun] to furniſh with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLA'DED, Adj. [from *blade*] that which has leaves, ſpires, or blades.

BLAIN, S. [*blegene*, Sax. they being ſounded like a *gebleyne*, Belg. from *blæen*, Teut. to ſwell] a diſtemper incident to beaſts, conſiſting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, againſt the windpipe, which at length grows ſo large, as to to ſtop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a puſtule or bliſter.

To BLA'ME, V. A. [*blâmer*, Fr.] applied to perſons, to charge them with having done a fault. "The reader muſt not *blame* me *for* "making uſe." *Locke.*

BLA'ME, S. [from the verb] the charging with wrong meaſures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits cenſure. Uſed with *to*, it implies that which deſerves *blame* or is *blameable*. "We ſhould hold them much *to blame*." *Prior.*

BLA'MEABLE, Adj. [from *blame* and *able*] that which may be found fault with, or cenſured.

BLA'MEABLENESS, S. [from *blameable* and *neſs*] that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or cenſure.

BLA'MEABLY, Adv. [from *blamable* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as deſerves cenſure or blame.

BLA'MEFUL, Adj. [from *blame* and *ful*] that which highly deſerves to be found fault with, cenſured, or blamed.

BLA'MELESS, Adj. [from *blame* and *leſs*] that which is no ways defective; or deſerves no cenſure or blame; uſed ſometimes, but very rarely,

surely, with the particle *of*. "We will be "*blameless of* this." *Josh.* xi. 19.

BLA'MELESSLY, Adj. [from *blameless* and *ly*,] in such manner as to be free from fault, or not merit censure.

BLA'MELESNESS, S. [from *blameless* and *ness*,] that quality which renders a person or thing by no means the object of censure or blame.

BLA'MER, S. [from *blame* and *er*,] the person who censures, or charges a person or thing with defect, or being wrong.

BLA'MEWORTHY, Adj. [from *blame* and *worthy*] that which deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

To BLA'NCH, V. A. [*blanchir* Fr.] to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of a white colour.

BLA'NCHER, S. [from *blanch* and *er*,] one who makes any thing white; a whitener.

BLA'NCHING, S. [from *blanch*] the action, art, or method of making any thing white. *Blanching of iron plates* is performed by aqua fortis and tin; of woollen cloths, by soap, chalk, sulphur, or brimstone; of silk, by soap and brimstone; and of copper, by adulterating it with arsenic and nitre. In Coinage, the method made use of to give the pieces that brightness and lustre they have on their first coming out of the mint.

BLA'ND, Adj. [*blandus*, Lat.] soothing, mild, applied to language, "With *bland* words." *Paradise Lost.* Soft, temperate, applied to weather, "The Zephyrs *bland*." *Thomson.*

To BLA'NDISH, *V.* A. [*blandir*, Fr.] to insinuate one's self into a person's favour; to sooth, or allure. Seldom used.

BLA'NDISHMENT, S. [from *blandish*] an insinuating address; soft, mild and kind expressions, by which a person steals into the favour of another.

BLA'NK, Adj. [*blanc*, Fr.] whitish or pale, applied to colour. "The *blank* moon," *Par. Lost.* That which is not written on. Used with the word *look*, either expressed or understood; confused; dejected; or shewing the signs of disappointment. Applied to verse, that which has no rhime; but Milton, Thomson, and others, have shewn this to be the most masculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer resemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and sits in a height beyond the poetry of the French and Italians, which they must look up at with envy, and acknowledge it impossible for their enervate languages to attain to.

BLA'NK, S. [from the adjective] in Commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it, but is left so, in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To BLA'NK, *V.* A. [from the noun *blanchir*, Fr.] figuratively, to confuse; disappoint; to erase, bring to nothing, or render abortive, "How will this man be amazed and *blanked*." *Tillotson* "All former purposes were *blanked*." *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET, S. [*blanchette*, Fr.] a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To BLA'NKET, *V.* A. [from the noun] to cover or wrap in a blanket. "I'll *blanket* my "loins." *Shakesp.* Lear.

BLA'NKLY, Adj. [from *blank* and *ly*,] in such a manner as causes or shews confusion, or disappointment; with whiteness; with paleness.

To BLA'SPHEME, *V.* N. [*blasphemari*, Lat. of βλασφημεω, Gr. *blasphemer*, Fr.] to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In Law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindw.* cap. 1.

BLASPHE'MERS, S. [from *blaspheme* and *er*] one who utters disrespectful, or irreverent things either of God, Christ, or any person in the holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, Adj. [from *blaspheme*] that which is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things. "*Blasphemous* words the speaker vain do prove." *Sidney.* "And more *blasphemous*." *Par. Reg.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, Adv. [from *blasphemous* and *ly*] in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe the Deity; in such a manner as to speak ill of God, and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, S. [from *blaspheme*] an offering some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLA'ST, [*blast*, Sax. and Dan. from *blæsan* Sax. *blaesa* infinitive of *blæs* Isl. to blow] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere, which withers trees, or causes a pestilence; the plague or pestilence. "By the "*blast* of God they perish." *Job.* iv. 9.

To BLA'ST, *V.* A. [*blæstan*, Sax. *blasten* Teut.] to infect with some sudden plague or infection, by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading false rumour; to render an enterprize abortive, or make it miscarry. "This enterprize "was *blasted*." *Arbuth.*

BLA'STING, S. [from *blast*] in Mineralogy, the blowing up a vein of a mine by gunpowder, which cannot be broken up by the spade, the gad, and the ax, or softened by fire.

BLA'TANT, Adj. [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing, like a calf. "The *blatant* beasts." *Dryd.* Seldom used.

BLA'TTA-BYZANTIA, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a testacious body, so called from its coming from Byzantium or Constantinople, and is the operculum or upper part of a turbi-

nate

nated ſhell of a fiſh, which yields a purple dye. It is a cordial medicine.

BLA'Y, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall white fiſh. See *Bleak*.

BLA'ZE, S. [*blaſe*, Sax. *bleſka*, *bliſk*, Sclav. *blus* Boh. Pol. *obleſka*, Ruſſ. a torch, ſhining, or flame] a flame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, a ſpreading abroad; publication, or extending a report; likewiſe, the white mark on a horſe's forehead, reaching to his noſe.

To BLA'ZE, V. [from the noun] uſed with *upon*, to ſhine, or give light. "The third "fair morn now *blaz'd upon* the main." *Pope*. Figuratively, to make a thing univerſally known by report or rumour. Sometimes uſed with the words *abroad* and *about*. "To *blaze abroad* the "matter." *Mark* i. 45. "Whoſe follies, "*blaz'd about*, to all are known." *Granv.*

BLA'ZER, S. [from *blaze*, and *er*] one who ſpreads abroad any report or rumour. Not much in uſe.

To BLAZ'ON, V. A. [*blaſonner*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to ſet out, deck or adorn. "Then *blazons* in "dread ſmiles her hideous form." *Garth*. To diſcover to advantage; to diſplay, "How "thyſelf thou *blazoneſt*—in theſe two princely "boys!" *Shakeſp*. To ſpread abroad; to make univerſally known. "*Blazoning* our injuſtice "every where." *Shakeſp*.

BLA'ZON, S. [from the verb] in Heraldry, the art of expreſſing the ſeveral parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms; all perſons, beneath the degree of a noble, muſt have their coats *blazoned* by metals and colours; nobles by precious ſtones; and kings and princes by plants. *Blazon* is uſed figuratively for making any thing public; a pompous diſplay of any quality; or claiming reſpect for any merit or dignity.

To BLE'ACH, V. A. [*æblece*, Sax. of *æ* negative, and *blece*, Sax. black, *bleak*, Belg. *bleych*. Teut. pale] to whiten a thing by expoſing it to the air and ſun. Neuterly, to grow white in the ſun, or open air, "The white "ſheet *bleaching* in the open field." *Shakeſp*.

BLEACHI'NG, S. [from *bleach*] the art of making a thing white, which was not perfectly ſo before, or which was of a different colour.

BLE'AK, Adj. [from *black*, or *blæc*, Sax. pale or livid, cold having that effect on perſons] cold, ſharp, chill.

BLE'AK, S. [from *blæc*, Sax. pale, on account of its colour] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall river or freſh-water fiſh, always in motion; its back is of a ſea-water green, and its belly white, and ſhining. *Bleaks* are excellent food, and in ſeaſon in Auguſt.

BLEA'KNESS, S. [from *bleak* and *neſs*,] extreme coldneſs, applied to the air.

BLE'AKY, Adv. [from *bleak*] cold or chilly, owing to the wind.

BLE'AR, Adj. [*blaer*, Belg. a bliſter] dim or ſore with water or rheum. Applied to the eyes, that which cauſes dimneſs of ſight. "To "cheat the eye with *bleer* illuſion."

To BLE'AR, V. A. [from the adjective] to occaſion dimneſs of ſight; to make the eyes ſore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind, or prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

BLE'AREDNESS, [from *bleared* and *neſs*,] ſoreneſs, or dimneſs of ſight, occaſioned by a defluxion of rheum upon the eyelids.

To BLE'AT, V. A. *blætan*, Sax. *bleeten*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a ſheep.

BLE'AT, S. [from the verb] the cry of a ſheep.

BLE'D, Part. from *Bleed*.

To BLE'ED, V. N. [præter I *bled*, or *have bled*, from *bledan*, Sax.] to loſe blood by a wound, &c. To die by bleeding, "The lamb "thy riot dooms to *bleed*." *Pope*. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood; "For "me the balm ſhall *bleed*." *Pope*. Uſed actively, to extract blood from a perſon by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood; from the Saxon *blodlætan*; or *bleed-laetan*, Belg.

To BLE'MISH, V. A. to mark with any defect; to ſpot, ſtain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a perſon's reputation. "Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all "the fair." *Dryd*.

BLE'MISH, S. [from the verb] applied to perſonal charms, a ſcar, or any thing that diminiſhes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to ſome accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, diſgrace, defect, or fault. In Hunting, is when the hounds or beagles finding where the chace has been, make an offer to enter, but return.

To BLE'NCH, V. N. to ſhrink, or ſtart at the appearance of danger; or on feeling pain. Uſed actively, to hinder, intercept, or obſtruct; "Great truſſes of hay to *blench* the defendants "fight." *Carew*. Not in uſe.

To BLE'ND, V. A. [*blendan*, Sax. *blander*, Dan.] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or ſo as the ſeveral compounds may be diſcovered, applied to the mixing of colours. "But *blended*, not united." *Boyle*.

BLE'NDER, S. [from *blend* and *er*] a perſon who mingles things together.

BLE'NHEIM, a village of Bavaria, one of the circles of Germany, on the W. ſide of the Danube, betwixt which and that of Hochſtet, hence indiſcriminately called the victory of Hochſtet or Blenheim, was fought an ever-memorable battle, Auguſt 2, 1704, by the confederates under John Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in which the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and the marſhals Tallard and Marſin, were entirely defeated; when Tallard was taken priſoner, and continued ſo in England until peace was concluded. In this bloody and obſtinate battle upwards of 20,000 lives were loſt: and Blenheim, which lay on the flank of the French army, being crowded with their ſoldiers upon the turn of the action, was ſurrounded and ſet on fire by the allies; when 10,000 men were forced to ſurrender at diſcretion, beſides the

many thouſands that were puſhed and periſhed in the Danube. It lies three miles N. E. of Hochſtet, and twenty-five N. W. of Augſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.

To BLE'SS, V. A. [præter, *I bleſſed* or *bleſt*, from *bletſain*, Sax. *bleſſadur*, *bleſſed*, *bleſſud* and *bleſſad*, Iſl. *blaxen*, Dalm. *blazeney*, Boh. *blazenes*, Sclav. and Ruſſ.] to pray for, or wiſh happineſs or good to a perſon; to praiſe for happineſs received; or aſcribe our happineſs to God; to confer every thing that can make a perſon perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLE'SSED, Part. paſſ. of *Bleſs*.

BLE'SSEDLY, Adv. [from *bleſſed* and *ly*,] in a manner which communicates the greateſt happineſs that can be wiſhed.

BLE'SSEDNESS, S. [from *bleſſed* and *neſs*,] that quality which renders a perſon extremely happy; the ſtate of conſummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the divine favour.

BLE'SSER, S. [from *bleſs* and *er*,] he that prays or wiſhes the happineſs of another; he that proſpers any undertaking, applied to the Deity.

BLE'SSING, S. [from *bleſs*] a declaration of future happineſs in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happineſs is requeſted. Figuratively, the divine favour; any means or cauſe of happineſs; any great advantage or benefit. "A juſt and wiſe magiſtrate is a *bleſſing*." *Atterb.*

BLE'ST, Part. from *Bleſs*.

BLE'W, the Pret. of *Blow*.

BLE'YME, S. in Farriery, an inflammation between the ſole and the bone of a horſe's foot, proceeding from bruiſed or coagulated blood.

BLI'GHT, S. [from *bleych*, Teut.] in Botany, a diſeaſe incident to plants, or fruit trees; the cauſes of which have been variouſly aſſigned by different authors. For the *blights* of corn, ſee *Smut*. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miſcarry, or diſappoints a perſon's expectations.

To BLI'GHT, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blaſt, deſtroy, kill, or wither. "*Blight* the tender buds of joy." *Lyttlet.*

BLIND, Adj. [*blind*, Sax. Dan. Teut. *blinds*, Goth. *blindur*, Iſl.] not able to ſee; deprived of ſight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle *to*, before the object. "All authors *to* "their own defects are *blind*." *Dryd.* Sometimes with *of*. "*Blind of* the future." *Dryd.* Dark, not eaſily to be ſeen, or found.

To BLI'ND, V. A. [from the noun] to deprive a perſon of his ſight; to prevent a perſon from ſeeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obſcure, and not eaſily comprehended. "The controverſy between us he endeavoured to *blind* and confound." *Stillingf.*

BLI'ND, S. ſomething made uſe of to intercept the light. Figuratively, ſomething made uſe of to divert the eye or mind from attending to the deſign a perſon is carrying on. "Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the "other." *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD, V. A. to hinder a perſon from ſeeing, by folding or tying ſomething before his eyes.

BLI'NDFOLD, Adv. with the eyes covered; with the eyes ſhut. Figuratively, without conſideration; without uſing our reaſon; implicitly. "Be no longer led *blindfold* by a "mal-legiſlature." *Freehold.* No. 32.

BLI'NDLY, Adv. [from *blind* and *ly*,] without ſight. Figuratively, ſcarcely or hardly to be perceived; without examination; implicitly, "*Blindly* gathered into this goodly "hall." *Dryd.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF, S. a play wherein a perſon endeavours to catch ſome of the company, after ſomething is tied over his eyes to prevent his ſeeing.

BLI'NDNESS, S. [from *blind* and *neſs*,] loſs of the faculty of ſeeing, ariſing from the loſs or diſtemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

BLI'NDSIDE, S. uſed figuratively to expreſs the foibles or weakneſs of a perſon, which expoſes him to the artifices of others.

BLI'NDWORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the larger ſlow worm, ſo called from the ſmallneſs of its eyes, which hath induced ſome to think it has none; a kind of ſmall viper, the leaſt of the Engliſh venomous reptiles.

To BLI'NK, V. N. [*blincker*, Dan. *blinker*, Belg.] to wink with one eye; to ſhut one eye; to be blind of, or to ſee obſcurely with, one eye.

BLI'NKARD, S. [from *blink* and *aerdt*, Belg. nature] one who has bad eyes; one who ſees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who diſcerns but very imperfectly.

BLI'SS, S. [*bliſſe*, Sax. of *bliſſian*, Sax. to rejoice] joy ariſing from the poſſeſſion of ſome great and important good; a ſtate of happineſs, or of the higheſt felicity; moſt commonly applied to the happineſs of the heavenly manſions.

BLI'SSFUL, Adj. [from *bliſs* and *full*,] abounding with joy; poſſeſſed of the higheſt degree of happineſs.

BLI'SSFULLY, Adv. [from *bliſsful* and *ly*,] in ſuch a manner as to ſhew the greateſt ſigns of joy, occaſioned by the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of happineſs.

BLI'SSFULNESS, S. [from *bliſsful* and *neſs*,] the quality or ſtate of extreme joy, ariſing from the enjoyment of an important and immenſe good.

BLI'STER, S. [*blayſter*, Belg.] a ſwelling of the ſkin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, ſcalding, &c. In Pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raiſes the cuticel.

To BLIS'TER, V. N. [from the noun] to riſe in bliſters; to be covered with bliſters. Uſed actively, to raiſe bliſters by burning; to apply a plaiſter, in order to raiſe a bliſter.

BLI'THE, Adj. [*blithe*, Sax. *blide*, Belg. *blyder*, Iſl.] gay, airy, joyous, ſprightly, owing to the enjoyment of ſome good.

BLI'THLY, Adv. [from *blithe* and *ly*,] in a joyous, ſprightly, or airy manner.

BLI'THNESS, S. [from *blithe* and *neſs*,] the ſtate of joyful alacrity and ſprightlineſs.

BLI'THSOME, Adj. [from *blithe* and *ſome*, of *ſum*, Sax. implying a great degree of any quality as *lang*, Sax. *long*, *lang-ſum*, Sax. very *long*] very gay, airy, or ſprightly; chearful.

To BLO'AT, V. A. [probably from *blowan*, Sax. to ſwell with wind] to ſwell with wind. Figuratively, to ſhew pride by the looks or geſture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if ſwelled by wind; generally applied to a perſon's growing luſty, but appearing at the ſame time of an unſound or weak conſtitution.

BLO'ATEDNESS, S. [from *bloated* and *neſs*,] the ſtate of a perſon or thing puffed up with fat, or ſwelled with wind.

BLO'BBER, S. a bubble. "There ſwim-"meth in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance called "a *blobber*." *Carew*. Not in common uſe.

BLO'BBER-LIP, S. a thick lip.

BLO'B-LIPPED, or BLO'BBER-LIPPED, Adj. that which has thick lips, applied both to perſons and things. "A *blob-lipped* ſhell." *Grew*. "Flatt-noſed and *blobber-lipped*." *L'Eſtrange*.

BLO'CK, S. [*block*, Belg. Teut. and Iſl. *bloc*, Fr.] a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long; any maſſy body; a piece of wood formed in the ſhape of a ſcull made uſe of by barbers to make their perukes upon; a piece of wood uſed by hatters to form or dreſs their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ſhip, fitted with ſheaves and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obſtruction, or impediment. "No crime is *block* enough in our way." *Decay of Piety*. A perſon of dull parts, ſlow apprehenſion, or remarkable ſtupidity.

To BLO'CK, V. A. [*bloquer*, Fr.] to ſtop up any paſſage; to incloſe a town ſo as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it, generally uſed with the particle *up*. "*Blocks up* the town." *Addiſ*.

BLOCKHOU'SE, S. [*blockhuys*, Belg.] a fortreſs built to ſecure a paſſage, and hinder any one from going through.

BLOCKA'DE, S. [from *blockuys*, Teut.] a fortreſs or bulwark, erected to ſtop up or ſecure paſſage. In War, a kind of ſiege, wherein all paſſages and avenues are ſeized and ſhut up, as the beſieged can receive neither proviſions, reinforcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the neceſſity of ſurrendering or ſtarving.

To BLOCKA'DE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſeize upon and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLO'CKHEAD, S. a figurative expreſſion, uſed to imply a perſon of a dull apprehenſion, want of parts, and great ſtupidity.

BLOCKHEA'DED, Adj. [from *blockhead*] remarkably ſtupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

BLOCKISH, Adj. [from *block* and *iſh*,] like a blockhead. See *Blockhead* and *Blockheaded*.

BLO'CKISHLY, Adv. [from *blockiſh* and *ly*] after the manner of a perſon remarkable for his ſtupidity; like a blockhead.

BLOCKISHNESS, S. [from *blockiſh* and *neſs*] great dullneſs of apprehenſion; or ſtupidity.

BLO'CK-TIN, S. that which is pure and unwrought.

BLO'CKWOOD, S. in Law, the log-wood, brought from Honduras, and uſed in dying blacks.

BLO'MARY, S. [from *bloma*, Sax. metal] the firſt forge in an iron work, through which the metal paſſes after it has been firſt melted from the mine.

BLOOD, S. [pronounced as if written *blód*, *blod*, Sax. and Dan. *blood*, Iſl. *bloth*, Goth. *bloed*, *bleit*, Teut. In Runic, *bloot* ſignifies bloody ſacrifices] a red warm fluid circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal body. That part which appears fibrous and concretes into a maſs, is called the *cruor*; and that which ſuſtains it, and preſerves its fluidity, the *ſerum*. *Blood* is uſed figuratively, for family kindred, deſcent; life. Joined with *hot* or *cold*, a mild or warm diſpoſition; a perſon of a warm or ſanguine temper; a rake, who indulges himſelf in the commiſſion of irregularities inconſiſtent with prudence, or diſcretion. Joined with *fleſh*, uſed in Scripture to ſignify human nature in its corrupt ſtate, or the ſtate of unaſſiſted reaſon. "*Fleſh* and *blood* has not revealed it," *Matth*. xvi. 27. The juice of vegetables. "The "*blood* of the grapes." *Gen*. xlix. 11.

To BLOOD, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtain with blood; to let blood.

BLOO'D-HOT, Adj. that which has the ſame degree of heat as the blood.

BLOO'D-HOUND, S. a hound that follows by the ſcent, ſeizes with great fierceneſs, will not quit the track of the perſons he purſues, and is trained to the ſport by blood.

BLOO'DILY, Adv. [from *bloody* and *ly*] in a cruel ſavage manner; inclined to murder or bloodſhed.

BLOODINESS, S. [from *bloody* and *neſs*] the ſtate or appearance of a thing ſtained with blood.

BLOO'DLESS, Adj. [from *blood* and *leſs*] without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead; pale.

BLOO'DSHED, S. murder, occaſioned by giving a perſon a wound, by which he bleeds to death; ſlaughter.

BLOO'DSHEDDER, S. [from *bloodſhed* and *er*,] one who murders another.

BLOO'DSHOT, or BLOO'DSHOTTEN, Adj. [from *blood* and *ſhot*, or *ſhotten*, from *ſhotten*, Teut. coagulated, or *ſcietan*, Sax. to ruſh] a diſtemper in the eyes, wherein the blood veſſels

are ſo diſtended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOO'DSTONE, S. [*blood-ſtein*, Dan. *bloed-ſtein*, Belg. *blut-ſtein*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a mineral of a green colour, ſpotted with a bright blood-red, hard, ponderous, compoſed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines. It is uſed in medicine as a ſtyptic, or to ſtop blood; and by goldſmiths and gilders to poliſh their works.

BLOO'DY, adj. [from *blood*] ſtained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

BLOO'DY-FLUX, S. See *Dyſentery*.

BLOO'DY-MINDED, Adj. cruel; inclined to murder, or bloodſhed.

BLOO'M, S. [*bloma*, Goth. and Iſl. *blum*, Teut. *bloem*, Belg. a flower] in Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue ſubſtance appearing on plumbs, &c. Figuratively, a flouriſhing ſtate, which may admit of increaſe and improvement.

To BLOO'M, V. N. [from the noun] to produce bloſſoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flouriſh; to be in a flouriſhing ſtate.

BLOO'MY, Adj. [from *bloom*] full of bloſſoms or flowers. Figuratively, in a ſtate of vigour, or perfection; in a flouriſhing ſtate.

BLO'SSOMS, S. [from *bloſm*, *bloſma*, Sax. *bloeſſom*, Belg. a flower] in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants.

To BLO'SSOM, V. N. [from the noun] to put forth flowers or bloſſoms which afterwards turn to fruit.

To BLO'T, V. A. [*blottio*, Brit. to efface or ſtrike out with ink, *blottir*, Fr. to hide, *bloto*, Pol. and *blata*, Sclav. Dalm. and Boh. dirt, mud, clay, or a ſtain] to drop ink on a paper or other ſubſtance; to efface or daſh out any word with ink; uſed with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or inviſible; to efface; to ſtain, ſully, or diſgrace. "It *blots* "thy beauty." *Shakeſp.* To make black; to darken. "Earth *blots* the moon's gilded "wane." *Cowley*.

BLO'T, S. a ſpot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a daſh of the pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a ſtain or any thing which cauſes diſgrace, applied to character. "A *blot* of honour." *Temple*.

BLO'TCH, S. a ſore, puſtule, or any eruption on the ſkin, which conveys the idea of a defect.

To BLOTE, V. A. [*bloſſen*, Belg. to grow red] to ſmoak, or dry with ſmoke; hence *bloted*, or red herrings.

BLO'W, S. *blouwe*, Belg. *blouwelen*, to beat with a mallet] a ſtroke given with the fiſt or any weapon. Uſed with *at*, a ſingle attempt; a ſudden event; at once: "They loſe the pro-"vince *at a blow*." *Dryd.* The act of laying or depoſiting eggs in fleſh, applied to flies: "The *blows* of flies." *Chapm.*

To BLO'W, V. N. [pret. *blew*, part. paſſive, *blown*, of *blawan*, Sax. *blaen*, Teut.] to move, applied to the action of wind. Uſed ſometimes impersonally, with the particle *it*. "*It blows* a happy gale." *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to ſound by means of wind. "Let "the prating organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To ſound a muſical inſtrument by the breath. Uſed with *over*, to paſs or ceaſe without producing damage. "When the ſtorm is *blown over*— "how bleſt is the ſwain?" *Granv.* Uſed with *up*, to mount into the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's maga-"zines *blew up*." *Tatler*, No. 59. Uſed actively, to drive, or move by the force of wind; to increaſe a fire, by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; to ſound a wind inſtrument by the breath. "Their loud up-"lifted angel trumpets *blow*." *Milt.* Uſed with *out* to extinguiſh by the wind or breath. Uſed with *upon*; to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being univerſally known, even to the vulgar; to be ſtale. "An intrigue that is not yet *blown* "*upon* by common fame." *Spect.* No. 105.

To BLOW, V. N. [*blowan*, Sax. *blayen*, Belg. *bluen*, Teut. to produce flowers] in Botany, to bloom, to bloſſom, to flouriſh.

BLO'WER, S. [from *blow* and *er*,] among Miners, a melter of tin.

BLO'WING, S. the art of forming glaſs into its various ſhapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing-pipe.

BLO'WZE, S. a female of a healthy ruddy countenance, or one whoſe hair is generally in diſorder.

BLO'WZY, Adj. [from *blowze*] ruddy faced, or with the hair diſordered.

BLU'BBER, S. [See *Blabber*, or *Blobbered*] the fat part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER, V. N. [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep in ſuch a manner, as to make the cheeks ſwell. Uſed actively, to ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, Part. ſwelled, big, or large applied to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, S. a ſhort ſtick, having one end loaded with lead, &c. uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE, Adj. [formerly ſpelt *blew*, from *bleo*, Sax. *blawr*, Brit. *blaw*, Teut. *blauw*, or *blauew*, Belg. *bleu*, Fr. *bloe*, Span. *plavo*, Sclav. Dalm. Carn. *plawy*, Pol. *belowoky*, Boh.] of a blue colour. Uſed ſubſtantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light; and among dyers for one of the five ſimple or mother colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, ſmall woad, or vouede, and indigo. To *look blue* upon a perſon, is to behold him with an unfavourable aſpect, or forbidding countenance.

To BLUE, V. A. [from the noun] to make of a blue colour, to give linnen a blueiſh caſt by dipping them into cold water, wherein ſmalt and indigo have been diſſolved.

BLU'E-BOTTLE, S. in Botany a flower ſhaped like a bell, of a blue colour. In Natural Hiſtory, a large fly, with a ſhining blue body.

BLU'EL-

BLU'ELY, Adv. [from *blue* and *ly*,] like a blue colour; bluiſh.

BLUE'NESS, S. [from *blue* and *neſs*,] that quality which denominates a thing blue.

BLU'FF, Adj. applied to the looks, big, ſwelling, ſurly.

To BLU'NDER, V. N. [*blundur*, Iſl. ſleep, *blunderer*, Belg. *blandeln*, Teut.] to be guilty of a groſs miſtake, including the ſecondary idea of contempt. Uſed actively, to go in a confuſed manner in queſt or ſearch. "*Blunders* "round about a meaning." *Pope*. To mix ignorantly and by groſs miſtake. "He *blun*-"*ders* and confounds all theſe together." *Stillingfleet*.

BLU'NDER, S. [from the verb] a groſs miſtake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of groſs and ridiculous ſtupidity.

BLU'NDERBUSS, S. [from *donderbuſſe*, Belg. from *donder*, Belg. *thunder* and *buſſe*, or *buyſſe*, Belg. a tube, or from *buldrer*, Dan. to make a noiſe, and *buſſe*, a tube] a kind of gun or fuſſee, whoſe barrel is generally made of braſs, and may be charged with ſeveral bullets. Figuratively, a perſon guilty of groſs and ridiculous miſtakes either in actions or words.

BLU'NDERER, S. [from *blunder* and *er*,] one who cannot diſtinguiſh one thing from another; one who is guilty of groſs and ridiculous miſtakes either in action or language.

BLU'NDERHEAD, S. the ſame as *Blunderer*.

BLU'NT, Adj. [according to Skinner from *plump*, Belg.] applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that which will not pierce, or cut on account of its thickneſs, oppoſed to ſharp; deficient in politeneſs or behaviour; void of ceremony or politeneſs; not eaſily to be penetrated. "I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new "impreſſions." *Pope*.

To BLUNT, V. A. [from the noun] to ſpoil the ſharpneſs of the edge or point of any weapon, ſo as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to leſſen the violence of any paſſion. "*Blunt* not his love." *Shakeſp*.

BLU'NTLY, Adv. [from *blunt* and *ly*,] applied to edge tools, not able to pierce or cut. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeneſs, elegance, or elocution.

BLU'NTNESS, S. [from *blunt* and *neſs*,] want of edge, point, or ſharpneſs, applied to weapons. Plainneſs, abruptneſs, want of ceremony, or politeneſs, applied to manners.

BLU'NTWITTED, Adj. ſtupid; indelicate; wanting elegance or the forms of politeneſs. "*Bluntwitted* lord." *Shakeſp*. Seldom uſed.

BLU'R, S. [*borra*, Span. a blot. Skinner] a blot or ſtain. Figuratively, a defect.

To BLU'R, V. A. [from the noun] to efface, eraſe, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to ſtain, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To BLU'RT, V. A. to ſpeak, diſcover, or declare, without conſideration, or notwithſtanding caution to the contrary. Uſed with the particle out. "*Blurt out* thoſe words." *Hakew*.

To BLU'SH, V. N. [*bloſſen*, Belg. to grow red] to redden, or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing which excites ſhame, or ſeeing any thing immodeſt. Figuratively to bear the colour of a bluſh. Uſed with *at* before the cauſe. "*Bluſh* at your vices." *Calamy*.

BLU'SH, S. [from the verb] a redneſs of the cheeks occaſioned by the conſciouſneſs of ſome defect, or the ſight of ſome unchaſte object. Figuratively, any red colour. "The "roſes *bluſh* ſo rare." *Craſhaw*. With the word *firſt*, a ſudden appearance, or at firſt ſight. "Obviouſly and at *firſt bluſh*, appear to "contain, *&c.*" *Locke*.

BLU'SHY, Adj. reſembling or like a bluſh. "A *bluſhy* colour." *Harvey*.

To BLU'STER, V. N. [from *blæs*, Iſl. to blow; *blæſt*, Sax. a blaſt of wind] to roar, applied to the noiſe of the wind in a ſtorm. Figuratively, to make a noiſe, bully, hector, ſwagger, or be tumultuous through a vain perſuaſion or conceit of a perſon's importance.

BLU'STER, S. [from the verb] the roaring noiſe occaſioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height, or noiſy turbulence of anger, or vain conceit.

BLU'STERER, S. [from *bluſter* and *er*,] a perſon who makes a great noiſe from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLU'STROUS, Adj. applied to the wind, making a great noiſe from its violence. Applied to perſons, making a noiſe, and aſſuming the airs of thoſe who are of ſome importance.

B'MI, S. a note in muſic.

BO, Interj. a word uſed to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whoſe very looks terrified his enemies.

BO'AR, S. [formerly ſpelt *bore*, *bar*, or *bare*, Sax. *beer*, Belg. *eber*, Teut, *boro-owe*, Ruſſ.] the male hog.

BO'AR-SPEAR, S. a ſpear uſed in hunting wild boars.

BOA'RD, S. [*bord*, Sax. a table, or houſe, *bræd*, Sax. a plank, *baurd*, Goth. *burdd*, Brit. a table] a piece of timber ſawn thin for the uſe of building, when thick it is called a *plank*; a table. "May Ceres bleſs thy *board*." *Prior*. A table, round which a council or committee ſits: hence the *council board*; the *board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food; the deck, or floor of a ſhip, Uſed with *on*, within the ſhip. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ſhip. With *over*, over the ſides of the ſhip, or out of the ſhip into the ſea. "*Throwed* him *over boa d*." *Slip by the board*, is to ſlip by the ſides of a ſhip. *To make a board*, is to turn the ſhip to the windward. *To make a good board*, is uſed of a ſhip when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

To BOA'RD, V. A. [from the noun] to enter a ſhip by force; to attack or make the firſt attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover with *boards*. To *board it*

up to the wind, is to turn a ſhip to the windward.

To BOA'RD, V. N. [from *burdd*, Brit. and *bord*, Sax. a table or houſe] to live and diet at a houſe; to place a perſon as boarder at a houſe.

BOA'RD-WAGES, S. [from *board*, implying food and *wages*] money allowed ſervants to find themſelves in victuals.

BOA'RDER, S. [from *board* and *er*,] one who diets or eats at another's table, at a ſettled rate; a ſcholar that lives in the maſter's houſe, and eats at his table.

BOA'RDING-SCHOOL, S. a ſchool where the ſcholars live with, and are found in victuals by, the maſter.

BOA'RISH, S. [from *boar* and *iſc*, Sax. or *iſk*, Goth.] of the nature of, or like a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, ſavage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BOA'RISHNESS, S [from *boariſh* and *neſs*,] the furious ſavage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindneſs, pity, and humanity.

To BO'AST, V. N. [*böſt*, Brit.] to diſplay one's abilities in a proud, aſſuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.

BO'AST, S. the thing a perſon is proud of; the cauſe of a perſon's pride; a vain and conceited diſplay.

BO'ASTER, S. [from *boaſt* and *er*,] one who makes a pompous diſplay of his advantages, whether they conſiſt in power, wealth, learning, virtue, or religion.

BO'ASTFUL, Adj. [from *boaſt* and *full*,] inclined or ſubject to brag; oſtentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY, Adv. [from *boaſting* and *ly*,] in ſuch a manner as to brag of; or diſplay with vain conceit, and pompous expreſſions.

BO'AT, S. [*bæt*, *bate*, Sax. *boot*, *bot*, Belg. and Teut. *bad*, Brit. *bateau*, Fr.] a ſmall open veſſel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes. When rowed by one man, called a *ſculler*; when by two, named *oars*, by the Londonners.

BOA'TION, S. [*βοαω*, Gr.] roar; noiſe; a very loud and rumbling ſound. "In loud "*boations*." *Derham:* Seldom uſed.

B'OATMAN or BO'ATSMAN, S. he that manages, or works a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. [from *boat* and *ſwain*, of *ſwan*, Sax. a keeper, *baatſwain*, Sax.] an officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long boat, and her furniture, ſteering her by himſelf; calls out the ſeveral gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices; and puniſhes all offenders that are ſentenced by the captain, or a court-martial.

To BO'B, V. A. [from *bobo*, Span. fooliſh or ſilly, according to *Skinner*] to conquer, or drub. "In their own land beaten, *bobbed*, and "thump'd." *Shakeſp.* To cheat, or deprive by fraud and cunning; "Gold and jewels that "I *bobbed* from him." *Shakeſp.* Theſe ſenſes ſeem now obſolete.

To BO'B, V. N. applied to any body, which being hung or ſuſpended by a ſtring, plays backwards and forwards; to play or ſwing againſt a thing. "A birth-day jewel *bobbing* at their "ears." *Dryd.* "Againſt her lip I *bob*." *Milt.* To give a perſon a hunce or puſh with the elbow, by way of ſignal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

BO'B, S. [from the verb neuter] a jewel or other ornament which hangs looſe from the ear; the word or ſentence repeated at the end of every verſe or ſtanza of a ſong; a blow, hunce, or puſh with the elbow.

BOB, S. [from *bob*, to cut] a ſhort peruke.

BO'BBIN, S. [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] a ſmall piece of wood turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to ſcrew a ſmall iron ſpindle, and to wind thread, worſted, ſilk, *&c.* upon; the ſmall reed put in the hollow of a ſhuttle, round which the thread, or ſilk is wound to make the woof; a ſmall neat turned ſtick, round which the thread is wound to make bone lace with; likewiſe a round white tape, uſed by the ladies as a running ſtring for their aprons, caps, *&c.*

BO'BCHERRY, S. a game among children, wherein a cherry is ſuſpended by a ſtring, which they ſtrive to bite, or get into their mouths.

BO'BTAIL, S. [from *bob* cut, and *tail*] a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very ſhort; hence the adjective *Bobtailed*.

BO'CAL, or BOCALE, S. [Ital.] a liquid meaſure uſed at Rome, containing about one half gallon of our wine meaſure.

BO'CARDO, in Logic, the fifth mode of the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms, wherein the firſt propoſition is particular and negative; the ſecond univerſal and affimative; the third, or concluſion, particular and negative; and the middle term the ſubject of the firſt and ſecond propoſitions.

BOC, Some *animal* is not man
AR, Every *animal* has a principle of ſenſation
DO, Therefore, ſomething has a principle of ſenſation that is not man.

BO'CASINE, S. [Fr.] a kind of gummed linnen cloth; buckram.

BO'CKELET, or BOC'KERET, S. a kind of long-winged hawk.

To BO'DE, V. A. [*bodian*, Sax.] to convey the knowledge of ſome future event, applied to an omen; to portend, uſed both in a good and bad ſenſe.

BOD'EMENT, S. [from *bode*] ſigns foreſhewing ſome future event, uſed both of good or bad events.

BO'DICE, S. [from *bodies* plural of *body*] ſtays, or a kind of waiſtcoat laced before, made of leather, and worn by country women next to their ſhifts.

BO'DILESS, Adj. [from *body* and *leaſe*, Sax. or *léiſe*, Cimb. implying negation, abſence or want] that which has no body; incorporeal; immaterial.

BO'DILY, Adj. that which conſiſts of, or belongs to, matter, that which belongs to the body.

body. Real, opposed to chimerical. "Brought "to *bodily* act." *Shakesp.*

BO'DILY, Adv. [from *body* and *ly*] in such a manner as to be united to the body, or matter; corporeally.

BO'DKIN, S. [Brit. *boddikin*, Teut. a diminutive noun, implying a small body, *Skinner.*] an instrument with a small blade, and sharp point, to make holes with; an instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string in an apron or other parts of their dress, and formerly used in confining and tying up their hair.

BO'DY, [*bodige*, Sax. stature, *bad*, Brit. a tabernacle or dwelling, the body being the tabernacle or dwelling of the soul, or of *boede*, Teut. a covering; in the same sense] in Physics, a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself merely passive, and indifferent either to motion or rest, but capable of any sort of motion, or any kind of forms, composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, and juices. By Divines, it is used for the material part of a man, in opposition to the immaterial or the soul; a person, a human being, whence, *some-body*, *no-body*. The real existence of a thing or its completion, in opposition to an image, shadow, representation, or type. "But the *body* is of Christ." *Coloss.* ii. 17. A collection of persons united by some common tye, or charter. Applied to a ship, the hull, or all the vessel, but the rigging, sails, and ropes. Applied to dress, that part which covers the body. "The *body* of a coat." The materials which compose a stuff or other manufacture. "Paper of a good *body*." Applied to liquors, strength. "Wine of a good *body*." Substance. "A metalline *body*." *Boyle.* The main or chief part of a thing. "The *body* of a church." A perfect system, or that which contains all the branches of a science. "A *body* of divinity." "A *body* "of laws."

To BO'DY, V. A. to produce; to bring into being. "Imagination *bodies* forth the "forms of things unknown." *Shakesp.* Seldom used.

BO'DY-CLOATHS, S. the cloaths which cover a horse's body, when dieted, *&c.*

BO'G, S. [from *bog*, Irish, soft, *boogan*, Belg. to bend, *bucca*, Ital. a hole] a moist rotten spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of grass or plants putrified by some spring; a marsh or morass.

To BO'GGLE, V. N. [*bogil*, Belg. a spectre, ghost, or bug-bear] to start, to run, or fly back at the sight of a terrifying object. Used with the particle *at*, to hesitate; to doubt; to dissemble; to be guilty of prevarication; or to play fast and loose. Used with the particle *with*. "It was time to *boggle with* the "world."

BO'GGLER, S. [from *boggle* and *er*] a person full of doubts; a fearful or timorous person.

BO'G-HOUSE, S. a pleasse to ease nature; a necessary-house.

BO'G-TROTTER, S. one who lives in a boggy country.

BO'GGY, Adj. [from *bog*] abounding in bogs, partaking of the nature or qualities of a *bog*.

BO'HEA, S. [*veni bui*, Chin.] one of the best teas which comes from China, and is the second gathering; for all teas grow on the same plant, and differ only according to the season of gathering; and the method of drying. After it is gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moistens his hands, being of so corroding a nature, that it often eats into his flesh, and produces the same effect as a caustic. *Bohea tea* is very serviceable, and where it agrees with a person, excels all other vegetables for preventing sleepiness or dullness; for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties; which depend on a due temperature of the brain, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

BOHE'MIA, in general, includes the kingdom of Bohemia Proper, the duchy of Silesia, and marquisate of Moravia, lying all together in the form of a lozenge. It is bounded by Austria and Bavaria on the S. Brandenburg, the electorate of Saxony and Lusatia on the N. the palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony, on the W. Poland and Hungary on the E. It lies between lat. 48 deg. and 52 min. N. being about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It formerly included Lusatia, till it was granted by the house of Austria to the electoral house of Saxony. And the greatest part of this kingdom was taken in the year 1741 by the king of Prussia; who still possesses Silesia, it having been since ceded to him by the queen of Hungary. Bohemia being an inland country, and remote from the sea, the cold is more intense here than in some other places under the same latitude; and yet the air is not healthy, especially between Bohemia Proper and Moravia, and towards the S. and E. parts of Bohemia, on account of woods and mountains, though it lies more open to the N. and W. Its principal rivers are, the Elbe, Muldaw, Egra, Oder, Vistula, Moraw, Teyn, and Igla. Its revenues are reckoned at about 1,400,000 l. *communibus annis*.

To BO'IL, V. N. [*bouiller*, Fr.] to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire, and so to be able to scald any thing immersed in it, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water; to dress victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to water, or other fluids, to have its contents so rarefied by

heat, as to take up larger dimenſions than before, and to run over the ſides of a veſſel.

To BO'IL, V. A. to dreſs victuals in water, boiled over a fire.

BO'IL, S. See *Bile*.

BO'ILARY, S. [from *boil*] a place where ſalt is boiled.

BO'ILER, S. [from *boil* and *er*] one who boils any thing; a veſſel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ILING, S. [in Phyſics] the particles of fuel paſſing the pores of the veſſel, mix with the liquid, and meeting with a reſiſtance there ſufficient to deſtroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence ariſes a ſmall inteſtine motion in the particles of that fluid; but the firſt cauſe ſtill continuing, that motion is increaſed till the agitation of the water becomes ſenſible: but now the particles of fire, continually ſtriking on thoſe at the loweſt ſurface of the water, will impel them, both by its impulſe and by their own rarefaction, upwards, during which the particles at the upper ſurface muſt, by their own ſpecific gravity, be deſcending towards the bottom; which will eaſily account for the upper ſurface of water's being ſooner hot at the top than at the bottom, and a perſon's being able to move a veſſel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The air thus diminiſhing the ſpecific gravity of water, ſo as to make it mount not only in water, but likewiſe air, we hence are enabled to account for the ſteam or ſmoak. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coaleſce in their aſcent, by which means great quantities of water will riſe and fall alternately, or in other words the water will boil; but the heat continuing and the rarefaction increaſing, the water will now be too much for the veſſel to contain, and will conſequently ſwell over its ſides, which the vulgar call *boiling over*. It muſt however be added, that when water boils it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever; for as the heat of boiling water is in proportion to the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon its ſurface, while that preſſure remains the ſame, the heat will be the ſame likewiſe; and the thermometer, being immerſed in boiling water, will, by the degree of heat it expreſſes, diſcover the preſſure of the atmoſphere.

BOI'STEROUS, S. [*byſtry*, Pol. rapid, vehement, or furious, *byſter*, Belg.] violent, furious, vehement or ſtormy. Roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous. Applied to perſons, violent.

BOI'STEROUSLY, Adv. [from *boiſterous* and *ly*] in a violent manner; furiouſly.

BOI'STEROUSNESS, S. [from *boiſterous* and *neſs*] the ſtate or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and ſtormy.

BO'KES, S. [Ind.] a kind of cotton cloth, imported from Surat, ſome of which are white, and others blue.

BO'LARY, Adj. [from *bole*] partaking of the nature, or quality of bole, or clay.

BO'LD, Adj. [*bald*, Sax. *balth*, Goth. *baude*, Belg. *baldo*, Ital. *bald*. Teut.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearleſs. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, ſmooth, even, applied by ſailors to ſituation. "*Bold*, acceſſible coaſts." *Howel*. To *make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

To BO'LDEN, V. A. [from *bold*] to grow bold; to make bold; to diſpel a perſon's fears or doubts.

BO'LD-FACED, Adj. impudent, not ſhewing any ſigns of ſhame by the countenance.

BO'LDLY, Adv. [from *bold* and *ly*] confidently; with aſſurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, S. [from *bold* and *neſs*] courage, intrepidity, undauntedneſs. "Having "therefore *boldneſs* to enter, &c." *Heb.* x. 19. The power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. In a bad ſenſe, a reſolution to do or ſpeak any thing before others, though conſcious of its being wrong or indecent; impudence.

BO'LE, S. [*bolus*, Lat.] the trunk of a tree. "Up went all the *boles* and bows." *Chapm.* A meaſure about ſix Engliſh quarters. In Natural Hiſtory, and Pharmacy, a ponderous different coloured earth and ſome marle, but leſs fat than clay, ſomewhat ſoluble in the mouth, of a rough taſte, and ſtains when handled. *Armenian bole*, is a ponderous, fat, friable earth, of an aſtringent taſte, of a colour between red and yellow, found in Armenia.

BO'LIS, S. [Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it, and named *capra* by Ariſtotle.

BO'LL, S. [in Botany] a round ſtalk or ſtem. "A *boll* of flax."

To BO'LL, V. N. to riſe in a ſtalk. "The "flax was *bolled*." *Exod.* ix. 41.

BO'LSTER, S. [*bolſtere*, Sax. *bolſter*, Belg. *bal*, Run. a ſleeping place] a long ticking ſack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made uſe of to ſupport or raiſe a perſon's head in bed. Applied to dreſs, a pad made uſe of to hide ſome deformity. In Surgery, a compreſs or piece of linnen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To BO'LSTER, V. A. to ſupport, or raiſe a perſon's head with a bolſter. In Surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound cloſe, by means of a compreſs. Figuratively, to ſupport or maintain

BO'LT, S. [*bollt*, Brit. *boult*, Belg. βολις, Gr.] a dart ſhot from a croſs bow; lightening; a thunder-bolt; a ſhort piece of iron made to faſten doors; a ſpot, obſtacle, impediment. "Look into the *bolts*, or ſtains of right." *Shakeſp.*

To BO'LT, V. A. [from the noun] to faſten with a bolt; to fling out; to ſpeak without heſitation. "Whep vice can *bolt* her ar- "guments." *Milton*. Figuratively, to faſten.

"The

" The pins which *bolt* this frame." *Ben. Johnſon.* To ſeparate the fine from the coarſe parts of a thing with a ſieve, from *blutir*, Fr. " He now had *bolted* all the flour." *Fairy Queen.* Figuratively, to ſeparate truth from falſhood, by rigorous examination. " Time " and nature will *bolt* out the truth." *L'Eſtr.*

To BO'LT, V. N. to ſpring out with ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due conſideration. Uſed with the word *out*, " *Bolt-* " *ing out* upon the ſtage."

BO'LT-ROPE, S. the rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is faſtened.

BO'LTER, S. [from *bolt*, to ſeparate with a ſieve] a ſieve to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts, peculiarly applied to that made uſe of to ſeparate flour from bran.

BO'LT-HEAD. S. [in Chemiſtry] a long ſtraight-necked glaſs veſſel uſed in diſtillations. See *Matras*.

BO'LTING-HOUSE, S. [from *bolt*, to ſift, and *houſe*] the place where meal is ſifted, or ſeparated from the bran.

BO'LTSPRIT, S. See *Bowſprit*.

BO'LUS, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a ſoft maſs, about the ſize of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BO'MB, S. [*bombus*, Lat.] formerly a loud noiſe. " A little flat noiſe in the room, but " a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath." *Bacon.* In Gunnery, a hollow ball of caſt iron, filled with whole powder and nails, pieces of iron, &c. furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee or wooden tube, replete with combuſtible matter, to be thrown our of a mortar-piece.

To BO'MB, V. A. [from the noun] to attack with, or ſhoot bombs againſt; to bombard. " To *bomb* the monks." *Prior.*

BO'MBARD, S. [*bombarda*, Lat. from *bombus*, Lat. a bomb, and *ardeo*, Lat. to burn] a piece of artillery uſed before the invention of cannon, exceeding ſhort and thick.

To BO'MBARD, V. A. [from the noun] to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, S. [from *bombard*] the engineer, who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, S. [from *bombard*] an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBA'SIN, S. [Fr. pronounced as if wrote *bombazéen*, from *bombicinus*, Lat. ſilken] a ſlight ſilken manufacture, uſed for mourning.

BOMBA'ST, S. high, pompous and ſwelling expreſſions without any meaning.

BOMBA'ST, Adj. [from the noun] pompous, ſonorous, but conveying mean, if any, ideas.

BOMBA'Y, an iſland belonging to the peninſula of India, within the Ganges, and Mogul empire, in Aſia. It has its name from the goodneſs of its harbour, which is capable of containing 1000 ſhips. In the year 1663 the king of Portugal transferred the property and ſovereignty of this iſland, with all its appendant members and iſlands, to king Charles II. as part of the infanta Catharine's portion, upon her marriage with him, who afterwards made a preſent of it to the Engliſh Eaſt India company; and they have ever ſince been in poſſeſſion of it, only the French took it in the laſt war; but it was ranſomed for a very large ſum. The preſident of the Engliſh factory at Surat is commonly the governor of Bombay, who is attended with his guards, and other enſigns of ſovereignty, like a prince. This iſland is about ſeven miles in length, and twenty in circuit, being inhabited by Engliſh, Portugueſe, and people of different nations from the neighbouring countries, as Pagans, Mahometans, and a ſort of Chriſtians called Coolys, moſtly fiſhermen: ſo that the number of ſouls on it now is ſaid to be above 60,000. The iſland is not able to ſupply all theſe with proviſions, the ſoil being barren, the climate unhealthy, and air putrid: but governor Bohun, by draining the ſwamps and bogs, has remedied this latter inconveniency: however, the neighbouring country brings them abundant ſupplies. The iſland has woods of cocoa, and ſome ſalt; and lies convenient for trade.

BO'MB-CHEST, S. [from *bomb* and *cheſt*] a cheſt filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed underground in order to blow it up, together with thoſe that were upon it.

BOMBILA'TION, S. [from *bombus*, Lat.] the noiſe occaſioned by the firing or exploſion of artillery. " The *bombilation* of guns." *Brown.* Obſolete.

BO'MB-KETCH, or BO'MB-VESSEL, a ſmall veſſel ſtrongly built, being ſtrengthened with large beams, to bear the ſhock of a mortar at ſea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

BO'NA-RO'BA, S. [Ital. a fine gown] a woman of the town; a proſtitute.

BONA'SUS, S. [Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BON-CHRE'TIEN, S. [Fr. good chriſtian] a pear, ſo called perhaps from the name of ſome gardener.

BO'ND, S. [*bond*, *bonda*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth. *band*, Per. and Iſl. from *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. *bancerdan*, Per. to bind] any thing which confines a perſon's arms ſo, that he has not the free uſe of them; cords, or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, impriſonment, loſs of liberty; obligation. A tye, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a perſon obliges himſelf to perform certain acts, under a penalty ſpecified therein.

BO'ND, Adj. [from *gabonden*, Sax.] captive; in a ſtate of ſlavery. " *Bond* or free." 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

BO'NDAGE, S. [from *bond*] ſlavery; a ſtate wherein a perſon is deprived of liberty.

BO'ND-MAID, S. [from *bond*, bound, or enſlaved, and *maid*] a woman or female ſlave.

BO'ND-

BO'ND-MAN, S. [from *bond* and *man*] a man ſlave.

BO'ND-SERVANT, S. a perſon who is under bond to ſerve his maſter, and is not at liberty to quit him.

BO'ND-SERVICE, S. the condition of a ſlave; ſlavery.

BO'ND-SLAVE, S. a perſon in inextricable ſlavery.

BO'ND'S-MAN, S. [from *bond* and *man*] a ſlave; a perſon who has given his hand as ſecurity for another.

BO'ND'S-WOMAN, S. a woman ſlave; or one who has given her bond for ſecurity.

BO'NE, S. [*ban*, Sax. *bein*, Teut. and Iſl. *been*, Belg.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle inſenſible ſubſtance, ſupporting and ſtrengthning the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending ſome of the more eſſential parts, as the brain; giving ſhape to the human fabric, and aſſiſting it in its motion. The bones conſiſt of lamellæ running lengthwiſe, and arched over at their ends. The wiſdom and benevolence of providence is very conſpicuous in their formation. The number of bones in a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, excluſive of the oſſa ſeſſamoidea, which amount to 48 more. *To make no bones*, is to make no ſcruple, alluding to the readineſs with which a dog devours meat. *To give a perſon a bone to pick*, a low phraſe, for laying an obſtacle in a perſon's way; or ſuggeſting ſomething which may perplex him. *A bone* of contention, a cauſe of ſtrife. *Bones*, in the plural, are uſed figuratively for dice.

To BO'NE, V. A. to take the bones out of the fleſh.

BO'NE-LACE, S. a cheap ſort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.

BO'NELESS, Adj. [from *bone* and *leſs*] that which has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth. "His *boneleſs* gums." *Shakeſp.*

To BO'NESET, V. N. [from *bone* and *ſet*] in Surgery, to ſet a broken bone in ſuch a poſition that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a diſlocated bone into its proper place. "One pretending to *boneſetting*." *Wiſeman.*

BONESE'TTER, S. [from *boneſet* and *er*] one who applies himſelf peculiarly to ſet broken or diſlocated bones.

BO'NGRACE, S. [*bonne grace*, Fr. a good grace or an air] a forehead-cloth, generally worn by infants.

BO'NNET, S. [*bonet*, Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of ſilk, worn inſtead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a ſmall work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from three to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet a prêtere*, or a prieſt's cap, an out-work with three ſaliant angles and two inwards. Among Sailors, ſmall ſails ſet on the courſes, or faſtened to the bottom of the mizzen, mainſail, or foreſail of a ſhip, when they are too narrow to cloath the maſt, or in order to make more way in light winds, or calm weather.

BO'NNILY, Adv. [from *bonny* and *ly*] in a gay manner; handſomely.

BO'NNINESS, S. [from *bonny* and *neſs*] the quality of appearing gay; handſome, or plump.

BO'NNY, Adj. [from *bon* maſculine, *bonne* feminine, Fr. good, a word almoſt peculiar to the Scotch] gay, chearful, handſome, young.

BO'NNY-CLABBER, S. ſour butter-milk, a word peculiar to the Iriſh.

BO'NUM MAGNUM, S. [Lat. a great good] in Gardening, a ſpecies of pear.

BO'NY, Adj. [from *bone*] having the properties, or conſiſting of bone; abounding in bone. "A *bony* fiſh."

BOO'BY, S. a dull, heavy, ſtupid, or contemptible fellow.

BO'OK, S. [from *boc*, Sax. *bach*, Teut. *boek*, Belg. *bock*, Dan. of *bog*, Run. a beech, books conſiſting anciently of thin pieces of wood, or the bark of the beech-tree, which was preferred by the northern nations, on account of its abounding more than any other tree in their parts, and ſplitting eaſier into thin pieces. *Wormius*'s Dan. Antiq.] a compoſition of ſome perſon, deſigned to communicate ſomething he has diſcovered or collected to the public, and of a length ſufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers ſewed or bound, intended to be wrote on; the diviſion of an author's ſubject. "The firſt *book* "we divide into ſections." *Burnet.* Uſed with the particle *in* and the perſonal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much eſteemed or valued by a perſon. "I was ſo much *in his* books, that, "*&c.*" *Addiſ. Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere ſtrength of memory.

To BOOK, V. A. [from the noun] to enter or write any thing in a book.

BO'OK-BINDER, S. one who ſews the ſheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, *&c.* See *Binder.*

BO'OKFUL, Adj. one who is full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digeſted what he has read, or being able to produce any thing of his own. "The *book*-"*ful* blockhead, ignorantly read." *Pope.*

BOO'KISH, Adj. [from *book* and *iſh*] very fond of books, ſtudy, or reading; pedantic. Generally uſed in a bad ſenſe, and as a term of contempt.

BOO'KISHNESS, S. [from *bookiſh* and *neſs*] a great fondneſs for books; too intenſe an application to ſtudy. Uſed ſometimes as a reproach, or term of contempt.

BOO'K KEEPER, S. a clerk employed in a compting-houſe to regiſter the tranſactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them ſo, that his patron may at any time know the true ſtate of his affairs.

BOO'K-KEEPING, S. the art of keeping accounts or regiſtering a perſon's tranſactions.

BOO'K-LEARNED, Adj. [from *book* and *learn*] converſant in books, but not in men; one

one that reads much, but is a perſon of no parts or invention. Uſed as a term of reproach.

BOO'K-LEARNING, S. improvement or learning to be acquired from books, oppoſed to that which may be obtained by the exerciſe of a man's own faculties. A term of contempt.

BOO'K-MAN, S. [from *book* and *man*] one who applies himſelf to reading and ſtudy; a ſtudent. Seldom uſed.

BOO'KSELLER, S. one who lives by ſelling books.

BOO'K-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a perſon immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himſelf too intenſely to ſtudy.

BOO'M, S. [*beam*, Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree] among Mariners, a long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail, main ſail, or fore ſail; a pole, with buſhes, or baſkets, ſet as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown; a bar of timber laid a-croſs a harbour, to ſecure its entrance.

BOO'N, S. [from *bene*, Sax. *boon*, or *bæn*, Iſl. a requeſt or prayer] a gift, or preſent, obtained by having requeſted or ſued for it.

BOO'N, Adj. [*bon*. Fr. good] merry; gay; "Heightened as with wine, jocund and *boon*." *Par. Loſt*. Generally uſed with the word *companion*.

BO'OR, S. [*beer*, Belg. *gebure*, Sax. *bawer*, Teut.] a rude unpoliſhed countryman; a clown. "He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland." *Temple*.

BOO'RISH, Adj. [*bawriſch*, Teut. *beerſch*, Belg.] without any breeding or politeneſs; rude; clowniſh.

BOO'RISHLY, Adv. [from *booriſh* and *ly*] in an unpolite, rude, and clowniſh manner.

BOO'RISHNESS, S. [from *booriſh* and *neſs*] clowniſhneſs; rudeneſs of behaviour.

To BO'OT, V. A. [*baeten*, Belg. to profit] to be of ſervice, or advantage; to profit; to enrich, ſerve, or accumulate. "I will *boot* "*thee* with what gift beſide — that modeſty "can beg." *Shakeſp.*

BO'OT, S. [*bota*, *bote*, Sax. a compenſation] gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*, is an adverbial expreſſion, implying, beſides, over and above. "Be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral "ſciences." *Locke*.

BO'OT, S. [*bottat*, Arm. *botas*, Brit. a ſhoe, *botte*, Fr.] a leather covering worn over the legs and feet, and uſed by thoſe who ride on horſeback; a kind of rack for the legs, formerly uſed for torturing criminals in Scotland; a leathern receptacle under a coach-box, uſed for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To BO'OT, V. A. [from the noun] to put on boots.

BO'OTED, Part. with boots on the legs; in boots.

BOOTCA'TCHER, S. the perſon who pulls off the boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of a northern conſtellation of fixed ſtars, conſiſting of 55 according to Flamſtead; one of which, called Arcturus, is of the firſt magnitude.

BOO'TH, S. [*buth*, Brit. *bodo*, Sax. *bod*, Dan. *bud*, Perſ. *buda*, Luſ. and Pol.] a houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

BOO'T-HOSE, S. ſtockings worn inſtead of boots; ſpatter-daſhes; or Welch-boots.

BOO'TLESS, Adj. [from *boot*, profit, and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. and *leiſe*, Cimb. implying want, abſence, or a negation] that which will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unſucceſsful. "I have ſent "him *bootleſs* home." *Shakeſp.*

BOO'T-TREE, S. an inſtrument conſiſting of two parts, when joined in the ſhape of a leg, with a grove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin, or wedge, which is drove in by main force, in order to ſtretch or widen a boot.

BOO'TY, S. [*buet*, *buit*, Belg. *beute*, Teut. *bytte*, Dan. *butin*, Fr. *butino*, Ital.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; ſpoils; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BO'PEEP, S. the act of thruſting the head in ſight of a perſon and drawing it back again immediately; ſometimes uſed as a token of fear, and at others as a ſign of pleaſantry or gaiety.

BORA'CHIO, S. [*borracho*, Span.] a drunkard; one who drinks to exceſs. "You're "an abſolute *borachio*." *Congr.*

BO'RAGE, S. [*borago*, Lat. implying courage, becauſe it is a great raiſer of the ſpirits] in Botany, Linnæus ranges it in the firſt ſection of his fifth claſs, from its having five ſtamina, and a ſingle ſtyle. There are four ſpecies. Its flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials, and the herb for cool tankards in the ſummer.

BO'RAX, S. [Lat.] a ſalt prepared from the evaporation of water which runs from the copper mines in Bengal, or other parts of the Eaſt-Indies; likewiſe an artificial ſalt made of ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum diſſolved in wine.

BOR'DEL, S. [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Arm.] a houſe of bad fame; or where women of the town are entertained, and practiſe their indecencies. "A *bordel* and a ſchool of lewd-"neſs." *South*.

BO'RDER, S. [*bord*, Sax. and Teut. *bordure*, *bord*, Fr.] the extremities, or edge of any thing; the extremities, or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment, or head-dreſs; a narrow ſlip of flowers at the extremity of a flower bed, *&c.* in a garden. In Heraldry, an addition on the limb of a ſhield, in form of a hem, or girdle, encompaſſing it all round, and ſerving as a difference. In Printing, an ornament of flowers, ſcrolls, *&c.* ſet round the edges of ſmall compoſitions.

To BO'RDER, V. N. to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be ſituated

ated near. Figuratively, to approach. "All "wit which *borders upon* prophaneneſs." *Tillot.* Uſed actively, to ſew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near. "Thoſe parts, which *border* the ſea." *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER, S. [from *border* and *er*] one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremities of a country.

To BO'RE, V. A. [*borian*, Sax. *boren*, Teut. *boſrance*, Belg.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any ſharp pointed inſtrument; to puſh forwards with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the ſtrength required to make a hole with.

BO'RE, S. the hole made by boring; the inſtrument uſed in boring a hole; the dimenſions of a hole or cavity, applied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon or other piece of artillery.

BO'RE, the preter of *bear*.

BO'REAL, S. [from *boreas*] towards the north.

BO'REAS, S. the north wind.

BO'RER, S. [from *bore* and *er*] an inſtrument made uſe of to bore holes with; the perſon who bores.

To be BO'RN, V. N. paſſ. [from *bear*] to come into the world; uſed with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*. "He was *born to* empire." "He was *born for* greatneſs." "*Born of* "the virgin Mary." *Creed.*

BO'ROUGH, S. of [*borhoe*, *burig*, *burh*, *burg*, Sax. *borgo*, Ital.] a town or corporation, which is no city; a town or village which ſends members to parliament. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commiſſioners to repreſent them in parliament. *Head-borough*, the preſident or chairman of a hundred, choſen to ſpeak, or tranſact affairs in their name. In pariſhes, a kind of head-conſtable, having others for his aſſiſtants.

To BO'RROW, V. A. [*borgian*, Sax. *borgchen*, Belg. *borgen*, Teut. *borger*, Dan.] the taking money or other things of another on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take ſome thing which belongs to another; to aſſume a property which belongs to ſomething elſe. "I'll deceive your ſon in *bor-* "*row'd* ſhapes." *Shakeſp.*

BO'RROW, S. [from the verb] the thing taken of another to be returned again.

BO'RROWER, S. [from *borrow* and *er*] he that takes money, &c. of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uſes what is another's, as if it were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the ſentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are ſo, applied to writings. "Some ſay that I am "a great *borrower*." *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE, S. [Fr.] a place ſet with trees; a grove or thicket; woods or woodland. In Painting, a picture or landſkip, repreſenting woods.

BO'SKY, S. [*boſque*, Fr.] abounding with wood, woody.

BO'SOM, S. [*boſome*, *boſm*, Sax. *boeſm*, *boſem*. Belg. *buſem*, Teut.] the breaſt; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt; the middle or innermoſt part of any incloſure. "The *boſom* of the "wood." In compoſition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a perſon, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *boſom-intereſt*, *boſom-friends*, *boſom ſecret*.

To BO'SOM, V. A. [from the noun] to incloſe in the boſom. Figuratively, to keep ſecret; to ſurround. "*Boſom'd* deep in vines." *Pope.*

BO'SON, S. [a corruption of *boatſwain*, which ſee] "The merry *boſon*." *Dryd.*

BO'SPHORUS, S. [from βους, Gr. an ox, and πορος, a paſſage] in Geography, a narrow ſtreight or arm of the ſea, which it might be ſuppoſed an ox could ſwim over; at preſent confined to that of Thrace, called the ſtreights of Conſtantinople; and the Cimmerian or Scythian Boſphorus, called the ſtreights of Kapha, or Kiderleri.

BOS'QUETS, S. [from *boſchetto*, Ital. a diminutive of *boſco*, a wood or grove] in Gardening, ſmall groves, or compartments, formed of trees, ſhrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in quarters, either diſpoſed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner.

BO'SS, S. [*boſſe*, Fr.] a ſtud or ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence; the prominent part, or that which ſticks out of the middle of a thing, or ſhield; a thick body.

BO'SSAGE, S. [from *boſs*] in Architecture, a projecting ſtone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

BO'STON, S. [*Botolph's town*, from *Botolph*, a pious Saxon] a famous town in Lincolnſhire, built on both ſides the river Witham, over which it has a very high wooden bridge. Its church is 280 feet high, of exquiſite workmanſhip, and ſerves inſtead of a landmark to mariners. In the reign of Edward I. it was pillaged and burnt by ſome villains, one of whom, Rob. Chamberlain, being apprehended, and convicted, confeſſed the fact; but would not impeach his accomplices. A ſtaple for wool being ſettled here in 1607, it revived from its former calamity, and is at preſent a well-built, opulent town. The inhabitants apply themſelves both to merchandize and trading, and the ſheep of this ſhire are reckoned the beſt in England. John Fox, the famous author of the *Acts and Moments*, &c. was born here. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and is diſtant from London 90 computed, or 114 meaſured miles.

BO'SVEL, S. [in Botany] a ſpecies of crowfoot.

BO'SWORTH, S. [in Geography] a plea-

ſant

ſant town in Leiceſterſhire, near which was fought the deciſive battle between Henry VII. and Richard III. in which the latter was conquered and ſlain. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and is diſtant from London 90 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

BOTA'NIC, or BOTANICAL, Adj. [*βοτανικος*, Gr.] that which relates to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

BO'TANIST, S. [from *botany*] one who is ſkilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himſelf peculiarly to the ſtudy of vegetables.

BO'TANOLOGY, S. [*βοτανολογια*, Gr.] a diſcourſe on plants.

BO'TANY, S. [from *βοτανη*, Gr. an herb] the ſcience of herbs and plants. This ſtudy was very little cultivated till Bauhine aroſe in the 16th century, and both reduced it to method, and increaſed the number of its objects.

BOT'ARGO, S. [*botarga*, Span.] a kind of ſauſage made with the roes and blood of the mullet fiſh.

B'OTCH, S. [*boſſ.* Fr. *bozza*, Ital. *boetſe*, Belg.] a ſwelling, which afterwards encruſts, diſcolours the ſkin, and cauſes a diſagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work clumſily or ill finiſhed, ſo as to diſgrace the reſt; ſomething added, or joined to a thing in a clumſy manner.

To BO'TCH, V. A. [*boden*, Dan. *boetzun*, Belg.] to mend or patch old cloaths in a clumſy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward manner; to join things together which do not ſuit, or agree with one another; to mark with puſtules, ſcabs, or blotches.

BO'TCHER, S. [from *botch* and *er*] one who mends, or ſews patches on old cloaths, in a clumſy manner; and is the ſame in reſpect to a taylor, as a cobler to a ſhoemaker. Figuratively, a perſon who performs any thing in a clumſy and bungling manner.

BO'TCHY, Adj. marked with botches, or running ſores. "Were not that a *botchy* ſore." *Shak.*

BO'TH, Adj. [*baede*, Iſl. *butu*, *batwa*, Sax. *bathur*, Cimb.] when applied to two perſons or things as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and*, it implies either, or one as well as the other. "*Both* morning *and* "afternoon." *Sidney.*

BO'TRYOID, Adj. [*βοτρυοειδης*, Gr.] in ſhape like a bunch of grapes.

BO'TS, S. [has no ſingular, from *bitan*, Sax.] a ſpecies of ſmall worms breeding in the entrails of horſes.

BO'TTLE, S. [*bouteille*, Fr.] a veſſel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leather, or leathern bottle; when of glaſs, a glaſs bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity; a bundle of graſs or hay, derived from the French *boteau*, a bundle. When compounded with other words, it ſignifies drinking, as a *bottle* companion.

To BO'TTLE, V. A. [from the noun] to put liquor into bottles. Uſed with the particle *off*, to draw out of another veſſel into a bottle. A hogſhead of wine is to be *bottled off*." *Swift.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, S. [in Botany, the *cyaneus*, or *centaurea*] a compound flower, whoſe diſk is formed of many hermaphrodite florets, and the border of female florets, of different ſizes, incloſed in a common roundiſh ſcaly empalement. Linnæus ranges this genus in the third ſection of his nineteenth claſs; but Tournefort in the ſecond ſection of his twelfth. There are twenty ſpecies.

BO'TTLE-NOSED, Adj. one who has a large noſe, very big towards the end.

BO'TTLE-SCREW, S. a ſpiral wire, made uſe of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, S. [*botm*, Sax. *bodem*, Belg.] the loweſt part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth, or gravel over which the water glides; a valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence *to the bottom*, ſometimes implies thoroughly. "His propo- "ſals ſhould be examined *to the bottom*." *Locke.* *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or ſhare. "He *was at the bottom* of "many excellent counſels." *Addiſ.* A ſhip, or veſſel; hence, to *embark on the ſame bottom*. To venture in one *bottom*, to run a riſque together in the ſame thing. The *bottom* of a lane, is the loweſt part. The *bottom* of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a ball, from *boteau*, Fr. a heap, or little bundle.

To BO'TTOM, V. A. [from the noun] to build upon as a foundation, principle, or ſupport; to wind thread into a ball. Uſed neuterly, to be built on; to be ſupported by.

BO'TTOMED. Adj. having a bottom; uſually compounded with ſome other word; as, "There being prepared a number of *flat-bot-* "*tomed boats*." *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS, Adj. [from *bottom* and *leſs*] without a bottom; prodigious deep; that which cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundleſs, inſatiable. "Then be my paſſions "*bottomleſs*." *Shak.*

BO'TTOMRY, S. in trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ſhip, whereby, if the money be not repaid, at the day appointed, the ſhip becomes the property of the creditor; likewiſe the lending money, to be paid at the return of the ſhip; in conſideration of which, though the intereſt demanded be 20, 30, or 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not eſteemed uſury; becauſe if the ſhip periſhes, the creditor loſes his money.

BO'TTONY, or BO'TONE, in Heraldry, applied to a croſs, which terminates, at the ends, in three knots or buttons, reſembling in ſome meaſure three leaved graſs, or the mark on cards called clubs.

BO'UCHET, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a ſpecies of pear.

BO'UD, S. in Natural Hiſtory, an inſect which breeds in malt, called likewiſe a wevil.

BOU'GH, S. [pronounced as if the *gh* were omitted, from *bog*, *boga*, and *boh*, Sax.] in Botany,

tany, an arm or large ſhoot of a tree, ſomewhat bigger than a branch, though uſed by authors for it.

BO'UGHT, preter of *buy*, and pronounced *bawt*.

BO'UGHT, S. [from *bugan*, Sax. to twiſt] a twiſt knot; a link; a bending. "The "*bought* of the fore legs." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

BOUILL'EE, or BOUILL'ON, S. [Fr.] In Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth, or ſoup.

BOU'LDER-WALLS, S. in Architecture, thoſe which are built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar, uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there is plenty of thoſe ſtones.

To BOU'LT. See *Bolt*.

To BOU'NCE, V. N. [formed from its ſound] to ſtrike againſt a thing with ſuch force as to rebound back, making a noiſe at the ſame time. To ſpring with force, applied to the ſpurting of beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noiſe, bully, or hector; to be ſtrong made and active. "The *bouncing* "amazon." *Shak.*

BOU'NCE, S. [from the verb] a ſmart, violent, and ſudden ſtroke; a ſudden crack, or noiſe, applied to the exploſion of a gun, or the burſting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boaſt.

BOU'NCER, S. [from *bounce* and *er*] one who is noiſy in his own praiſe, or in his threats againſt another; a bully; a boaſter.

BOU'ND, S. [from *bind*, *bornes*, Fr.] a reſtraint, a leap, jump, or ſpring; the flying back of a thing which is ſtruck againſt another with great force.

To BOU'ND, V. N. [*bondir*, Fr.] to jump, ſpring, or move on forwards by leaps; to fly back again when ſtruck againſt a thing with violence. Uſed actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

BOU'ND, Part. of *bind*.

BOU'ND, Adj. [*abunden*, Sax. of *bindan*, Sax. obliged] deſtined; intending; or on one's way to a certain place. Uſed with *for*, and peculiar to ſeamen.

BOU'NDARY, S. the extremities or utmoſt limits of a thing, or country.

BOU'NDEN, Part. paſſive of *bind*.

BOU'NDING-STONE, S. a ſtone played with, and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand. "A globe, a "bigger *bounding-ſtone*."

BOU'NDLESSNESS, S. [from *boundleſs* and *neſs*, the quality of being without any reſtraint; inſatiableneſs; infinity.

BOU'NDLESS, Adj. [from *bound* and *leſs*] that which is reſtrained by no limits; confined by no power; or ſatisfied by no enjoyment.

BOU'NTEOUS, Adj. [from *bounty*] liberal, or conferring benefits largely and from a goodneſs and kindneſs of nature.

BOU'NTEOUSLY, Adv. [from *bounteous*, and *ly*] in a liberal manner; conferring benefits generouſly, and from a principle of good nature.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS, S. [from *bounteous*, and *neſs*] the quality of conferring benefits or favours from a principle of kindneſs, including the idea of ſuperiority.

BOU'NTIFUL, Adv. [from *bounty* and *full*] conferring favours without reſtraint, and from an internal principle of kindneſs. Applied to things, very much abounding in valuable products. "As *bountiful* as mines of India." *Shak.*

BOU'NTIFULLY, Adv. [from *bountiful* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generoſity, and from an inward principle of kindneſs. Applied to things, plentifully producing what is of ſervice and uſe. "The river *bountifully* requitting it." *Brown*'s Vulg. Err.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, S. [from *bountiful* and *neſs*] a great propenſity to beſtowing favours, or conferring benefits; generoſity, munificence.

BOU'NTY, S. [from *bonté*, Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, diſtinguiſhed from *charity*, becauſe exerciſed towards objects that are not highly neceſſitous; and including the idea of a gift beſtowed by a ſuperior.

BOURDALOU'E, S. [Fr. pronounced *boordaloó*] a ſort of worked linnen manufactured at Caen in Lower Normandy.

To BOU'RGEON, V. N. [pronounced *boúrjon*, from *bourjeonner*, Fr.] to ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to produce buds.

BO'URI, S. [Copt.] in Natural Hiſtory, the ſea mullet, of which the botargo is made. See *Botargo*.

BOU'RN, S. [from *borne*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOU'RN, S. [from *bourn*, Sax. *borne*, Belg.] a brook or torrent; when added to the name of places, it implies, that they are ſituated near or upon brooks.

To BOU'SE, V. N. [*bouſſen*, Belg. *bouza*, Copt. an intoxicating drink] to drink immoderately; to tope.

BO'USY, Adj. [from *bouſe*] intoxicated with drink.

BOU'T, S. [the *ou* pronounced like the *ow* in *cow*. *Botta*, Ital.] a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermiſſion; at once; a part of any action which is carried on by ſucceſſive intervals, once. "*This* "*bout*." this once.

BOUTA'NES, S. cotton clothes manufactured in the iſland of Cyprus, called likewiſe dimities.

BOU'TANT, Adj. [*bouter*, Fr. to abut] in Architecture, when applied to an arch or buttreſs, that which ſuſtains a vault, and is ſuſtained by a ſtrong wall or ſome maſſy pile. A pillar *boutant* is a large chain or pile of ſtone, made to ſupport a vault, terrace, or wall.

BO'UZA, S. an intoxicating drink of the Egyptians, called celia, or cera, made with barley flour ſoaked in wine, and mixed with ſome inebriating drug; very much in uſe among the common people.

To

To BO'W, V. A. [*bugan*, Sax. *bocken*, *buckow*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of reſpect; to liſten to, joined with the *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down* thine *ear* to "the poor." *Eccleſ.* iv. 8. To preſs, or cruſh. Actively, to bend, or be bent; to make a bow; to ſtoop, or incline the body towards the earth. "*Bowed down* upon their knees." *Judg.* vii. 6. To be overpowered, or to ſtoop under the preſſure of affliction. "They ſtoop, "the *bow down* together."

BO'W, S. [from the verb, the *ow* pronounced like that in *cow*, or *now*] a ſtooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of ceremony or compliment.

BO'W, S. [pronounced *bo*, as if the *w* was dropped. *Bwa*, Brit. *boga*, Sax. *boge*, Belg. *bogen*, Teut. *bue*, Dan.] a warlike weapon or inſtrument made of tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a ſtring, which being drawn towards the body of a perſon, bends the wood, and by its elaſticity, forces an arrow placed on the ſtring, with great violence, to a great diſtance; a bending piece of wood furniſhed with hair, and uſed in playing on ſtringed inſtruments; the loop of a ſtring tied in a knot; a yoke, or bending piece of wood. "The ox "hath his *bow*." *Shak.* Applied to a ſaddle, two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, give the ſaddle its due form, and keep it tight. Applied to a ſhip, that part which begins at the loof and compaſſing ends of the ſtem, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, it is called a *bold bow*; if a thin and narrow one, a *lean bow*. In Building, *bow* is a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, which direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly in drawing draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or long arches.

BO'W-BEARER, S. [from *bow* and *bear*] one who carries a bow.

BO'W-BENT, Adj. bent like a bow, or in the form of a bow; crooked; ſtooping. "A "ſybil old, *bow-bent* with crooked age." *Milt.*

To BO'WEL, V. A. to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing. "To the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep." *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *boyaux*, Fr.] the inteſtines, veſſels, or organs within the body; the guts. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing. "The *bowels* of the "mountain." *Addiſ.* Tenderneſs, pity, or compaſſion.

BO'WER, S. [from *bough*, or the verb *bow*, implying to bend] an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top; the anchor of a ſhip, ſo called from its being in the *bow* of the ſhip. See *Bow*.

To BO'WER, V. A. to make a bower, to include in a bower. Figuratively, to incloſe. "Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit—In mortal Pa- "radiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh." *Shak.*

BO'WERY, Adj. full of bowers; ſhady and incloſed like a bower.

BO'WL, S. [pronounced as if writ *bole*, from *buelin*, Brit. implying any thing made of horn, as drinking cups formerly were, or rather from *bola*, Sax. a cup, or glaſs] a drinking veſſel, rather wide than deep, diſtinguiſhed from a tea cup by its greater dimenſions, and from a drinking cup, becauſe that is rather deep than wide; the hollow, roundiſh part of any thing which can hold liquor. "The *bowl* of a "ſpoon." *Swift.* A baſin, or fountain, or ciſtern. "So to convey water, that it may "never ſtay either in the *bowl*, or the ciſtern." *Bacon.*

BO'WL, S. [*bol*, Belg. *boule*, Fr. *bolo*, Span.] a round or ſpherical piece of wood, which may be rolled along the ground.

To BO'WL, V. A. to roll a bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark. In Skittles, to knock down with a bowl. "He "*bowled* five."

BOW'LDER STONES, S. lumps or fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from cliffs, and rounded by the action of water.

BO'W-LEGGED, Adj. having crooked legs, or ſuch as reſemble a bow, when bent.

BO'WLER, S. [from *bowl* and *er*] he that rolls a bowl; one that plays with, or at, bowls.

BO'WLINE, or BOWLING, S. a rope faſtened to the leech, bolt-rope, or middle part of the outſide of a ſail, by two or three ropes, like a crow foot, called the bowling bridle, uſed to make the ſail ſtand ſharper, or cloſer to the wind, and fixed to all but the ſprit, or ſprit-top-ſail. *Bowling* knot, is one that will not ſlip, uſed to faſten the bowling to the crengles. To *eaſe, or run up the bowling*, is to let it more ſlack.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. [from *bowling* and *green*] a piece of ground overgrown with graſs, of a true level or horizontal ſurface, kept cloſe cut and frequently rolled, for playing at bowls.

BO'WMAN, S. one who ſhoots with a bow.

BO'W-SHOT, S. the diſtance to which an arrow can fly, when ſhot from a bow.

BO'WSPRIT, or BOLTSPRIT, [from *bolt*, a bar, and *ſpriet*, Belg. a ſail, yard or pole, or from *bow*, a part of a ſhip, and *ſpriet*, Belg. a pole] a kind of maſt at the prow of a veſſel, reſting ſlopeways on the head of the main ſtern, faſtened by the foreſtay and to the partners of the foremaſt, ſerving to carry the ſprit, and ſprit-top-ſail and jackſtaff. Its length ſhould be two thirds of the mainmaſt, and its thickneſs equal to the mizen.

BO'W-STRING, S. the ſtring by which a bow is bent.

BOW'YER, S. one who ſhoots with a bow; an archer; a perſon who makes bows.

B'OX, S. [*box*, *boxtrewo*, Sax. *buxbſtaum*, Teut. *box*, Span.] its leaves are pinnated and ever green; it has male and female flowers on the ſame plant, the former having a three-leaved, and the female a four-leaved, concave empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the fourth

ſection

ſection of his 21ſt claſs, from its having male and female flowers on the ſame plant, and the male flowers having four ſtamina. There are three ſpecies. Its wood is yellowiſh, hard, ſolid, even, very heavy, and takes a good poliſh.

BOX, S. [*bucks*, Teut. *box*, Sax.] a caſe made of wood, or other ſubſtance, to hold any thing; diſtinguiſhed from a cheſt, as the leſs is from the greater; the caſe of a mariner's or ſea compaſs; the inner caſe of a watch; a cheſt in which money is put: hence a *Chriſtmas-box*, which ſignifies both the cheſt into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The firſt ſtory of ſeats in a play-houſe, formed into ſmall ſquare rooms, and built either on the ſtage, or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, S. [*bock*, Brit. a check, *pocken*, Teut. to ſtrike] a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, V. A. [from the noun] to fight with the fiſts; to ſtrike on the head or face with the hand.

BO'XEN, Adj. [of *box* and *en*, from the Sax. implying the materials out of which any thing is made] made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour. "Her cheeks of *boxen* "hue." *Dryden.*

BO'XER, S. [from *box* and *er*] one who is ſkilled in fighting with the fiſt; one who fights with his fiſt.

BO'Y, S. [the etymology uncertain. Skinner derives it from *bube* or *babe*, Teut. and Minſhew from בוּר, Heb.] a name applied to perſons of the male ſex till they are fifteen years old. Uſed figuratively for a perſon who wants the ſedateneſs and diſcretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

To BO'Y, V. N. to mimic, ſo as to render a thing ridiculous. "Some ſqueaking Cleo- "patra *boy* my greatneſs." *Shak.*

BOY'AR, or BOIAR, S. [Ruſſ.] a name of dignity applied, in Ruſſia, to the lords of the Czar's court.

BO'YHOOD, S. [from *boy* and *hood*, of *had* or *hade*, Sax. implying ſtate, condition, or quality] the ſtate wherein a perſon is ſtiled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a perſon is fifteen years old.

BO'YISH, S. [from *boy* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax. or *iſk*, Goth.] like a boy with reſpect to unexperience, want of ſedateneſs, or diſcretion; childiſh, trifling, puerile.

BO'YISHLY, Adv. [from *boyiſh* and *ly*] in a childiſh, wanton, trifling manner.

BO'YISHNESS, S. [from *boyiſh* and *neſs*] that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, ſedateneſs, or diſcretion; childiſhneſs; trifling.

BO'YISM, S. an action or expreſſion, which becomes a boy only; a term of reproach.

Bp. an abbreviature for biſhop.

BRA'BBLE, S. [*brabbelen*, Belg. a quarrel, a clamorous noiſy conteſt. "In private *brabble* "did we apprehend him." *Shak.*

To BRA'BBLE, V. N. [from the noun] to conteſt a thing with great clamour; to quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'BBLER, S. [from *brabble* and *er*] a clamorous, quarrelſome, turbulent, or noiſy fellow.

To BRA'CE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, Fr.] to tie, or wind bandages tight round a thing. "The "women of China, by *bracing* and binding "them cloſe in their infancy, have very little "feet." *Locke.* To ſtrain or ſtretch. *To brace the yard*, in Sea Language, is to bring the yard to either ſide, ſo as to make it ſtand ſquare or even acroſs the ſhip.

BRA'CE, S. [from the verb] a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing cloſe together; that which is uſed to keep a thing ſtretched. In Printing, a crooked line, denoting that the members of a ſentence ought to be joined together, but not taken ſeparately, marked thus } and uſed by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines, which rhime to each other. Preparations in war. "It "ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*.", *Shakeſp.* Figuratively, the ſtate of a thing that is ſtretched. "When it has loſt its *brace*, or "tenſion." *Holder.* In Architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevil joints, and uſed to keep a building ſteady. In Sea Affairs, ropes faſtened to the yard arms of a ſhip, and uſed to ſquare the yards, and bring them to any poſition. Applied to a Coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs.

BRA'CE, S. [never uſed with an *s* at the end for the plural, and is a collective noun, which ſeems to have only the ſingular] in Hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps ſo called from their being tied together.

BRA'CED, Adj. in Heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the baſe of an eſcutcheon.

BRA'CELET, S. [a diminutive of *brace*, or from *bracelet*, Fr. of *bras*, Fr. an arm] an ornament worn round the wriſt; a piece of defenſive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, S. [from *brace* and *er*] that which braces, or keeps a thing tight. In Surgery, a bandage. "They may be reſtrained "by a *bracer*." *Wiſeman.*

BRA'CHIÆUS, S. [from *brachium*, Lat. an arm] in Anatomy, the name given to two muſcles of the arm.

BRA'CHIAL, Adj. [from *brachium*, Lat. an arm] that which belongs to, or is ſituated in, the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, S. [perhaps from ברח, Heb. to fly, from their living in deſerts] Indian philoſophers, who lived a very good life in woods, ſlept on hides, abſtained from the fleſh of animals, holding it an impiety to touch them, and believed the doctrine of the tranſmigration of the ſoul. They ſpent the greateſt part of the day and night in praying and ſinging anthems. They conſidered life as a ſtate of conception, and death as a birth to a happy life, for thoſe who had regulated their lives according to the dictates of true philoſophy.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, S. [from βραχυς, Gr. ſhort, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of ſhort-hand, or writing a thing by characters in

a ſhorter time and compaſs, than by the letters of the common alphabet.

BRA'CKET, S. [*bracciet*, Ital.] pieces of wood either carved or plain, fixed againſt a wainſcot or wall, to ſuſtain and ſupport ſomething.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. [from *brack*, Belg.] that which is ſomewhat ſalt; of the taſte of ſea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, S. [from *brackiſh* and *neſs*] the diſagreeable ſaltneſs which is found on taſting ſea-water.

BRA'D, [from *brad*, Sax. and *braed*, Goth. broad] when added to the names of places, ſignifies their broadneſs; thus *Bradford* ſignifies a *broad ford*.

BRA'D, S. a kind of nails uſed in building, without a ſhoulder over their ſhank, or a ſpreading head like other nails, pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into, and buried in the board they faſten. *Joiners-Brads*, are for hard wainſcots, *batten-brads* for ſoft, and *billet* or *quarter-brads*, are thoſe which are uſed when a floor is laid in haſte; or to ſhallow joiſts inclined to warp.

To BRA'G, V. N. [*braggeren*, Belg. to ſtrut, *brangeren*, Teut. to be proud] to diſplay an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boaſt. "*Brags of* his impudence, but ſcorns "to mend." *Pope* uſes it with *on*, but improperly, and perhaps merely for the ſake of a double rhime.

"Yet lo in me, what authors have to *brag on*,
"Reduc'd, at laſt, to hiſs in my own dragon." *Dunciad.*

BRA'G, S. [from the verb] a pompous or proud diſplay of any advantage a perſon poſſeſſes. Figuratively, the thing itſelf which cauſes pride or boaſting; glory. "Beauty is "nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn." *Milton.*

BRA'GGADOCHIO, S. a perſon who vainly ſets forth his own good qualities, or diſplays them more than they deſerve.

BRA'GGART, S. [from *braggaert*, Teut.] a perſon who boaſts of his own abilities too much. "Every *braggart* ſhall be found an "aſs." *Shak.*

BRA'GGART, Adj. [See the noun] proud, conceited, vain. "Huffing, *braggart*, puffſt "nobility." *Donne.*

BRA'GGER, S. [from *brag* and *er*] one who diſplays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and oſtentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, Adj. [from *brag*, and *leſs*, of *laſe*, Sax. or *laus*, Goth. implying want, abſence, or negation] without a boaſt; without being boaſted of. "*Bragleſs* let it be." *Shak.*

BRA'GLY, Adv. [from *brag* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to occaſion boaſting; in a glorious, perfect, or flouriſhing manner. "How *bragly* "it begins to bud." *Spencer.* Seldom uſed.

To BRA'ID, V. A. [*breyden*, Belg. *brader*, Dan. *brædan*, Sax.] to weave together; to plait. "A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind." *Dryd.*

BRA'ID, S. [from the verb] a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a ſmall narrow kind of lace, uſed for ornamenting womens ſhoes, bed-curtains, &c.

BRA'ILS, S. ſmall ropes uſed in furling the ſails acroſs. To *hale up the brails*, or *brail up* the ſail, implies that the ſail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound cloſe to the yard.

BRA'IN, S. [*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*, Belg.] in Anatomy, the large ſoft whitiſh ſubſtance, filling the inſide of the craneum or ſkull; wherein all the organs of ſenſe terminate, and wherein the ſoul is ſaid to reſide. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla ſpinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggeſt in ſuch other animals as ſhew the greateſt degree of ſagacity, ſuch as monkies, &c. For a conſiderable ſtock of animal ſpirits being required in cogitation, memory, &c. where they fail, theſe powers muſt fail likewiſe, and they muſt fail, if there be not a quantity of brain ſufficient to ſupply them.

To BRA'IN, V. A. [from the noun] to daſh the brains out; to kill by daſhing the brains out.

BRA'INISH, Adj. [from *brain* and *iſh*] Figuratively, hot-headed, furious, mad. "It "is his *brainiſh* apprehenſion." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

BRA'INLESS, Adj. [from *brain* and *leſs*] without brains. Figuratively, ſilly, fooliſh, thoughtleſs.

BRA'IN-PAN, S. [from *brain* and *pan*, of *pahne*, Sax. a diſh, or the ſkull] the ſkull, ſo called from its containing the brains.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. [from *brain* and *ſick*, of *ſeoc*, Sax. or *ſieck*, Belg. diſtempered] diſordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtleſs, fooliſh, mad.

BRA'NSICKLY, Adv. [from *brainſick* and *ly*] after the manner of a perſon whoſe brain is diſordered. Figuratively, inconſiſtently, weakly, fooliſhly.

BRA'NSICKNESS, S. [from *brainſick* and *neſs*] Figuratively, obſtinacy, folly, giddineſs.

BRA'IT, S. among Jewellers, a rough diamond.

BRA'KE, S. [of uncertain etymology] a thicket of brambles or thorns.

BRA'KE, S. [*braecke*, Belg. a mallet, or of *bræcæn*, Sax. to break] a wooden mallet, uſed in beating or dreſſing hemp; the handle of a ſhip's pump; a baker's needing trough; a ſharp bit, or ſnaffel for horſes.

BRA'KY, Adj. abounding in brakes; or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBLE, S. [*bræmble*, *brembel*, *bremble*, Sax. *bromber*, Teut. *bramber*, or *bramberbuſk*, Dan.] in Botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ronce*, Fr. Its flower has a permanent empalement of one leaf, cut into five ſpear-ſhaped ſegments, a great number of ſtamina inſerted in the empalement, and many germens with ſmall hair like ſtyles; which afterwards become a berry,

compoſed of as many acini collected into a head, having each one bell, containing an oblong ſeed.

BRA'MBLING, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a bird ſo called from its building in brambles, named likewiſe the mountain chaffinch.

BRA'MINS, S. [from *Brahma*, the name of the prophet whom they acknowledge] the third ſect among the Chineſe. Thoſe of Bengal live a very auſtere life, go bare-headed and bare-footed, and live only upon herbs. Thoſe of Indoſtan, pretend their ſacred books were given by God to their prophet Brahma. They believe the tranſmigration of ſouls; and ſay that, at the production of the world, all things came out of the boſom of God, and that the world will periſh by all things returning to their firſt original. Thoſe of Siam believe, that the firſt men were larger than the preſent, living many ages without ſickneſs; that our earth ſhall be deſtroyed by fire, and that another ſhall proceed from its aſhes, which ſhall have no ſea, and be bleſſed with an eternal ſpring. The *Brachmans* of Coromandel believe a plurality of worlds, and that they are ſucceſſively deſtroyed and renewed at certain periods. They have all ſuch a veneration for cows, that they think themſelves happy if they can die with the tail of one in their hands. Whenever they write, they put a figure of a cow in the firſt place, to ſhew their belief in the unity of the deity; they compute the world to be about 3,892,850 years old, have an obſcure tradition of the Moſaic Paradiſe, and likewiſe ſome notion that God has been incarnate, and lived ſome time among men.

BRA'N, S. [from *brann*, Brit. *bran*, Fr. *brenna*, Ital.] the huſk of corn, ſeparated after grinding from the flour.

BRA'NCH, S. [*branche*, Fr.] in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which ſprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from a whole. A ſection or ſubdiviſion, applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. "The *branches* of the "veins:" "The *branches* of a candleſtick." A ſmall ſtream running into, or proceeding from, a river; a part of a pedigree or family. In Hunting, the antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horns. In Architecture, the reins or arches of Gothic vaults, traverſing from one angle to another, diagonal-wiſe, and forming a croſs between the other arches, which makes the ſides of the ſquare, of which they are diagonals.

To BRA'NCH, V. A. to divide into ſeparate diviſions, like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needlework, repreſenting branches. "*Branch'd* with gold." *Fairy Q.* Uſed neuterly, to ſhoot into branches; to ſeparate, or divide a ſubject into ſeveral parts, uſed with the particle *out*. "*Branch out* into farther diſtinc-"tions." *Locke*. To ſpeak largely; to expatiate. "I have known a woman *branch out* "into a long diſſertation upon the edging of a "petticoat." *Spect.* No. 247. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers. "The ſwift ſtag—"bore up his *branching* head." *Par. Loſt.*

BRA'NCHER, S. [from *branch* and *er*] that which ſpreads itſelf into branches. Figuratively, fertile, or prolific. In Falconry, a young hawk, derived from *branchier*, Fr.

BRA'NCHLESS, Adj. [from *branch* and *leſs*] without branches. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree. "Better "I were not yours—than yours ſo *branchleſs*." *Shak.*

BRA'NCHY, Adj. [from *branch*] full of branches, ſpreading. "The unwieldly lop-"pings of a *branchy* tree." *Watts.*

BRA'ND, S. [*brand*, Sax. and Belg. of *brander*, Belg. or *brindan*, Goth. to burn, *brandi*, Teut. *brandur*, Iſl. of *eg*, *bran*, Iſl. I burn] a ſtick lighted, or fit to be ſet on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. "The Sire Om-"nipotent prepares the *brand*." *Granv.* A mark made on the fleſh of a criminal by a burning iron; antiently a ſword, from *brandur*, Run. a ſharp ſword. "Wav'd by that flam-"ing *brand*." *Par. Loſt.*

To BRA'ND, V. A. [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to ſtigmatize.

BRA'NDGOOSE, S. [*brantigans*, Belg. of *brindan*, Goth.] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of wild fowl, ſomewhat leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour.

To BRA'NDISH, V. A. [*brandir*, Fr. *brandire*, Ital.] to wave, ſhake, or flouriſh a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flouriſh with.

BRA'NDLING, S. [in Angling] the dew-worm, called likewiſe the lob-worm.

BRANDY, S. [*brandevin*, Fr. *brandenwyn*, Belg. of *branden*, to burn, and *wyn*, wine] in Diſtillation, a proof ſpirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

BRA'NGLE, S. [*brangen*, Teut.] wrangle, ſquabble; or mean contention about trifles.

To BRA'NGLE, V. N. [from the noun] to wrangle, ſquabble, or quarrel about trifles.

BRA'NGLEMENT, S. See *Brangle*.

BRA'NK, S. [in Huſbandry] buckwheat.

BR'ANNY, Adj. [from *bran*] like bran; having the appearance of bran. "Covered "with white *branny* ſcales." *Wiſem.* Seldom uſed.

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL, S. [pronounced *Brazéel*] a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, ſo called becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. That of Fernambuca is the beſt. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks; becomes very thick and tall; the branches are long and large; the leaves ſmall, of a fine bright green, reſembling thoſe of box, but ſomewhat longer.

BR'ASS, S. [*bræs*, Sax. *prés*, Brit.] a factitious yellow metal made of copper, melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is firſt calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal duſt, and to 70 lb. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wind furnace 11 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes

imbibes about one third of the weight of the calamine, and is converted into braſs. Braſs is uſed figuratively for impudence.

BR'AT, S. [*bratt*, Sax.] a child, uſed to expreſs contempt. Figuratively, products or effects. "The two late conſpiracies were the "*brats* and offſprings of the contrary faction." *South.*

BRAVA'DO, S. [from *bravada*, Span.] a proud boaſt, haughty defiance, or challenge.

BRA'VE, Adj. not daunted or terrified with dangers or difficulties; ready to attempt any dangerous enterprize; grand, or noble. "Firſt "a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind." *Denh.* Sometimes applied in an indeterminate manner, to expreſs good or great in the poſitive degree. "Old wood inflamed doth yield the "*braveſt* fire." *Sidney.* "Iron is a *brave* "commodity, where wood aboundeth." *Bacon.*

BRA'VE, S. [*brave*, Fr. *bravo*, Ital.] a perſon who is daring beyond the rules of diſcretion; or bold to exceſs. "Hot *braves*, like "thee, may fight." *Dryd.* A bold defiance, or challenge.

To BRA'VE, V. A. to undertake a thing notwithſtanding the dangers wherewith it is attended; to defy; contemptuouſly to provoke a perſon to reſentment; to bid defiance to, applied, in this laſt ſenſe, to inanimate things with great beauty. "Like a rock unmov'd, a "rock that *braves*—the raging tempeſt." *Dryd.* To ſeem unaffected with, or inſenſible of. "At leaſt to *brave* that which they believe "not." *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY, Adj. [from *brave* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidity; courageouſly. "Who *bravely* twice renewed "the fight."

BRA'VERY, S. [from *brave*] the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithſtanding the dangers which attend them; diſpoſition of mind, which enables a perſon to compliſh his deſigns, notwithſtanding any obſtacles or difficulties which oppoſe it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, ſplendor. "All the *bravery* that eye may ſee." *Spenſer.* Falſe courage; boaſting; or boldneſs. "There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation." *L'Eſtrange.*

BRA'VO, S. [Ital.] a man who murders or aſſaſſinates another for hire. "No *bravoes* "here profeſs the bloody trade." *Gay.*

To BRA'WL, V. N. [*brullen*, Belg. to bellow, or roar, *braaler*, Dan *brouiller*, or *brailer*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles in a noiſy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noiſe, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Upon the brook that *brawls* along this "wood." *Shak.*

BRA'WL, S. [from the verb] a noiſy quarrel; ſcurrility.

BRA'WLER, S. [from *brawl* and *er*, of Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] one who is quarrelſome and *noiſy* at the ſame time; a word of reproach.

BRA'WN, S. [from *bar*, a boar, and *run*, from *runnen*, hard, becauſe it is the hardeſt part of a boar's fleſh, according to Skinner] the fleſhy, or muſcular parts of the body. "The "*brawn* of the arm muſt appear full." *Peacham.* The arm "to hew thy target from thy *brawn*." *Shak.* Figuratively, vigour, or ſtrength. "*Brawn* without *brain* is thine." *Dryd.* The fleſh of a boar ſouſed or pickled; a boar.

BRA'WNER, S. [from *brawn*] a boar deſigned, or killed for brawn. "Send up the "*brawner* head." *King.*

BRA'WNINESS, S. [from *brawny* and *neſs*] ſtrength or hardineſs ariſing from the muſcles.

BRA'WNY, S. [from *brawn*] ſtrong, robuſt, ſinewy, fleſhy; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

To BR'AY, V. A. [from *bracan*, Sax *broyer*, or *brayer*, Fr.] to beat into pieces, or powder, in a mortar, by means of a peſtle.

To BR'AY, V. N. [*braire*, or *broire*, Fr. *ſbraiare*, Ital.] to make a noiſe like an aſs. Figuratively, to make a diſagreeable noiſe like that of braſs. "Arms on armour claſhing, "*bray'd*—horrible diſcord." *Par. Loſt.*

BR'AY, S. [from the verb] the noiſe of braſs; a terrible or diſagreeable ſound. "The "harſh reſounding trumpet's dreadful *bray*." *Shak.*

BR'AYER, S. [from *bray* and *er*] one who mimics the noiſe of an aſs. In Printing, an inſtrument made uſe of to temper the ink.

To BR'AZE, V. A. [from *braſs*] the ſoldering or joining two pieces of metal together. Figuratively, to be ſcured or hardened in impudence. "I have ſo often bluſhed to ac-"knowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to "it." *Shak.*

BR'AZEN, Adj. [from *braſs* and *en*] made of braſs. Figuratively, cauſed by brazen inſtruments. "With *brazen* din blaſt you the "city's ears." *Shak.* Impudent.

To BR'AZEN, V. N. to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Uſed with the word *out*, "He would *brazen* it "*out* as if he had done nothing." *Arbuth.*

BR'AZEN-FACE, S. a perſon who has no ſenſe of ſhame; an impudent fellow. "Well "ſaid *brazen-face*." *Shakeſp.*

BR'AZEN-FACED, Adj. [See *brazen-face*] void of ſhame, impudent.

BR'AZENNESS, [from *brazen* and *neſs*] appearing like braſs. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BR'AZIER, S. [from *braze*, or *braſs*, and *er*] one who makes, or ſells braſs ware.

BR'AZING, S. [from *braſs*, or *braze*] the act of ſoldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red-hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

BRE'ACH, S. [*breche*, Fr. from *break*, of *brecan*,

brecan, Sax.] the dividing, or deſtroying the union between the parts of a thing, before joined together. In Fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon, or mines. A *practicable breach*, is that whereon the men may mount and make a lodgement. *To batter in breach*, is to play furiouſly on a work in order to demoliſh ſome part of it. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; diſcord; want of unity.

BR'EAD, S. [pronounced *bred*, *bröd*, Sax. *bröd*, Dan. *bradt*, Teut.] a baked maſs of dough formed from the flour of ſome grain, and a conſtant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of food neceſſary for the ſupport of life. "Give us this day our daily *bread*."—*To eat a perſon's bread*, is ſometimes uſed to imply, that he has been admitted to the moſt intimate friendſhip, and ſupported by his bounty. "Who, having *eaten* of our *bread*, have lift "up themſelves againſt us." *King Charles*.

BRE'AD-CORN, S. corn or grain of which bread is made.

BREAD-ROOM, S. [a ſea term] a place in a ſhip's ſtern, to keep bread, or biſcuit.

BREA'DTH, S. [from *brad*, Sax. *broad*] the meaſures of a plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide. In Commerce, the meaſure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two ſelvedges, or liſts. *Within an hair's breadth*, denoting extreme nearneſs, applied to ſituation; and a very narrow eſcape, applied to danger.

To BRE'AK, V. A. [pronounced *brake*, from *brecan*, Sax. *briken*, Goth. *brocken*, Teut. *brecker*, Dan.] to ſeparate the parts of a thing by force; to burſt by violence. Uſed with the word *down*, to deſtroy, or demoliſh. "When "God breaketh *down*, none can build up." *Burn. Theor.* To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp which feebly "*broke*—the gloomy vapours." To diminiſh or weaken. "Have not ſome of his vices "weakened his body, and *broke* his health." *Tilloſ.* Uſed with *brains*, to overpower or injure the faculties of the mind. "He will only "*break* his *brains*." *Dryd.* In Horſemanſhip, to tame, or render manageable. "To *break* the ſtubborn *colt*." *Dryd.* Applied figuratively to the human ſpecies. "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *Addiſ.* To render a perſon unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *South.* To wound ſo as to make the blood appear. "She'll ſooner *break* your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promiſe, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, to violate, to diſregard. "I ne-"ver more will *break* an oath. *Shak.* "To "*break* the pious laws of nature." *Dryd.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To "*break* his dreadful fall." *Dryd.* To interrupt. "His voice *broke* with ſighs." *Spect.* N° 164. To ſeparate, joined to *company*. "They "were forced to *break company*." *Atter.* Uſed with *off*, to diſſolve; likewiſe to ſtop, hinder, or prevent. "To *break off* ſo noble a relation." *Collier.* "To *break off* all its commerce with "the tongue." *Addiſ.* With *of*, to maſter or lay aſide an ill habit. "The French were not "quite *broken of* it." *Grew.* Uſed with *mind*, to diſcover our ſentiments. "Fearful how to "*break* my *mind*." *Dryd.* Uſed with *back*, to ſtrain or put the back-bone out of joint. Uſed with *door*, to cut it up at table. Uſed with *faſt*, to eat the firſt meal in the day. In Huſbandry, to plow. "The huſbandman "muſt firſt *break* the land." *Davies.* In Fortification, to dig or open the trenches. Uſed with *up* to dig, or lay open, applied to the ground. To diſband, applied to an army. "Soly-"man, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* "his army." *Knolles.* Uſed with *wind*, to diſcharge wind included in the inteſtines. To *break on the wheel*, is to break the bones of a criminal faſtened on a wheel.

To BRE'AK, V. N. [pronounced as if written *brake*] to burſt. "Whiſpers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*." *Shak.* To open ſo as to diſcharge matter, applied to a tumor. To diſpel darkneſs, to dawn, applied to the firſt appearance of light in the morning. "As ſoon "as the day *breaks*." *Spect.* N° 465. To decay in health and ſtrength. "See how the "dean begins to *break*." *Swift.* To burſt, to pronounce, or utter, uſed with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breaſt*. "Whilſt *from* his *breaſt*, the dreadful accents *broke*." *Dryden.* To force a paſſage, uſed with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*. "To *break through* "with his whole body of horſe." *Clarend.* "They came *into* Judah, and *brake into* it." *Chron.* xxi. 17. To quarrel, to diſſolve a friendſhip, joined to the particle *with*, "Be not "afraid to *break with* murderers." *Johnſon.* To fly, or ſeparate from with violence, uſed with the particle *from*. To enter abruptly, and without any previous notice, with the particle *in*. To intervene, without notice, or regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "With a "magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation." *Addiſ.* Diſcarded, or deprived of an employ. "When I ſee a great officer *broke*. *Swift.* Joined with *looſe*, to diſengage from any obſtacle, tye, or other confinement, or reſtraint. "*Break looſe* from all our engagements." *Tilloſ.* To deſiſt from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to deſiſt ſuddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not peremptorily *break off* in any buſi-neſs." *Bacon.* When uſed with *off* and *from*, to ſeparate from with ſome effort, or violence. "I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*." *Shak.* To burſt through, and diſcover itſelf notwithſtanding any impediment. "There be "ing ſo many ways by which a ſmother'd "truth is apt to blaze and *break* out." *South.* To rage, or appear, applied to a diſtemper. "A violent fever *broke out* in the place." *Spect.* No. 164. In all the various meanings of the verb, the idea of ſeparation or the effect of ſudden force is always included.

BRE'AK, S. applied to the firſt appearance of light in the morning when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkneſs, it implies the dawn

dawn. "From *break* of day untill noon." *Knollis.* A pauſe or interruption, applied to a diſcourſe. In Printing, or writing, a line drawn between words, to denote that the ſenſe is ſuſpended, and that the reader is to make a pauſe at that place.

BRE'AKER, S. [pronounced *braker*, from *break*, and *er*, he who forces a thing aſunder; he who divides a thing by force; a wave broken by rocks, or ſand banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, V. N. to eat after having faſted ſome time; applied to the firſt meal a perſon makes in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. [pronounced *brecksaſt*] that which a perſon eats at his firſt meal in the day. In a general ſenſe, any thing to eat after a long want of food. "The wolves will get a "*breakfaſt* by my death." *Dryd.*

BRE'AK-NECK, S. [pronounced *brake-neck*] a precipice, or fall, from whence a perſon would break his neck. "To me a *break-neck*." *Shak.*

BRE'AK-VOW, S. a perjured perſon; or one who performs not his vows. "The daily *break-vows*." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

BRE'AM, S. [pronounced *breem*, from *brame*, Fr. *braeſſem*, Belg. *abrama*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large fiſh, delighting in rivers, or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and ſcales of a golden colour, ſet with great elegance.

BRE'AST, S. [pronounced and formerly wrote *breſt*, of *breoſt*, Sax. *byſt*, Dan. *bruſt*, Teut. *bruſte*, Belg.] in Anatomy, one of the three venters in an animal body, which contains the heart and lungs. *Breaſts* are two prominences ſituated in the anterior, and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In beaſts, the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore-legs. Figuratively, the heart; boſom; conſcience; or ſoul, which was, by the antients, ſuppoſed to reſide in this part. "The law of man was written in his *breaſt*." *Dryd.* The affections; love; regard; the heart.

"Margarita firſt poſſeſs'd,
"If I remember well, my *breaſt*."
Cowley.

To BRE'AST, V. A. [from the noun] to oppoſe with the breaſt; to meet; to ſtruggle againſt. "*Breaſting* the lofty ſurge." *Shak.*

BRE'AST-BONE, in Anatomy, the bone of the breaſt, called the ſternum.

BRE'AST-CASKET, S. [among Sailors,] the largeſt and longeſt *caſkets*, or ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'AST-FAST, a rope faſtened to the forepart of a ſhip, to hold her head to a warp, &c.

BREAST-HIGH, Adj. as high as the breaſts. "*Breaſt-high* in ſand. *Dryd.*

BRE'AST-HOOKS, S. among Shipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of a ſhip.

BRE'AST-KNOT, S. a bunch or knot of ribbands worn by females, on or near their breaſts.

BREAST-PLATE, S. armour worn by way of defence on the breaſt. "What ſtronger "*breaſt-plate* than a heart untainted. *Shak.*

BRE'AST-PLOUGH, S. a plough uſed for paring turf, which bears againſt the breaſt, and a man ſhoves before him.

BRE'AST-ROPES, S. the ropes in a ſhip, which faſten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards faſt to the maſt.

BRE'AST-WORK, S. works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants in a fortified place, or field.

BRE'ATH, S. [pronounced *breth*, from *brathe*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth either in the actions of reſpiration, or inſpiration. Figuratively, life. "No man has "more contempt than I of *breath*." *Dryd.* Uſed with *take*, to recover loſt breath from too great a fatigue; to ceaſe from labour, or hurry; a reſpite or pauſe; a breeze of wind, or gentle current of air. "Not a *breath* of wind flies "o'er its ſurface." *Addiſ.* The ſame inſtant, uſed with *in*. "You menace and court me *in* "a *breath*." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHABLE, Adj. [pronounced *breéthable*, from *breath* and *able*] that which may be breathed; or that which is fit to be breathed. "*Breathable* air."

To BRE'ATHE, V. N. [pronounced *breéthe* from *breath*] to draw in and force out the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live. "Let him *breathe*, a private "man in Athens." *Shak.* To take breath; to recover a damage by means of a reſpite; to reſt. "He followed the victory ſo hot upon "the Scots, he ſuffered them not to *breathe*." *Spen.* Uſed with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing, or inſpiration." "To whoſe foul "mouth no wholeſome air *breathes in*." *Shak.*

To BRE'ATHE, V. A. to fill with, or diſcharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inſpiration and reſpiration. Uſed with *into*, to act upon by breathing; to animate. "He *breathed* "*into* us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.* To force out of the mouth with the particle *out*. "Who *breathed out* nothing but flame." *Spect.* No. 223. To make long-winded by exerciſe. "The greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags." *Shak.* To ſound by the breath, applied to wind inſtruments. "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior.* To ſend up in vapours, appearing like the breath in froſty weather. "His altar *breathed* ambro-"fial odours. *Par. Loſt.* To ſigh, or offer up, without being heard. "I have toward heaven "*breath'd* a ſecret vow." *Shak.* In Surgery, to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHER, S. [from *breathe* and *er*] one who enjoys life; one who is alive. "I will "chide no *breather* in the world." *Shak.* He that cauſes or animates by his breath, alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the Scripture expreſſes it. "The *breather* of "all life does now expire." *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING, S. the action of fetching breath. Figuratively, alive. A ſigh of devotion; ſecret prayer conceived in the mind, but

not uttered in words; an aſpiration. "To "high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd." *Prior. Breathing-places*, vents, or chinks, that let in freſh air.

BRE'ATHLESS, Adj. [from *breath* and *leſs*] out of breath, or ſcarce able to breathe from fatigue, or hurry. Figuratively, dead. "The *breathleſs* corpſe with pious tears be-"dew'd."

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, S. [from *Brecheinac*, Brit. ſo called, as the Welch pretend, from prince *Brechanus*] a county in Wales, bounded on the E. by Herefordſhire, on the S. by Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, on the N. by Radnorſhire, and on the W. by Caermarthenſhire. It is well ſtored with paſture, woods, wild deer, and herds of cattle, of which they ſend great droves every year to England. The Uſk and Wye, which run through it, abound in excellent ſalmon, trout, &c. It has 61 pariſh churches, 6000 houſes, four market towns, is about 106 miles in circumference, lies in Landaff dioceſe, ſends one member to parliament, and its chief town is *Brecknock*, which the Welch call *Aber Hondby*, from *aber*, Brit. a confluence, and *Hondy* the name of a river, on account of its being ſituated on the confluence of the rivers *Hondby* and *Uſk*. This town was formerly inhabited by the Romans, as appears from ſeveral coins found in it; it is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, &c. has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, carries on a good trade in woollen goods, and is 123 computed, or 161 meaſured miles from London.

BRE'DE, S. [See *Braid*] a border wrought with the needle in different colours reſembling flowers, &c. "In a curious *bred* of needle-work. *Addiſ.*

BREE'CH, S. [pronounced *britch*, from *bræcan*, to break] the back and lower part of the body, from whence the excrements are voided. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch hole.

BREE'CHES, S. [pronounced *briches*, from *bræc*, *bræcce*, Sax. *breecke*, Belg. *bragues*, Fr. of *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word, *braghe*, or *braghezze*, Ital. It has no ſingular] that part of a man's dreſs which covers his thighs and breech. *To wear the breeches*, is a phraſe implying that a woman uſurps more authority over her huſband, than becomes her ſex.

To BRE'ED, V. A. [from *brædan*, Sax.] to produce, bring forth, or generate; to educate, nouriſh, or bring up. Sometimes uſed with the particles *to* and *up to*. Figuratively, to occaſion, or cauſe. "Intemperance and luſt "*breed* infirmities." *Tillotſ.* Applied to place, to give birth to. "The worthieſt divine that "Chriſtendom has *bred*." *Hooker.* To cut, applied to the teeth. "Children would *breed* "their *teeth* with much leſs danger." *Locke.* To keep animals for propagating, or multiplying their ſpecies. "He *bred* a great number of "canary birds." "He *breeds* more ſheep than "any farmer in England."

To BRE'ED, V. N. to be big with child; to be pregnant. "Lucina, it ſeems, was "*breeding*." *Spect.* No. 432. To propagate; or increaſe by propagation. "Flies *breed* in "putrefied carcaſes." *Bentley.* To raiſe or increaſe a breed.

BRE'ED, S. a ſpecies of animals; a caſt or kind. Offſpring, applied to mankind; that which is produced at one hatching. "Some-"times above a hundred at a *breed*." *Grew.*

BRE'EDER, S. [from *breed* and *er*] that which produces, or is the cauſe of any thing. "Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good." *Shak.* That which educates, or brings up. "Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* "and bringers up of the worthieſt men." *Aſcham.* A perſon who is not barren; one who raiſes a breed. "The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle." *Temple.*

BRE'EDING, S. education, inſtruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour; the method taken in rearing a child. "Why was "my *breeding* order'd and preſcribed." *Milt.* Samſon.

BRE'ESE, S. [*brioſa*, Sax. *briſſio*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtinging fly, called the gad-fly.

BRE'EZE, S. [*brezza*, Ital.] a gentle, cooling, pleaſant breath of wind. In Navigation, a ſhifting wind blowing from the ſea and land alternately at certain hours, and ſenſible only near the coaſts.

BRE'EZY, Adj. refreſhed by breezes.

BR'EST, S. in Architecture, the member of a column, named likewiſe *torus* or *tore*.

BRE'ST SUMMERS, or BRE'SSUMERS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] in timber buildings, pieces in the outward parts, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. In the ground floor it is called a cell; and in the garret a beam. See *Summer*.

BRE'T, S. [*brett*, Teut. a table, ſo called from its frame, *bertonea*, Norm.] in Natural Hiſtory, a round flat fiſh, of the turbot kind; called likewiſe *burt* or *brut*.

BRETON, CAPE, an iſland of North America, ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, and ſeparated from Acadia or Nova Scotia by the narrow ſtreight of Canſo. This iſland properly belongs to the diviſion of Acadia, and is the only part of it which France has not ceded to Great Britain by treaty. It is about 140 miles long, and upwards of 50 broad. It lies between lat. 45 and 48 deg. N. and between long. 61 and 62 deg. W.

BRE'VE, S. in Muſic, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a ſquare without any tail, equivalent to two meaſures, minims, ſemibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus, O.

BRE'VIARY, S. an abridgment or compendium. "Caſconius has given us an abridg-"ment, or *breviary* thereof." *Ayliffe.*

BRE'VIAT, S. [from *brevis*, Lat.] a ſhort compendium; an abridgment. "Contained in "that one *breviat* of evangelical truth." *Dec. of Piety.* Seldom uſed.

BRE'VIATURE, S. [from *brevio*, Lat.] See *Abbreviation*, or *Abbreviate*.

BREVIE'R, S. [pronounced *bre-ve-áre*] a ſmall printing letter, the ſame as this book.

BRI'EVITY, S. [*brevitas*, Lat.] applied to writings, the expreſſing a ſentiment in very few words; conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

To BRE'W, V. A. [*brui*, Brit. to boil, *bier brouwen*, Belg. *brawen*, Teut. *briwan*, Sax.] to make beer or ale by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeaſt. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to contrive; to plot. Uſed neuterly, to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

BRE'W, S. the manner of brewing beer; the forming any drink, or producing any thing from the mixture of different ingredients.

BREW'ER, S. [from *brew* and *er*] one who makes malt liquor, and ſells it.

BRE'W-HOUSE, S. [from *brew* and *houſe*, of *huus*, Sax.] a place or houſe wherein beer or ale is made.

BRE'WING, S. the proceſs or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of liquor produced by brewing. "A *brewing* of new beer." *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS, S. [*briwbara*, Brit. from *bro*, Brit. to boil, and *bara*, Brit. bread, *abbreuver*, Fr. to ſoak] a piece of bread boiled in a pot together with meat.

BRI'AR, S. See *Brier*.

BRI'BE, S. a gift or reward given to a perſon to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cauſe; ſomething given to a perſon to ſtifle evidence; ſomething given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRI'BERY, S. the act of giving a perſon money to engage him to any particular ſide, or undertaking; it carries with it the idea of illegal practice in the giver, and corrupt principles in the receiver.

BRI'CK, [*bricke*, *briicke*, Belg. *brique*, Fr.] a fat reddiſh or white earth formed in wooden molds of various ſizes, firſt dried in the air, and afterwards burnt in a kiln or clamp. *Oil of brick* is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and diſtilled in a retort.

To BRI'CK, V. A. to lay, or build with bricks.

BRI'CK-BAT, S. a piece or fragment of a brick.

BRI'CK-CLAY, S. clay of which bricks are made.

BRI'CK-DUST, S. the duſt of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRI'CK-EARTH, S. earth uſed in making bricks.

BRI'CK-KILN, S. [from *brick* and *kiln*, or *cylene*, or *cylne*, Sax. a furnace] a place wherein bricks are burnt.

BRI'CKLAYER, S. one who builds with bricks.

BRI'CK-MAKER, one who makes bricks.

BRI'DAL, Ad. [from *bride*] that which belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. [*brid*, or *bryd*, Sax. *bruth*, Goth. *brud*, Dan. *bruyd*, Belg. *braut*, Teut. *brudur*, Run. a beautiful woman] a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and ſometimes after the wedding day is over.

BRI'DE-BED, S. [*brid bid*, Sax. *braut bet*, Teut.] the bed on which a new married couple lay.

BRI'DE-CAKE, S. a cake with which the gueſts are entertained at a wedding.

BRI'DEGROOM, S. [from *bride* and *groom*, from *grom*, Belg. *bridguma*, Sax. *bridgume*, Iſl. or Dan. *bruydgom*, Belg.] a new married man.

BRI'DEMEN, S. the male attendants, as the bride-maids are the female attendants, or company at a wedding; the office of the latter, is to undreſs the bride on the wedding night, and ſee her to bed.

BRI'DEWELL, S. [*St. Bridgid*'s well, a a medicinal water, which during the glooms of unlettered enthuſiaſm was reported to have performed ſeveral remarkable cures] a houſe of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants and ſtrumpets are obliged to beat hemp, or kept to hard labour as a puniſhment.

BRI'DGE, S. [*brigg*, *brigge*, Sax. *brugge*, Teut.] a building of ſtone or timber, conſiſting of one or more arches, intended for the paſſage of men or carriages from one ſide of a river to another. The word *bridge* is uſed figuratively for the upper part of the noſe; and in muſical inſtruments for a piece of wood, which ſtands upright on the belly of the inſtrument, and ſupports the ſtrings. *Hanging-bridges*, are thoſe which are not ſupported either by poſts or pillars, being ſuſtained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge*, is made faſt only at one end with hinges, ſo that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *flying-bridge* is made of pontoons, leather boats, caſks, &c. covered with planks for the paſſage of an army. A *bridge of boats* is made of copper or wooden boats, faſtened with ſtakes or anchors, and covered with planks. The bridge of boats at Rouën, riſes and falls with the tide, is near 300 yards long, and paved with ſtone, like a ſtreet; carriages with the greateſt burdens go over it with eaſe and ſafety.

To BRI'DGE, V. A. to fling or erect a bridge over any river. "Over Helleſpont—"*bridging* his way."

BRI'DLE, S. [*bridel*, *bridl*, Sax. *breydel*, Belg. *bride*, Fr. *brida*, Span. *briglia*, Ital.] the bit, headſtall, fillet, throatband, reins and noſeband, which are faſtened on a horſe's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a reſtraint, curb, check; cautious vigilance.

To BRI'DLE, V. A. [*bridlian*, Sax. *breydelen*, Belg. probably from *berryden*, or *berricen*, Belg. to ride] to manage a horſe by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check; or reſtrain; or keep within bounds. Uſed neuterly, to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRI'DLE-HAND, S. [from *bridle* and *hand*] the hand which holds the bridle.

BRI'EF, Adj. [*bref*, Fr. of *brevis*, Lat. ſhort] appropriated to language; ſhort, conciſe, oppoſed to diffuſive, or verboſe. "The *brief* "ſtile is that which expreſſes much in little." *B. Johnſon.*

BRI'EF, S. [pronounced *breef*, *bref*, Iſl. *brief*, Belg. a letter] a ſhort and expreſſive account or deſcription. In Law, a writ whereby a perſon is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; an abridgment of a client's caſe, containing in a conciſe manner, the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, together with anſwers to them, wrote out for the inſtruction of counſel on a trial. In Cannon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom, for any public or private loſs, the money for which is collected by the church-wardens.

BRIE'FLY, Adv. [pronounced *breefly*, from *brief*, and *ly*] in a ſhort and expreſſive manner; in few words; conciſely.

BRIE'FNESS, S. [from *brief* and *neſs*] the quality of expreſſing a thing in few words; conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

BRIE'R, S. [*brær*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, diſtinguiſhed popularly into ſweet or wild; and, being a ſpecies of the *roſe*, ſee that article.

BRI'ERY, Adj. full of briers, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIG, and BRIX, [of the Saxon *brig*, *brigg*, or *brigge*] ſignifies a bridge, and is joined to the names of ſuch places as do, or have enjoyed the advantage of ſuch an edifice.

BRIGA'DE, S. [*brigde*, Fr. *brigata*, Ital.] in the Military Art, a part or diviſion of an army, whether horſe or foot, under the command of a brigadier. A *brigade of an army* is a body of horſe of ten or thirteen ſquadrons, or five or ſix battalions of foot; a *brigade of a troop* is a third part of it, when conſiſting of fifty ſoldiers; but only a ſixth, when it conſiſts of one hundred; that is, a troop is divided into three *brigades* in the former caſe, and into ſix in the latter.

BRIGA'DE-MAJOR, S. an officer appointed by a brigadier, to aſſiſt him in the management of his brigade, acting in the ſame manner as a major-general does in an army.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, S. [pronounced *brigadeer*] an officer commanding a brigade of horſe, or foot, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GANDINE, S. [from *brigand*, Fr.] a kind of ancient defenſive armour, conſiſting of thin pliable plates, like ſcales; a coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, S. [*brigantin*, Fr. *brigantino*, Ital.] a ſmall, light, flat, open veſſel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each ſide for rowers, going both with ſails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chace, and chiefly uſed by the Corſairs.

BRI'GHT, Adj. [*beorebt*, Sax. of *beorbte*, Sax. light, *baerbt*, Goth.] ſhining; ſplendid; glittering with light. Figuratively, ſtrong; clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. "*Brighter* evidence." *Watts.* Noble, ſhining, illuſtrious, or that which ſets a perſon in a conſpicuous point of view, applied to action. "A *bright* reign." Applied to ſagacity, quick, penetrating. "A *bright* ge-"nius."

To BRI'GHTEN, V. A. to make a thing ſhine which was dull, or covered either with ruſt or duſt. Figuratively, to diſperſe. "*Brighten* "*ens* up my ſorrow." *Philips.* To make famous; to render conſpicuous; to heighten, applied to character. "The queen would *brighten* "her character if, &c." *Swift.* Uſed neuterly, to ſhine again after being obſcured. Figuratively, to ſhine in converſation; to improve in ſuch branches of ſcience as give people a high opinion of us.

BRI'GHTLY, Adv. [from *bright* and *ly*] with ſplendor; with luſtre. Figuratively, in ſuch a manner as will raiſe an advantageous idea of ourſelves.

BRI'GHTNESS, S. [from *bright* and *neſs*] the luſtre which appears on the ſight of burniſhed metals, or cut diamonds; ſplendor. Figuratively, goodneſs; ſagacity; perfections that make a perſon conſpicuous. "The *brightneſs* "of his parts." *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, S. [from *brilliant*, Fr.] greatneſs of luſtre, or ſplendor which dazzles the eyes.

BRI'LLIANT, Adj. [*brilliant*, Fr.] ſparkling, or reflecting the rays of light with great luſtre.

BRI'LLIANT, S. [from *briller*, Fr. to ſhine or ſparkle] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces, the uppermoſt ending in a point.

BRI'LLIANTNESS, S. [from *brilliant* and *neſs*] the ſparkling quality of the diamond, conſidered abſtracted from its ſubſtance. This term is ſeldom uſed, the proper and popular word being *Brilliancy*.

BRI'LS, S. the hairs on the eye lids of a horſe.

BRI'M, S. [*brymme*, Sax. *brim*, Iſl. *bremme*, Dan. *bræm*, Teut.] the edge or extremities of a thing. Applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upwards. Applied to any veſſel, or drinking-glaſs, the uppermoſt part or edge. Figuratively, the ſurface of any liquor or fluid. "Dipped in the *brim* of the water." *Joſ.* iii. 15. The top of a bank waſhed by a river.

To BRI'M, V. A. to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRI'MFUL, Adj. full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over, by being charged too full. "His eyes *brimful* of tears." *Addiſ.*

BRI'MFULNESS, S. [from *brimful* and *neſs*] the fulneſs of a veſſel, wherein the liquor is even with its brim. Figuratively, the whole, or greateſt number. "With ample "*brimfulneſs* of his force." *Shak.*

BRI'MMER, S. a veſſel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRI'MMING,

BRI'MMING, Adj. filled to the top. "The *brimming* glaſſes." *Philips.*

BRI'MSTONE, S. [of *brynne-ſtone*, from *brunne*, Iſl. to burn, and *ſtein*, a ſtone, *i. e.* a burning or inflammable ſtone] in Natural Hiſtory, a fat, unctuous, mineral, yellow ſubſtance, dry, ſolid, and friable, melting with a gentle heat, inflammable, and when fired in the open air, burning almoſt all away with a blue flame, and a noxious vapour, endued with an electric power, and not diſſoluble in an acid menſtruum.

BRI'MSTONY, Adj. of the nature of brimſtone; abounding in brimſtone.

BRI'NDED, Part. [*brin*, Fr. a branch] ſtreaked; marked with ſtreaks or branches; tabby. "Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd." *Shak.*

BRI'NDLE, S. [See *Brinded*] applied to the ſtreaks upon the ſkin of a beaſt, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

BRI'NDLED, Part. marked with ſtreaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the ſkin of a beaſt.

BRI'NE, S. [*ſiſe-brine*, Sax. *bryn*, Belg. *brynne*, Iſl. to water, *bruna*, Goth. a ſpring or fountain] any ſalt liquor; ſea-water. Figuratively, the ſea; tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks." *Shak.* The liquor or pickle which proceeds from ſalted meat.

BRI'NE-PIT, S. ſalt-pits, or pits of ſalt-water.

BRI'NG, V. A. [from *bringan*, Sax. pret. *brohte*; *briggan*, Goth. preter *brahta*; *bringen*, Teut. preter *gebrachte*; *brengen*, Belg.] to cauſe a perſon to come, or to fetch a thing to another, diſtinguiſhed from *carry*, becauſe it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies, that a thing is done by one's ſelf. Figuratively, to procure. Uſed with the particle *in*, to introduce. "The folly and madneſs of mankind *brought in* falſe gods." *Stillingfleet.* Uſed with *back*, to make a perſon or thing return; to recover; to recal. Uſed with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, or prevail upon. Uſed with *about*, to accompliſh. Uſed with *in*, to endeavour to eſtabliſh, or ſettle in any place. "He was taking meaſures to *bring in* the pretender." Uſed with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Uſed with *over*, to prevail on, or induce, a perſon to alter his ſentiments; to convert or ſeduce. Uſed with *out*, to diſcover a thing which is concealed. Uſed with *under*, to ſubdue, vanquiſh, or tyrannize over. Uſed with *up*, to inſtruct, educate; to teach; to introduce a faſhion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up* your men." *Shak.*

BRI'NGER, S. [from *bring* and *er*] the perſon who fetches a thing for another. *Bringer-up*, is one who ſuperintends the education of a youth, and teaches him ſuch branches of ſcience as are required; a tutor.

BRI'NISH, Adj. [from *brine* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax.] like brine; ſaltiſh.

BRI'NISHNESS, S. [from *briniſh* and *neſs*] the ſalt taſte of ſea-water.

BRI'NK, S. [*brink*, Dan. *brag*. Sclav. *bregh*, Epir. See *Brim*] the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the higheſt degree of danger. "The *brink* of deſtruction."

BRI'NY, Adj. taſting ſaltiſh, or like brine, or any other liquor that reſembles it.

BRI'ONY, S. See *Bryony*.

BRI'SK, Adj. [*ar brys*, Brit. *bryſiaww*, Brit. *brizo*, *brizy*, *bryzycko*, Boh. *bazzo*, Dal. *bruſque*, Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity and ſpirits, applied to the diſpoſition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. Bright, glaring, and ſtrongly affecting the ſight, applied to colours.

To BRI'SK UP, V. N. to advance in a ſprightly, lively, and nimble manner.

BRI'SKET, S. [according to Skinner, the ſame as *breſket*, a diminutive of *breſt*, the ancient ſpelling of *breaſt*; *bricbet*, Fr.] the breaſt of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRI'SKLY, Adv. [from *briſk* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in a briſk, lively, active, and ſpirited manner.

BRI'SKNESS, S. [from *briſk* and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, Sax.] a light, airy, and chearful diſpoſition; vivacity or livelineſs; activity, gaiety.

BRI'STLE, S. [*briſtl*, Sax. *borſtel*, *ſauburſt*, Teut.] the ſtrong hair which grows and ſtands upright on the back of a boar, &c.

To BRI'STLE, V. A. to erect the briſtles upright when enraged, applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront. Uſed with the particle *up*. Neuterly, to ſtand erect like the briſtles of a hog.

BRI'STLY, Adj. [in Botany] encompaſſed with a ſubſtance reſembling hairs. "The "*briſtly* cheſnut." *Dryd.* Thick ſet with hairs, or briſtles.

BRI'STOL, S. [called in Welch *Caer Odor Nant Badon*, the city Odera, in the valley of Badon. It was likewiſe named *Caer Erito*, and *Brigbſtrow*, Sax. a famous place] a city on the rivers Avon and Frome; though ſituated partly in Glouceſterſhire and partly in Somerſetſhire, yet it belongs to neither, having diſtinct magiſtrates of its own, and being a county incorporate by itſelf. For populouſneſs, riches, and the extenſiveneſs of its trade, it is undoubtedly the third city in England. Their call for glaſs bottles is ſo great, that they conſtantly employ fifteen large houſes in making them; which is owing, among other particulars, to the large export of the medicinal hotwell waters of St. Vincent. The precious ſtones or cryſtals which are gathered in vaſt quantities on the rock St. Vincent, and are found in the bowels of red flints on an oppoſite rock, are another great advantage to this city. The tranſparency and water of theſe ſtones are ſo very good, that they want nothing to recommend them, but hardneſs and rarity, the two only qualities

qualities in which they differ from diamonds. This city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, two ſheriffs, a recorder, &c. is well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, has markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſeveral fairs in the year, which are frequented by people from almoſt all the trading places in the kingdom. It has 19 churches, though but 17 pariſhes, and ſeveral meetings for quakers, &c. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 94 computed and 104 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

BRISTOL, County of, a ſubdiviſion of New Plymouth colony, in New England, North America. It includes Rhode-iſland, as well as Elizabeth-iſland, at the mouth of Mounts-bay, and lies to the S. W. of Plymouth county, another ſubdiviſion of this colony. Of the ſame name is the largeſt and moſt populous, though not the oldeſt, town of the county, which has a convenient harbour, with Rhode-iſland lying at the entrance of it: and, next to Boſton, has the beſt trade in New England, and is continually increaſing both in that reſpect and in the number of its inhabitants. Near Briſtol is a remarkable hill called Mount-Hope, where Phillip, ſtyled King of the Wamponoags, who made war on the Engliſh in King Charles II's reign, had his reſidence, as he afterwards met his fate and quietus at the bottom of it, when driven back thither by the Engliſh.

BRISTOL, New, the principal town belonging to Buckingham county, in Penſylvania, in North America. It is ſituated twenty miles N. of Philadelphia, on the river Delawar, oppoſite to Burlington or Bridlington, in Weſt New Jerſey, and contains between ſeventy and eighty houſes. It is noted for mills of ſeveral ſorts; and lies in lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. W.

BR'IT, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſalt water fiſh.

BR'ITAIN, Great, S. [ſuppoſed by Cambden to be derived from *brith*, Brit. painted, on account of the firſt inhabitants painting their bodies; and by others from *brydio*, Brit. to grow boiſtrous or tumultuous, applied to the ſea; and as the Britiſh ſeas were always notorious for their boiſtrouſneſs, and the word *brydio* communicates this idea ſo adequately, the conjecture ſeems ſomewhat ſpecious; and *brydaweth*, ſignifying anger or warmth, from the ſame root, leads us eaſily to *brydain*, in Sax. *Brytaine*, or, as wrote by moderns, *Britain*] in Geography, an iſland, the largeſt in Europe, of a triangular form, bounded on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the N. by the northern ocean, on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by the Britiſh channel, the narroweſt part of which is called the Streights of Dover. The ſea, thus ſurrounding it, is not only a ſecurity againſt an enemy but likewiſe greatly abates the violent colds the climate would otherwiſe be expoſed to, the continual motion of the ſea ſending in a kindly vapour which molifies the natural ſharpneſs of the air, ſo that in ſome parts of France and Italy, the winter is as ſevere as ours in Britain. The fertility of the ſoil is, in a great meaſure, owing to the ſame cauſe, by furniſhing us with gentle ſhowers in their proper ſeaſons. To enumerate the products and manufactures of this iſland would exceed our limits, eſpecially as they will be ſpecified in our account of the different counties and moſt remarkable places; but we ſhall in general ſay that it yields all the neceſſaries and many of the conveniencies of life, and the induſtry of the inhabitants, and their application to trade, ſupply it with the riches and luxuries of the known world. It has on all ſides very convenient harbours, and a great many navigable rivers; the moſt conſiderable of the latter are the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber, in England; the Clyde, Forth, Tay, &c. in Scotland, which carry along with them into the ſea vaſt numbers of leſſer ſtreams. Its length, is 587 miles; and its breadth 285, according to Moll. It lies between 50 and 60 degrees N. latitude, and between 9 and 17 degrees W. longitude, Teneriffe being the firſt meridian.

BRITAIN, New, or *Terra Labrador*, and *Eſkimaux*, according to ſeveral authors. It is ſituated in North America, having Hudſon's bay and ſtreight on the N. and W. Canada and the river St. Lawrence on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the E. It is ſubject to Great Britain, but yields only ſkins and furs. Moll has an iſland under the name of New Britain, which Dampier ſailed round. It lies forty miles to the eaſtward of the eaſtermoſt part of New Guiney, in the Southern or Antartic countries. It has about 3 deg. 30 min. of lat. in all its extent, the northernmoſt part of it being in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. and the ſouthernmoſt in 6 deg. 30 min. S. It has about 5 deg. 18 min. of long. from E. to W. The weſternmoſt part of the iſland, at the mouth of Dampier's ſtreight, terminates in two remarkable capes, diſtant from each other about ſix or ſeven leagues. The N. W. cape the captain called Cape Glouceſter, and the S. W. point Cape Anne. Within each head are two mountains gradually aſcending from the ſhore. The N. W. mountain he called Mount Glouceſter, but gave no name to the other. This country is generally mountainous, intermixed with large valleys, both which ſeem to be fertile. The trees in moſt places are very large, tall, and thick: and, beſides woodlands in the mountains and lower grounds, here are level ſavannahs. The country in ſome places is alſo very well inhabited by clean-limbed and daring negroes.

To BR'ITE, or BR'IGHT, V. N. in Huſbandry, to grow too ripe, applied to barley, wheat, or hops.

BR'ITISH, Adj. belonging to Britain.

BRI'TTLE. Adj. [*brittend*, Sax. from *brittan*, Sax. and Gauliſh, *brydet*, Dan. to break] that which breaks or crumbles to pieces with the leaſt force or violence.

BRI'TTLENESS, S. [from *brittle* and *neſſe*, of *neſſe*, Sax.] that quality which renders a thing eaſy to break.

BRO'ACH, S. [*brocke*, Ec.] an inſtrument or ſtake forced through a joint of meat, by means

means of which it is turned round, and its parts are ſucceſſively expoſed to the action of the fire, in roaſting; a muſical inſtrument, which is played upon by means of a handle that turns a cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the ſeveral keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicular on its ſurface. Among Hunters, a ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the pointed end of a ſpit.

To BR'OACH, V. A. to ſpit; to pierce with a ſpit. Figuratively, to force a ſpicket or cock into a veſſel, in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound ſo, as to let out blood. A low expreſſion, alluding to the tapping a veſſel. "Blood was ready to be *broach'd*." *Hudib.* To be the author of, applied to doctrine, or opinion.

BRO'ACHER, S. [from *broach* and *er*,] a ſpit or ſtake to roaſt meat on. Figuratively, the firſt inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine.

BRO'AD, Adv. [pronounced *braw'd*, from *brad*, Sax. *breyd*, or *breed*, Belg. *breit*, Teut.] wide, or the extent between the ſides of a thing; diſtinguiſhed from *length*, which is the extent or ſpace between the two ends. Figuratively, large, or great. "A *broad* mixture of folly." *Locke.* Diffuſive, clear, and bright. "Appears "in the *broadeſt* light." *Decay of Piety.*" Coarſe, groſs, obſcene, applied to language. "In ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome." *Dryd.* With the eyes wide open. "He was "*broad* awake."

BRO'AD CLOTH, S. a manufacture made of ſheeps wool of our own growth mixt with that of Seſovia in Spain, the ſtaple commodity and honour of this nation, ſo called from its breadth, which is ſo great that it is weaved by two perſons, who ſit at each ſide and fling the ſhuttle to one another.

BRO'AD-EYED, Adj. that which can ſee to a great diſtance round; or has a very large proſpect in ſight. "In deſpite of *broad-eyed* "watchful day." *Shakeſp.* This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant uſe of the term.

BR'OAD-LEAVED, Adj. that which has broad leaves.

BROA'DLY, Adv. [from *broad* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS, S. [from *broad* and *neſs*,] breadth, the extent between the ſelvedges or liſt of cloth. The ſpace between the ſides of a thing. Figuratively, obſcene, immodeſt. "To "palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning." *Dryd.*

BRO'AD-SHOULDERED, S. meaſuring much, or of great width, between the ſhoulders.

BRO'ADSIDE, S, the firing all the guns on one ſide of a ſhip into an enemy's veſſel. Figuratively, an attack; or a poſitive and unexpected charge of ſomething criminal, by way of accuſation, or reply.

BRO'ADSWORD, S. a ſharp edged cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, Adv. [from *broad* and *wiſe*, of *ghüſe*, Teut. a manner, or way] according to the breadth.

BROC'ADE, S. [*brocado*, Span.] a ſtuff of gold, ſilver, or ſilk, raiſed, and embelliſhed with flowers, foliages, or other ornaments.

BROCA'DED, Part. woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, dreſt in brocade.

BROCA'RDEL, or BROCATE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a kind of ſtuff proper to make hangings or other furniture, made with cotton, or coarſe ſilk, in imation of brocades.

BRO'CCOLI, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage.

To BRO'CHE, V. A. See *Broach.*

BRO'CK, S. [*broc*, Sax.] in Hunting, a badger, and ſometimes a buck or hart of two years old.

BRO'CKET, S. in Hunting, a red deer two years old.

To BRO'GUE, or BRO'OGLE, V. A. [*brouille*, Fr. to diſturb] applied to eels, to fiſh for by making the water muddy or thick.

BRO'GUE, S. [*brog* Ir.] a wooden ſhoe; a corrupt or vicious manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing.

To BRO'IDER, V. A. to work flowers on a cloth, &c. with the needle.

BRO'IDERY, S. flowers wrought on cloth by the needle.

BRO'IL, S. [*broüiller*, Fr.] a quarrel, conteſt, tumult, or war.

To BROI'L, V. A. [pronounced as if wrote *brile*, from *bruler*] to dreſs meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly to overheat by immoderate exerciſe. Uſed improperly for to *burn*. "All the planets and comets have been "*broiling* in the ſun." *Cheyne.*

BRO'KAGE, or BROKE'RAGE, S. money gained by promoting bargains; or what is given a broker for commiſſion; the trade of buying and ſelling ſecond-hand things.

To BRO'KE, V. N. [propably from *bruccan*, Sax. to be buſy] to tranſact buſineſs, or buy and ſell for another, at a certain ſum per cent.

BRO'KEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in deſpair; diſconſolate.

BRO'KENLY, Adv. [from [*broken* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax.] in an uncorrected manner; without any connection; by looſe ſentences. "*Brokenly* and glaringly." *Hakew.*

BRO'KEN-MEAT, S. fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BRO'KER, S. [formerly called *brogger*, *i. e.* a broken tradeſman from *broc*, Sax. none others being admitted by the 8th and 9th of William III.] one who buys or ſells, or tranſacts buſineſs for another. By abuſe, the word is applied to thoſe who deal in ſecond-hand goods. *Exchange-broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are thoſe who buy or ſell, for others, parts or ſhares in the joint ſtock of any public company, as the bank,

bank, ſouth-ſea, &c. *Pawn-brokers*, are thoſe who lend money to the neceſſitous, upon a pledge of goods, given as ſecurity. In low language, it implies a pimp or procurer. "A "goodly *broker*." *Shakeſp.*

BRO'OMING, or BRE'AMING, S. the burning the filth a ſhip has contracted, with ſtraw, reeds, broom, &c. when ſhe is on the careen.

BRO'NCHIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the little tubes into which the trachea or wind pipe is branched at its entrance into the lungs, conſiſting of cartilages joined together by membranes, and capable of being ſhot out lengthwiſe in drawing in the breath, or of being contracted or drawn into each other by breathing it out, called expiration.

BRO'NCHIAL, Adj. belonging to, or ſituated in the throat.

BRONCHO'CELE, S. [from βρογχος, Gr. the throat, and κηλη, Gr. a tumor] in Surgery, a tumor on the inveſting membrane of the wind-pipe.

BRONCHO'TOMY, S. [from βρογχος, the throat, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] in Surgery, an operation by which an inciſion is made in the wind-pipe, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey.

BRO'NTOLOGY, S. [from βροντη, and λογια, Gr. a ſpeech] a diſcourſe on thunder.

BRO'NZE, S. [*bronze*, Fr.] a method uſed by ſtatuaries to make their plaſtered buſts look as if compoſed of braſs. Of this there are two ſorts, the red braſs or bronze, and the yellow, or gilt braſs.

BRO'OCH, S. [*brok*, Belg.] a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament; glory. "He is the *brooch* indeed and gem of "all the nation." *Shakeſp.*

To BROOD, V. N. [*bræden*, Sax. *broeden*, Belg.] to hatch, or ſit upon, in order to hatch; to ſit like a hen hatching her eggs, beautifully applied in the following ſentence. "Where "*brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To ſit near, and watch with great anxiety. "Rejoicing miſers—*brood* o'er their "precious ſtores." *Smith.* Uſed actively; to hatch. Figuratively to cheriſh or keep alive by inceſſant anxiety. "You'll ſit "and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne." *Dryd.*

BROOD, S. [*brod*, Sax.] a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen, at one time. Figuratively, offſpring, children; production.

BRO'ODY, Adj. inclining to hatch, or to ſit on eggs to hatch them. "The common hen, "all the while ſhe is *broody*." *Ray.*

BROOK, S. [*broc*, Sax. *broek*, Belg.] a ſmall and ſhallow running water.

To BROO'K, V. A. [*brucan*, Sax.] to bear without reſentment, or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes, or affronts; to endure.

BRO'OKLIME, S. in Botany, a kind of water ſpeedwell, common in ditches.

BROO'M, S. [*brom*, Sax.] in Botany, the *geniſta*, Lat. *genet*, Fr.] Linnæus ranges it in the third ſect. of his 17th claſs. There are 10 ſpecies. Likewiſe an utenſil made with the twigs of the abovementioned plant, and uſed in ſweeping houſes or ſtreets.

BROO'MLAND, S. land that bears broom.

BROO'MSTAFF, S. the ſtaff to which the twigs of broom are bound to make a beſom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broom-ſtick*.

BROO'MY, Adj. full of, or abounding in broom.

BRO'TH, S. [*broth*, Sax. *broye* and *bruc*, Belg. *brado*, Ital. *bradio*, Span.] a kind of ſoup, made by boiling meat down in a ſmall quantity of water.

BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-HOUSE, [*bordil*, Fr. *bordello*, It. ſo called from their having been formerly built near, or upon the banks of rivers] a houſe inhabited by proſtitutes, and ſet apart for the practice of lewdneſs.

BRO'THER, S. [*brethren*, and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which ſeems confined to the Scriptures. From *brather*, Sax. which in its oblique caſes makes *brether*] a term of relation between two male children ſprung from the ſame father or mother, or both. Among the antients this term was uſed with greater latitude than at preſent, and ſignified even firſt couſins; in this ſenſe it is uſed in Scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a perſon united by the moſt ardent affections of friendſhip; one of the ſame trade; a perſon reſembling another in qualities, or conduct. "He that is ſlothful in his work "is *brother* to him that is a great waſter." *Prov.* xviii. 9. Among divines, taken for a man in general, alluding to our being all deſcended from one common parent.

BRO'THERHOOD, S. [from *brother* and *hood*, of *had* or *hade*, Sax. ſtate, condition, or quality] the ſtate or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother ſtands with reſpect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the ſame houſe, and profeſſing the ſame principles, applied to monks or friars; men incorporated together by the ſame charter; men of the ſame trade.

BRO'THERLY, Adj. that which ſuits, or belongs to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, Adv. [from *brother*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax.] after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BROW, S. [*browa*, Sax. *browwe*, Belg. *Aug brauw*, Teut. *breio*, Pol. *brow*, Ruſſ. *brun*, Iſl. ſingular, *brys* plur. hence the Scotch *brun*, and the north country *eye-brees*] the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures. Figuratively, the looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge or extremity of its ſurface.

To BROW, V. A. Figuratively, to bound or limit; to look down upon, or be ſituated above. "The hilly crofts—that *brow* this "bottom." *Milt.* Seldom uſed.

To BRO'WBEAT, V. A. to endeavour to awe a perſon by ſtern and haughty looks, or words.

BRO'WN, Adj. *brun*, Sax. *braun*, Teut. *bruyn*, Belg. *brune*, Fr. *bruno*, Ital.] ſun-burnt, of

of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with any other colour. Figuratively, dark or gloomy. "*Brown* with o'er-charging "ſhades." *Pope.* Uſed as a ſubſtantive, a dark, or duſty colour.

BRO'WNISH, Adj. [from *brown* and *iſh*,] ſomewhat brown, inclining to brown, of a faint brown.

BRO'WNISTS, S. a ſect of rigid Independants, which aroſe in the 16th century, ſo called from their founder Robert Brown, a ſchoolmaſter, in Southwark, who was born in Rutlandſhire, and related to the lord treaſurer Burleigh. He renounced his principles in 1589, profeſſed the eſtabliſhed religion, and was preferred to a rectory in Northamptonſhire.

BRO'WNNESS, S. [from *brown* and *neſs*,] that idea or ſenſation which is excited in the mind on ſeeing a brown colour.

BRO'WN STUDY, S. a profound ſtudy; a reverie,

To BRO'WSE, V. A. [*brouſer*, Fr. *bruſcare*, Ital. of βοσκω, Gr.] to feed on herbs, leaves, or graſs. To crop or eat, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or eat, uſed with *on*, or *upon*. "*Browſe on* the ſhrubs." *Blackm.*

BRO'WSE, S. paſture; properly leaves or ſhrubs fit for goats and other animals to eat.

To BRU'ISE, V. A. [pronounced *bruze*, *bryſſan*, Sax. *briſen*, Old Gauliſh, *briſer*, Fr.] to cruſh or hurt by any any thing blunt, which does not cut the ſkin, or let the blood out; to cruſh by any weight; to beat in a mortar, ſo as only to cruſh or deſtroy the form of a thing, without reducing it into powder.

BRU'ISE, S. a hurt whereby the ſkin is not broke.

BRU'ISE-WORT, S. [from *bruiſe* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant] in Botany, a plant ſo called from its being uſed in bruiſes.

BRU'IT, S. [*bruit*, Fr.] a report, rumour, or noiſe; ſomething which is the common topic for converſation.

To BRUI'T, V. A. to ſpread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and noun are ſeldom uſed.

BRU'MAL, Adj. *brumalis*, Lat. from *bruma*, Lat. the winter] that which belongs to the winter.

BRU'MA, or BRA'HMA, S. the idol of the Brachmans, who, they ſay, produced as many worlds as he has conſiderable parts; the firſt world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the ſecond, of his eyes; the third, of his mouth, &c.

BRU'NEON, S. [*brugnon*, Fr.] in Gardening, a kind of fruit between a plumb and a peach.

BRU'NETT, S. [the plural *brunettes*, according to Addiſon, *brunette*, Fr. of *brun*, Fr. brown] a perſon of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female ſex. "To inſult "the olives and the *brunettes*." *Guardian.*

BRU'NT, S. [*brunſt*, Belg. heat] the onſet, attack, or ſhock of an enemy; the force, violence, and ſtroke of a cannon. "An "heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." Generally uſed with the verb *bear*; *to bear the brunt*, is to ſuſtain the attack of an army. Figuratively, any difficulty, or croſs and unexpected accident.

BRU'SH, S. *broſſe*, Fr. *bruccioli*, Ital.] an inſtrument made of briſtles or hair faſtened to wood, uſed either for ſweeping rooms, cleaning cloaths, or painting. Figuratively, a ſlight attack or ſkirmiſh in war.

To BRU'SH, V. A. to clear a thing of duſt by means of a bruſh; to touch in one's paſſage. Uſed with *up*, to paint, or make a thing look well by a bruſh. Uſed with *off*, to clear, by moving a thing along a ſurface. "Water may "continually be *bruſhed off* by the winds." *Bentley.* Uſed neuterly, to paſs quick and cloſe to a perſon, joined with the particle *by*. "*Bruſh'd* "regardleſs *by*." *Dryd.* To ſkim upon the ſurface; to paſs along ſo as juſt to touch the ſurface in the paſſage, uſed with *over*. "And "*bruſhing* o'er adds motion to the pool."

BRU'SHER, S. [from *bruſh* and *er*,] a perſon who makes uſe of a bruſh; one who cleans with a bruſh. "Sir Henry Wooton uſed to "ſay, that critics were like *bruſhers* of noble-"men's cloaths." *Bacon.*

BRU'SHY, Adj. rough or ſhaggy like a bruſh. "The *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve." *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE, V. N. [*braſtlian*, Sax.] to crackle, or make a noiſe, like the ruſtling of armour, or that of rich ſilks. Figuratively, to ſwagger, hector, or approach a perſon in a threatening manner.

BRU'TAL, Adj. [from *brute*, *brutal*, Fr.] that which belongs to a beaſt, oppoſed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, ſavage, without or contrary to reaſon, and the principles of humanity.

BRUTA'LITY, S. [*brutalité*, Fr.] a diſpoſition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reaſon, or dictates of politeneſs and humanity; churliſhneſs, ſavageneſs.

BRU'TALIZE, V. N. [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] to grow moroſe, ſavage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutiſh or ſavage.

BRU'TE, Adj. [*brutus*, Lat.] ſenſeleſs. "The ſons of *brute* earth." *Bent.* Savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and ſocial affections; not having the uſe of reaſon; rough uncivilized.

BRU'TE, S. an animal without the principle of reaſon; a beaſt. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the moſt mortifying reproach, and implying a perſon void of humanity, and an enemy to reaſon.

BRU'TISH, S. [from *brute* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax.] reſembling a beaſt either in form, or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; ſenſeleſs; ſtupidly ignorant; regardleſs of reaſon, or contrary to its dictates.

BRU'TISHLY, Adv. [from *brutiſh* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in the manner of a brute, or beaſt; in a ſavage, cruel, inhuman manner.

BRU'TISHNESS, S. [from *brutiſh* and *neſs*] ſavageneſs; inſenſibility; want of reaſon, or a diſregard of its dictates.

BRY'ONY, or BRI'ONY, S. [*bryonia*, Lat. of βρυω, Gr. moſs or hair, ſo called from its bearing a fruit reſembling moſs] in Botany, it has male and female flowers on the ſame plant. Linnæus, places it in the 10th ſection of his 21ſt claſs.

BU'B, S. [a cant word, perhaps a contraction of *bubby*, put for the milk it contains] ſtrong malt liquor. "He loves cheap port, and "double *bub*." *Prior.*

BU'BBLE, S. [*bobble*, Belg. *boble*, Dan.] a ſmall bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid, filled and expanded with air, and deſtroyed by the leaſt touch. Figuratively, ſomething eaſily deſtroyed; a cheat, or the perſon cheated. *Exchange-Alley Bubbles*, ſchemes for carrying on a trade, manufacture, inſurance, or other pretended beneficial project, never deſigned to be carried on, but only calculated to get money from the unwary by ſtock-jobbing.

To BU'BBLE, V. N. to riſe in bubbles; to make a gentle noiſe as it runs, applied to water iſſuing from ſome narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat, or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BU'BBLER, S. [from *bubble* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax.] one who cheats by projects, promiſing great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BBY, S. a woman's breaſt. A low term.

BU'BO, [from βουβων, Gr. the inguen, where it generally appears] in Surgery a tumor or ſwelling, attended with an inflammation gathering in the groin, &c. A *malignant bubo* is owing to ſome contagious diſeaſe, or venereal taint. A *mild bubo* takes its riſe from the ſtagnation of a glutinous and inſpiſſated blood.

BUBONOCE'LE, S. [from βουβων, the groin, and κηλη, Gr. a ſwelling] in Surgery, a tumor, or rupture, formed by the deſcent of the inteſtines, omentum, or both, through the rings of the abdominal muſcle into the tunica vaginalis of the ſpermatic cord, and ſometimes even into the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle.

BUCCALES, S. [*glandulæ*, Lat.] in Anatomy, ſmall glands diſperſed over the inſide of the cheeks and lips, ſeparating the ſpittle, which mixes with the food in the action of chewing.

BU'CCANEERS, or BUCCANERS, S. [from *bucan* to dreſs meat on hurdles, by means of ſmoak] a kind of ſavages in the W. Indies, who prepare their meat on a hurdle of Brazil wood, placed at a great height from the fire; the meat thus dreſſed has an exceeding pleaſant ſmell, fine reliſh, is of a roſe colour, and a great reſtorative to ſick people. The Indians uſing to cut their priſoners to pieces, and dreſs them in this manner, the term was applied to the famous adventurers or pirates, who aſſociated themſelves in order to plunder the Spaniſh dominions in America in 1686, and were guilty of great outrages. At preſent it is given to the French and Spaniſh inhabitants of the iſland of St. Domingo, whoſe whole employ conſiſts in hunting bulls and wild boars, whoſe fleſh they dreſs after the Indian manner.

BUCCELLATION, S. [*buccella*, Lat. a mouthful] a term uſed by ſome chemical authors, for dividing into large pieces. *Harriſ.*

BU'CCINUM, S. [Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſea ſhell of a ſpiral ſhape, like that of a ſnail; the fiſh whereof yields the purple colour.

BUCIO'CHE, S. [Fr.] a woollen cloth made in Provence, ſold by the French at Alexandria and Cairo.

BU'CK, S. [*bwck*, Brit. *bucce*, Sax. *boc*, Belg. *boac*, Fr. *bach* and *bak*, Hung. *becco*, Ital. *buz*, Perſ.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbets, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent, and has horns like a hart, differing only in ſize, growing out of the head like fingers on the hand. The firſt year it is called a *fawn*; the ſecond a *prick.t*, the third a *ſtrel*, the fourth a *ſore*, the fifth a *buck of the firſt head*, and the ſixth a *great buck*. Likewiſe a cant name for a club, or ſociety, ſo called from their uſe of theſe hunting terms, calling their preſident, *the grand buck*, &c.

BU'CK, S. [*bouche*, Teut. *bucata*, Ital.] lye made of aſhes for waſhing linnen. Figuratively, linnen. "She waſhes *bucks* here at "home. *Shakeſp.*

To BU'CK, V. A. derived from the foregoing ſubſtantives. When from *buck* ſignifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck* ſignifying lye, it implies to waſh cloaths in lye.

BU'CK-BEAN, S. *bockbonen*, Belg.] in Botany, a plant, by ſome reckoned a ſort of trefoil; but by Skinner ſuppoſed to be a kind of lupine, or pulſe.

BU'CKET, S. [*baquet*, Fr. or *buc*, Sax. and *et* a particle uſed to leſſen the ſignification of a word] a wooden veſſel reſembling one half of a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle formed like a ſemicircle, and uſed to draw water out of a well; likewiſe a leathern veſſel of the ſame form uſed in fires to ſerve the engines with water. See *Pail.*

BUCKINGHAM, the capital of the county of the ſame name. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is large and populous, lying low, on the river Ouſe, over which it has three ſtone bridges. In the N. part ſtands the town-hall, a handſome ſtructure; and in the weſtern is its church. Here is a free-ſchool; and the county-gaol and court with the aſſizes are kept here. In its neighbourhood on the Ouſe are ſeveral paper-mills. Its weekly-market is on Saturday, and the annual fairs held here are Monday ſe'nnight after Epiphany, March 7, but if leap-year March 6; May 6, Whitſun-Thurſday; July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8; all for cattle. It had a caſtle on a hill, but is now in ruins. The town lies ten miles N. E. of Aileſbury, and forty-ſix from London.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, S. [of *buc*, Sax. a *buck* or *hart*, from its abounding with that ſpecies of animals] in Geography, a county ſitu-

ated

ated almoſt in the center of England, bounded by Berkſhire and the Thames on the S. on the W. by Oxfordſhire, on the N. by Northamptonſhire, and on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex; it is but 39 miles long, 18 broad, and 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds, contains 185 pariſhes, about 18,000 houſes, 121,400 inhabitants, ſends 14 members to parliament, is famous for its paſtures, and manufactures of paper and bone-lace, the latter of which is little inferior to that of Flanders. The chief town is Buckingham, which was fortified by Edward the Elder in 918. It has three ſtone bridges over the Ouſe, a weekly market on Saturdays, three fairs annually, and is 44 computed, or 60 meaſured miles from London.

BU'CKLE, S. [*bwcel*, Brit. and Arm. *boucle*, Fr.] an inſtrument made of a link of metal with a tongue and catch, uſed to faſten the ſtraps of the ſhoes, the harneſs of horſes, &c. a curled lock of hair; or hair in a ſtate to make it curl.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. to faſten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry, or join. "Is "this an age to *buckle with* a bride." *Dryd.* To confine, uſed with the particle *in*, "The "ſtretching of a ſpan—*buckles in* his ſum of "age." *Shakeſp.* To comb a wig in curls; to prepare hair for taking a curl.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. [*bucken*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, uſed with *under*. Figuratively, to bend ones inclinations, to apply, or attend to. "Go *buckle to* the law." *Dryd.*

BUC'KLER, S. [*buccled*, Brit. *bouclier*, Fr. *buckler*, Dan.] a large piece of defenſive armour, buckled to the arm, and uſed by the antients to defend their bodies from the blows, or darts of the enemy; being found cumberſome, they were changed for the ſhield, which is of leſs dimenſions.

BU'CKLERTHORN, S. in Botany, a plant named likewiſe Chriſt's-thorn.

BU'CKMAST, S. [a corruption of *beechmaſt*, from *buck* for *beech*, and *maſt*, of *maſt*, Sax. or *maſt*, Teut. an acorn] the fruit of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, S. [*bougram*, Fr. *bucherame*, Ital.] a coarſe cloth made of hemp, gummed, calendered, and dyed; uſed by taylors to ſtiffen their garments; and by packers to wrap up cloths, ſerges, &c. They are ſometimes made of old ſheets or pieces of ſails gummed.

BU'CKRAMS, S. [ſo called from being browſed by the goat, called *bwch* in Welch] in Botany, the ſame as the wild garlick.

BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN, S. in Botany, a plant, called likewiſe *harts-horn plantain*.

BU'CKTHORN, S. [from *buce*, Sax. the belly and *thorn*, Sax. a prickly buſh; from its purgative quality of cleanſing the belly] in Botany, a plant called *rhamnus*, Lat. and *nerprun*, Fr. It hath male and female flowers on diſferent plants. The cover of the ſexes is ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into four parts at the top. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 1ſt ſect. of his 20th claſs; and by Linnæus in the firſt ſect. of his 5th. There are four ſpecies.

BU'CK-WHEAT, S. [*buckweitz*, Teut.] in Botany, the *fagopyrum* and *helpixe*; the flowers grow in a ſpike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup is divided into five parts, reſembling the petals of a flower; the ſeeds are black, and three cornered. The ſpecies are two.

BU'COLIC, S. [from βουκολεω to feed cattle, or βουκολος, Gr. a herdſman] paſtoral poetry, ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient ſpecies of poetry, to have had its original in Sicily, amidſt the mirth and diverſions of ſhepherds, to have been inſpired by love, and owing to leiſure. Theocritus, is the moſt famous writer in this ſpecies among the Greeks; but is ſuppoſed to be too coarſe in his expreſſions and ſentiments. Virgil copied him in Latin; but has run into the other extreme of being too polite. Mr. Pope has followed him too cloſe to be looked on as an original, and has copied his politeneſs too nearly not to be involved in the ſame cenſure. Spenſer indeed ſeems to have been as great a maſter in this as in allegorical poetry; his language, his ſentiments, are the exact copies of innocent ſimplicity, and his paſtorals, by keeping a due mean between the coarſe ruſticity of Theocritus, and the elegance of Virgil, have carried this ſpecies of poetry to as high a degree of perfection as can be expected. It would be a piece of injuſtice if Mr. Gay ſhould not be mentioned together with Spenſer, when he poſſeſſes ſo much of his ſpirit, and has ſo agreeably imitated his manner. Phillips has alſo excelled in this ſpecies of writing.

BU'D, S. [*botte*, Belg. *bouton*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſmall ſwelling or prominencies on the bark of a tree, which turn to ſhoots, &c. Among Gardeners, it denotes the firſt tops of ſallad plants; and in Huſbandry, a weaned calf of the firſt year, being ſo named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, firſt appearance, tender and immature ſtate of a thing. "Nip vice in the *bud*."

To BU'D, V. N. to ſwell with gems or little prominencies. Applied to vegetables, to put forth ſhoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth. "Young *budding* virgin." *Shakeſp.* Actively, in Gardening, to inoculate, by inſerting a *bud* into a tree. "Improved "by *budding* upon a peach ſtock." *Temple.*

BU'DDLE, S. a place where miners waſh their ore to fit it for the furnace.

BU'DGE, S. the fur of a lamb dreſſed, whence the perſons who wear it, on the lord-mayor's-day, at London, are called *budge-bachelors*.

BU'DGE, Adj. ſtiff; ſurly; formal. "Thoſe "*budge* doctors of the ſtoics." *Milton.*

BU'DGER, S. [of *budge* and *er*] one who moves or ſtirs from his place; one who quits a poſt or place in an army. Seldom uſed.

BU'DGET, S. [*bougette*, Fr. *bolgia*, Ital. *bilig*, Sax.] a ſmall bag; that which is contained in a *budget*; a ſtore, or ſtock. "The

"fox's

" fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him." *L'Eſtrange.*

BU'FF, S. [from *buffalo*] the hide of a *buffalo* dreſſed in oil, after the manner of ſhamois; any ſkin dreſſed after the ſame manner as *buff*.

BU'FFALO, S. [Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a wild animal, longer and higher, but in moſt other reſpects like an ox.

BU'FFET, S. [*baffetto*, or *buffetto*, Ital. *boſetadæ*, Span.] a blow on one ſide of the head given with the fiſt. Figuratively, indignity, perſecution, or hardſhip." " A man " that fortune's *buffets* and rewards haſt taken." *Shak.*

BU'FFET, S. [*buffette*, Fr.] a kind of cupboard or cloſet formed with an arch at the top, and furniſhed with ſhelves, uſed to place china and plate in for ſhow and ornament.

To BU'FFET, V. N. [from the noun, *buffeter*, Fr.] to ſtrike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to ſtrike any thing forcibly with the hand. " *Buffetting* the billows." Uſed neuterly with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fiſts. " If I might *buffet for* " my love." *Shak.*

BU'FFETER, S. [from *buffet* and *er*] one who fights with his fiſts; a boxer.

BU'FFLE, S. [*beuffle*, Fr. *byffel*, Dan.] See *Buffalo*, which is moſt uſed.

BU'FFLE-HEADED, Adj. that which has a head like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOO'N, S. [*buffon*, Fr. *buffone*, Ital.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jeſts and antic poſtures; a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

BUFFOO'NERY, S. the uſing loſt jeſts, ridiculous pranks, or ſcurrilous mirth, in order to extort a laugh from a company.

BU'G, S. [from *bug*, Brit. *bogate*, Ruſſ.] an inſect of a roundiſh flat form, a darkiſh red colour, which breeds in houſhold ſtuff and beds, bliſters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and ſtinks when killed. Likewiſe a flying inſect formed like a beetle, and named a *May-Bug*, or *May-Fly*. " Yet let me flap this *bug* " with gilded wings." *Pope.*

BU'G, or BU'GBEAR, S. [from *pug* a dæmon, or devil] an object which raiſes terror; a walking ſpectre; a ghoſt; generally applied to the imaginary terrors uſed to frighten children.

BU'GGINESS, S. [from *buggy* and *neſs*] infeſted with bugs.

BU'GGY, Adj. abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, or BU'GLE HORN, S. [of *bugan*, Sax. to bend, or *bucula*, Lat. a heifer] a ſmall bending horn; a hunting horn.

BU'GLE, S. a ſhining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glaſs.

BU'GLE, S. [*bugula*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant, with a ſhort permanent empalement of one leaf, ſlightly cut into five parts. This genus is ranged by Tournefort in the 4th ſection of his 4th claſs; and by Linnæus in the 1ſt ſection of his 14th.

BU'GLOS, S. [from *bugloſſum*, Lat. of βους, an ox, and γλωσσα, Gr. a tongue] in Botany, the herb named likewiſe *ox-tongue*.

To BU'ILD, V. A. [the preter, I *built* or have *built*, from *bilden*, Belg.] to make or raiſe houſes, &c. Figuratively, to raiſe on any thing as a ſupport or foundation. " Love *built* " on beauty ſoon as beauty dies." *Donne.*

BU'ILDER, S. [from *build* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man] one who conſtructs or raiſes houſes, &c.

BU'ILDING, S. a fabric or place erected for ſhelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purpoſes of religion, ſecurity, or magnificence. *Building*, is uſed in its primary ſenſe, for the art and act of raiſing edifices.

BU'L, S. [בול, Heb. from נבל, Heb. to flow, or pour down] the name of the eighth month in the Jewiſh calender, anſwering to October, ſo named from the heavy ſhowers which fell in this month. " In the eleventh year in the " month *Bul*." 1 *Kings*, vi. 38.

BU'LAFO, S. a muſical inſtrument uſed by the negroes of Guinea.

BUL'B, S. [*bulbus*, Lat. of βολβος, Gr.] in Botany, a thiek root nearly round; of which there are two ſpecies. 1. The tunicated, or coated. 2. The ſquamous, or ſcaly.

BULBA'CEOUS, Adj. the ſame as *bulbous*, but not ſo proper.

BU'LBOUS, Adj. that which reſembles or contains a bulb, that which has a round root.

BU'LFINCH, S. [*bog finck*, Dan. *blutfinck*, Teut. *i. e. bloodfinch*] a ſong bird, ſo called from its red colour; it is remarkable for its imitating wind muſic, particularly the flagellet.

To BU'LGE, V. N. [originally wrote *bilge*, which ſignified the lower part of a ſhip, from *bilig*, Sax.] to ſpring a leak by ſtriking the bottom on ſome rock or place, which makes a hole, or forces off ſome of the timber, applied to a ſhip; to founder. To ſtick or jut out, uſed with the particle *from*. " Timber " that *bulges from* its bottom." *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY, [βουλιμια, from βου, ſignifying large, or great, and λιμος, Gr. hunger] in Medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings and coldneſs at the extreme parts.

BU'LK, S. [*bulcke*, Belg. the breaſt or large part of the human frame; *bulto*, Span. the form, ſtature, or ſize of the body] ſize, dimenſions. Uſed with the word *people*, &c. the greateſt part, and ſometimes the vulgar. " Theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of " the people." *Freeholder.* N° 51. The human frame. " It did ſeem to ſhatter all his " *bulk*." *Shakeſp.* Applied to a ſhip, the whole ſpace in the hold for the ſtowage of goods; likewiſe the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or unload any part of the cargo.

BU'LK, S. [from *bielcke*, Belg. a beam, *balck*, Teut.] in Building, a part of a building projecting from the window, like a table, and uſed either for placing commodities in, by way of ſhow; or for porters to pitch their burthens.

BU'LK-

BU'LKHEAD, S. partitions made with boards acroſs a ſhip.

BUL'KINESS, S. [from *bulky* and *neſs*] the largeneſs of a thing; the greatneſs of ſize or dimenſions.

BU'LKY, Adj. of great ſize, or ſtature.

BU'LL, S. [*bolle* or *bul*, Belg.] the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the ſpecies; any thing made in the form of a bull. In Aſtronomy, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac, into which the ſun enters in April. A blunder or contradiction. "It is what the "Engliſh call a *bull* in the expreſſion." *Pope.*

BU'LL, S. [*bulle*, Fr. *bulla*, Lat. a ſeal, or round drop, which was worn by the young nobility of Rome round their necks; and the edicts of the popes, being ſealed with lead in that form hanging from the parchment, obtained the ſame name] in Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory, an inſtrument made out at the Roman or pope's chancery, ſealed with lead, and of the ſame nature with the edicts of ſecular princes. The ſeal preſents on one ſide the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate.

BU'LL, Adj. in compoſition, like the particle *βου*, in Greek ſometimes denotes largeneſs, as *bull-head*, and in ſuch caſes is not to be looked on as derived from the Engliſh noun, but from the Greek particle.

BU'LLACE, S. [in Botany] a ſour wild plumb, of a globular form, and lemon colour.

BU'LL-BAITING, S. [from *bull* and *bait*, of *bætan*, Sax. to beat or fight] the worrying or teazing a bull, by ſetting dogs on it.

BU'LL-BEEF, S. the fleſh of a bull, the coarſeſt ſort of beef.

BU'LL-CALF, S. a male calf. Figuratively, a ſtupid fellow, uſed as a term of reproach; and derived from *bull*, ſignifying great, and *calf*.

BU'LL-DOG, S. a ſpecies of dogs of a ſtrong make, round head, noted for never quitting its hold, whenever it has faſtened, and uſed in baiting bulls, which they generally ſeize by the noſe, and pin to the ground.

BU'LLET, S. [*boulet*, Fr. a diminutive of *boule*, ſignifying a little ball] an iron or leaden ball or ſhot, uſed to load guns with. According to Mr. Derham, a bullet ſhot out of a great gun flies a mile in a little above ſeventeen half ſeconds, and reckoning the ſun's diſtance 86,051,398 Engliſh miles, would be thirty two years and a half in its paſſage to it, in its full force. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in a forge, and uſed to ſet a place on fire, containing combuſtibles. *Hollow-bullets*, are made cylindrical, with an opening and fuſee at one end, which giving fire to the inſide, when in the ground it burſts, and has the ſame effect as a mine. *Chain-bullets* are two bullets joined by a chain three or four feet long; *branch-bullets*, two balls joined by a bar of iron five or ſix inches apart; and *two-headed bullets*, named likewiſe *angles*, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly uſed in ſea-fights, to cut the rigging, maſts, &c.

BU'LL-FLY, or BU'LL-BEE, S. an inſect.

BU'LL-HEAD, S. figuratively, a ſtupid perſon. In Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh called likewiſe the miller's thumb; its head is broad and flat, diſproportionable to its body.

BU'LLION, S. [*billon*, Fr. baſe money, *billon*, Span. metal to make money of] gold and ſilver in the maſs, neither wrought nor coined; ſo named either when they are firſt ſmelted from the ore, or after they are refined and caſt into ingots, or bars.

BULLI'TION, S. [from *bullio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing when boiling.

BU'LL-TROUT, S. [from *bull*, implying great, and *trout*] a ſpecies of trout abounding in Northumberland, exceeding thoſe of the ſouth both in length and breadth.

BU'LL-WEED, S. [in Botany] a plant named likewiſe the *knapweed*.

BU'LLY, S. [from *bull*, becauſe thoſe who were intruſted with the pope's *bulls*, uſed to behave in a proud, haughty or inſolent manner] a perſon who makes uſes of threatening expreſſions, and inſolent behaviour, with great ſhew of courage, but poſſeſſed of as great cowardice. In low language, uſed for a perſon who attends a ſtrumpet, eſpouſes her quarrels, and protects her from thoſe whom ſhe has provoked to give her a drubbing.

To BU'LLY, V. A. to behave with noiſy inſolence and perſonated courage, in order to frighten a perſon into any meaſures or compliance.

BU'LRUSH, S. [from *bull*, implying large, and *ruſh*] a large *ruſh*, growing in the ſea, rivers, and in moiſt places.

BU'LWARK, S. [*bolwerck*, Belg. *bollwerck*, Sax. *boulevard*, Fr. *baloardo*, Ital.] a fortification or baſtion. Figuratively, a ſecurity or protection.

To BU'LWARK, V. A. to fortify or ſtrengthen a town by proper works. "No "*bulwark'd* town." *Addiſ.* This verb is ſeldom uſed in any other tenſe than that in the quotation, and ſeems to have no other authority.

BU'M, S. [*bomme*, Belg. *boem*, Fr] that part of the poſteriors on which a perſon ſits. Uſed in compoſition, to convey the idea of reproach, or ſomething low and deſpicable, as in the following word, *bum-bailiff*.

BU'M-BAILIFF, S. a perſon employed to execute a writ, or arreſt a perſon; a *bailiff* of the meaneſt ſort.

BU'MBASIN, S. See *Bombaſin*.

BU'MKIN, S. [*bromken*, Belg. from *boom*, a tree, and *ken*, a diminutive particle, implying, when added, a *loggerhead*] a perſon who has not had the benefit of a polite education, but is groſs in his conceptions, rude or unpoliſhed in his behaviour, and void of experience with reſpect to the world; a ruſtic, or clown.

BU'MP, S. [perhaps from *bum*] a ſwelling occaſioned by a blow.

To BU'MP, V. A. to kick a perſon, or ſtrike with the knee in the breech. To make

a loud noiſe, applied to that made by the bittern.

BU'MPER, S. [from *bomme*, Belg. a cover or head of a caſk, becauſe the liquor covers the brim of a glaſs, in the ſame manner as the head does the caſk, or a corruption from *bon pere*, it being cuſtomary in Italy to drink the pope's health in full glaſſes] a cup or glaſs filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BU'MPKIN, S. See *Bumkin*.

BU'NGH, S. [*bugno*, Ital. a knot or ſwelling; *buncker*, Dan. the crags of a mountain] any prominence, hard knob, or ſwelling, riſing above the ſurface of a thing. Many things of the ſame kind growing together. A cluſter, applied to vegetables. Several things collected or tied together at one of their extremities. "*Bunch* of keys." *Locke*.

To BU'NCH, V. A. to grow in knobs or protuberances. To ſwell, uſed with *out*. "*Bunching out* into a large round knob." *Woodw.*

BU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. having bunches on the *back*; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the diſlocation of the back or ſhoulder bones.

BU'NCHINESS, S. [from *bunchy* and *neſs*] the quality of being uneven, with reſpect to ſurface: growing in knobs, or cluſters, oppoſed to ſmoothneſs.

BU'NDLE, S. a parcel of goods, or collection of things tied or wrapped together, including the ſecondary idea of being eaſily portable.

To BU'NDLE, V. A. to tie or wrap ſeveral things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

BU'NG, S. [*bing*, Brit. *bomme*, Belg.] a ſtopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a caſk.

To BU'NG, V. A. to ſtop a barrel cloſe at its largeſt vent, or hole.

BU'NG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To BU'NGLE, V. N. to perform any thing in a clumſy, awkward manner. Uſed actively, to *botch*. Figuratively, to palliate groſsly, joined with the particle *up*. "But ſeams are "coarſely *bungled up* and ſeen." *Dryd.*

BU'NGLE, S. a *botch*; an awkward and clumſy performance.

BU'NGLER, S. a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, awkward, or clumſy manner.

BU'NGLINGLY, Adv. [from *bungling* and *ly*] in a bad, clumſy, ignorant, or awkward manner.

BU'NN, S. [*bunmielo*, *bunnelo*, Span.] in Paſtry, a cake compoſed of yeaſt, flour, and carraway ſeeds.

BU'NT, S. [corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*] the middle part of a ſail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt-lines*, are ſmall lines faſtened to the foot and reeved through little blocks, ſeized to the yard, ſerving to hoiſt up the *bunt* of the ſail, that it may be furled with greater eaſe.

To BU'NT, V. N. to ſwell, uſed with the particle *out*.

BU'NTER, S. [a can word] a woman who picks up rags in the ſtreet. Uſed figuratively, as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty, naſty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BU'NTING, S. a bird of the lark kind.

BU'OY, S. [pronounced *boy*, from *bouy*, *bois*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] a piece of wood or cork, and ſometimes an empty barrel, well cloſed, floating on the water, tied to a cable faſtened to the bottom of the ſea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ſhips are ſunk, together with ſhallow places, ſand banks, and other impediments. The *maſt buoy* is made of a piece of a maſt or other piece of wood, which ſtands out of the water. *Buoy* is ſometimes uſed for a ſea mark, which ſhews the dangers of difficult paſſages.

To BU'OY, V. A. [pronounced *boy*] to raiſe above the ſurface of the water; to keep aſloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from ſubſiding, or ſinking under oppreſſion. "Preſbytery, was lately *buoy'd up* in "Scotland by the like artifice." *King Charles*. To cauſe a thing to aſcend by its ſpecific lightneſs. "Heat enough in the air to continue "its aſcent, and *buoy* it *up*." Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to ſurmount or get the better of all difficulties and impediments. "Ri"ſing merit will *buoy up* at laſt." *Pope*.

BUO'YANCY, S. a quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from ſubſiding, ſinking, or deſcending. "The wing"ed tribes owe their flight and *bouyancy* to it." *Derham*.

BUO'YANT, Adj. that which keeps a thing floating; light; that which will not ſink. Figuratively, that which animates, or keeps from dejection. "His vivid nerves ſo full of "*bouyant* ſpirits." *Thomſon*.

BU'R, BO'UR, BO'R, in the names of places are derived from *bur*, Sax. which ſignifies an inner chamber, or place for retirement and refreſhment.

BU'R, S. [*bourre*, Fr. down, the *bur* including a ſoft down] the head of a plant covered with prickles, ſomewhat like the briſtles of an hedge-hog, which ſticks wherever it is caſt.

BU'RBOT, S. [from *bur*, *barbate*, or *barbache*, Fr.] a river fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS, S. [Fr.] in Botany, a kind of grape.

BU'RDEN, S. [ſpelt more properly *burthen* of *byrthen*, Sax. *burde*, Teut. *burn*, Brit.] a load, ſuppoſed to be as much as a man or horſe can carry. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppreſſion, affliction, or any thing that affects perſon with wearineſs, or becomes irkſome. the number of tons, or weight a ſhip can carry

In Trade, applied to ſteel, 180 lb. weight. In Muſic, the drone or baſs of an organ, bagpipe, &c. and the pipe or ſtring which ſounds it; hence the words, which are repeated at the end of every ſtanza, are called the *burthen* of a ſong.

To BU'RDEN, to load; to encumber, or put a perſon to great expence.

BU'RDENER, S. [from *burden* and *er*] one who loads. Figuratively, an oppreſſor.

BU'RDENOUS, Adj. that which makes a load heavy. Figuratively, grievous, oppreſſive, irkſome; putting a perſon to great expence, without being of any ſervice to him.

BU'RDENSOME, Adj. [from *burden* and *ſome*] applied to a very preſſing load on the body. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one perſon gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and diſtreſs.

BU'RDENSOMENESS, S. [from *burdenſome* and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, Sax.] applied to loads, weight or heavineſs. Figuratively, applied to calamities and inconveniences.

BUR'DOCK, S. [in Botany] a plant. See *Dock*.

BURE'AU, S. [Fr. pronounced *buró*] a cheſt of drawers, with the top ſloping like a deſk, and furniſhed with pidgeon-holes to keep writings in.

BU'RG, S. See *Burrow*.

BUR'GAGE, S. [from *burg*, or *burrow*] in Law, a tenure proper to cities and borough towns, whereby lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent.

BU'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a ſpecies of mellow juicy pear.

BU'RGANET, or BU'RGONET, S. [*bourguignotte*, or *bourguinette*, Fr.] a kind of helmet. Obſolete.

BU'RGEOIS, S. [pronounced *boarjais*, Fr.] a citizen or burgeſs; a ſmall type uſed by printers.

BU'RGESS, S. [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a repreſentative of a borough town in parliament.

BU'RGH, S. [See *Burrow*] a corporate town or burrow.

BU'RGHER, S. [from *burg* and *wær*, Sax. man] one who has the right of a citizen, or vote for a parliament-man.

BU'RGHERSHIP, S. [from *burgher* and *ſhip*, or *ſcype*, Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or office of a burgher.

BURGHER-MASTER, See *Burgomaſter*.

BU'RGH-MASTER, S. See *Burgomaſter*.

BUR'GLAR, S. [See *Burglary*] one who is guilty of the crime of houſe-breaking.

BUR'GLARY, S. [*burg-brice*, Sax. houſe-breaking, from *burg*, a houſe, and *brice*, Sax. breaking; or of *burg*. Sax. a houſe, and *larre*, Fr. a thief] in Law, a felonious breaking and entering a perſon's houſe in the night-time, with an intent to commit ſome felony, whether it be executed or not: If the offence happen in the day-time, it is then called *houſe-breaking*, by way of diſtinction. A reward of 40 l. is given for apprehending perſons guilty of this crime, by 5 Ann. c. 31.

BUR'GOMASTER, S. [moſt properly ſpelt *burgbermaſter*, from *burger*, Belg. a burgeſs, and *meeſter*, Belg. a maſter] the chief magiſtrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and anſwers to an alderman and ſheriff in London.

BUR'GRAVE, or BUR'GGRAVE, S. [*burggraff*, Teut. *borg-graef*, or *grave*, Belg. from *burg*, a town, and *graff*, or *grave*, a count or lord] the hereditary governor of a caſtle or fortified town in Germany.

BU'RIAL, S. [from *bury*] the interring or placing a dead body in the ground. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. "We uſe them for the *burials* "of natural bodies." *Bacon*. The *burial ſervice*, is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members.

BU'RIER, S. [from *bury* and *er*] he that places or inters a corpſe in a grave. Figuratively, that which removes any corpſe, or other thing out of ſight. "Darkneſs be the *burier* "of the dead." *Shak*. Seldom uſed.

BU'RINE, S. [Fr.] a tool uſed by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metals; an engraving tool; a graver.

To BU'RL, V. A. [from *bourre*, Fr. a flock of wool] to full; to dreſs cloths like a fuller. A Wiltſhire word.

BUR'LESQUE, S. [*burl-ſco*, from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both perſons and things are repreſented in ſuch a ridiculous light as to excite laughter.

To BURLE'SQUE, V. A. to turn to ridicule; to repreſent a perſon or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

BU'RLINGTON, NEW, the capital of New Jerſey in North America. It ſtands on an iſland in Delawar river, where are quays for veſſels of burthen, and much reſorted to. The courts of juſtice and aſſembly of the province meet here. The houſes are moſtly of brick, and well built: it has plenty of proviſions in its market. It has two good bridges over the river, called London and York bridges. By its communication with Philadelphia and the ocean by the river Salem, which falls into Delawar-bay, it carries on a briſk trade. It lies twenty miles N. of Philadelphia, in lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

BU'RLY, Adj. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *boor-like*, *i. e.* clowniſh] tall or over-grown, applied to ſtature. Of large dimenſions, or very wide, applied to breadth. High ſounding, ſwelling, or pompous, applied to ſtile. "The orator's own *burly* way of non-"ſenſe." *Cowley*.

To BU'RN, V. Act. [preter, I *burnt*, or I have *burnt*; *bærnan*, *byrnan*, Sax. *brennen*, Teut. *brenne*, Iſl.] to conſume or deſtroy by fire; to occaſion a wound by fire, or any hot ſolid body. Neuterly, to be on fire; to kindle. Figuratively, to ſhine as if in flame. "The barge, like a burniſh'd throne, *burnt*

" on the water." *Shak.* To be violently agitated, or inflamed by paſſion; to make the cheeks glow with heat, or conſume like latent fire. " That *burning* ſhame detains him from " his Cordelia." *Shak.* To be hot. " Like " a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent." *Dryd.*

BU'RN, S. a wound or hurt received from fire. See *Ambuſtion.*

BU'RNER, S. [from *burn* and *er*] one who deſtroys, conſumes, or places a thing in fire.

BU'RNING, S. the action of fire on ſome ſubſtance, whereby the minute parts are forced from each other, put into violent motion, and ſome of them aſſuming the nature of fire themſelves, fly off to their proper ſphere, while others either aſcend in vapours, or are reduced to aſhes. Figuratively, flame, or fire.

BU'RNING-GLASS, S. a convex glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a point, where wood, or other combuſtible matter being placed, is ſet on fire. As a wood fire is 35 times greater than that of the ſummer-ſun, a glaſs muſt condenſe the rays of light 35 times to burn. The *burning-glaſſes* made of looking-glaſſes, are much more powerful than thoſe made by lenſes, or glaſſes that tranſmit the rays of light through them.

To BU'RNISH, V. A. [*burnir*, Fr.] to poliſh any ſubſtance ſo as to make it ſhine. Neuterly, to grow bright or gloſſy; to ſhine with ſplendour.

BU'RNISHER, S. [from *burniſh* and *er*] one who burniſhes or poliſhes; an inſtrument uſed by poliſhers.

BU'RNISHING, S. the poliſhing metals to make them gloſſy, or ſhining.

BU'RNT, part. paſſive of *burn*.

BU'RR, S. [See *Bur*] the lobe, or lap of the ear; likewiſe a ſweet-bread of meat, eſpecially that of veal.

BU'RR-PUMP, S. a pump by the ſide of a ſhip; called likewiſe a bilge-pump.

BU'RRAS-PIPE, S. among Surgeons, uſed to keep vitriol, precipitate, or other coroding powders in.

BU'RREL, S. [*beurre*, Fr. butter] in Gardening, a ſpecies of pear, called likewiſe the *red butter pear.*

BU'RREL-FLY, S. [*bourreler*, Fr. to torture, *&c.*] in Natural Hiſtory, a winged inſect very troubleſome to cattle, called likewiſe the *ox-fly, gad-bee*, or *breeze.*

BU'RREL-SHOT, S. [from *burreler*, Fr. to execute, and *ſhot*] in Gunnery, a ſort of caſe ſhot; or ſmall bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged from a piece of ordnance.

BU'RROCK, S. a ſmall wear or dam in a river, where wheels are laid for catching fiſh.

BU'RROW, BE'RG, BU'RG, BU'RGH, S. [from *burg*, or *burig*, Sax. a city, tower, or caſtle, when joined with the names of places, a ſign or mark of their antiquity] a corporate town, which ſends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places. The holes made in the ground by rabbets.

To BU'RROW, [from *bur*, Sax. a hill or hiding place] to make holes in the ground like rabbets.

BU'RSAR, S. [*burſarius*, Lat. of *burſa*, Lat. a purſe, *bourſier*, Fr.] an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treaſurer. In Scotland, a ſtudent ſent to the univerſities by each preſbytery.

BU'RSE, S. [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe] an Exchange, or place where merchants aſſembled to tranſact buſineſs.

To BU'RST, V. N. [preter *I burſt*, *have burſt*, or *burſten*, from *burſtan*, Sax. *burſten*, Belg. and Fr.] to ſeparate, or fly aſunder with violence; to quit, or break away with the particle *from*. Uſed with *into*. " She burſt *into* " tears." To come in ſuddenly. " She " *burſt into* the room." To break, ſeparate, or diſunite with ſuddenneſs and violence.

BU'RST, S. a ſeparation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noiſe; an exploſion; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

BU'RST, or BURSTEN, [participle of *burſt*] in Surgery, applied to one who has a rupture.

BU'RSTENNESS, S. [from *burſten* and *neſs*] the effects of a rupture; the ſtate of a thing that is burſt.

BU'RSTWO'RT, S. [from *burſt* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant or herb] in Botany, the hernia. The flower has an empalement of one leave, divided into five parts, but no petals. This genus is placed by Linnæus in the ſecond ſection of his 5th claſs.

BU'RT, S. a flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To BURTHEN, V. A. } See BURDEN.
BURTHEN, S. } this is the moſt proper ſpelling.

BU'RY, S. [from *bur*, Sax. *byr*, Iſl. houſe] a dwelling place or houſe. Added to the Saxon names, implies, that the perſon or company reſided or lived there: thus *Aldermanbury* ſeems to intimate that the aldermen reſided formerly in that place.

BU'RY, S. [corrupted from *burrow*] a hole made by a rabbet.

To BU'RY, V. A. to inter a corpſe in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal, or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, S. a place ſet apart for interring bodies; a church-yard.

BU'SH, S. [*boſch*, Belg. *buſch*, Teut. *bois*, *buiſſon*, Fr.] a thick ſhrub.

To BU'SH, to grow thick; to grow in a great number cloſe together.

BU'SHEL, S. [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſellus*, low Lat.] a dry meaſure, containing eight gallons or four pecks; a great quantity; derived from *buſchel*, Teut. a bundle. The *buſhels of a cart-wheel*, are pieces of iron, within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing; of *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.

BU'SHY, Adj. full of branches. Figuratively, ſhort, but growing in great number. " A thick *buſhy* beard." *Addiſ.* Abounding in buſhes. " The *buſhy* plain." *Dryd.*

BU'SILESS, Ad. [from *buſy* and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax.] without employ; at leiſure. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends buſineſs. "Moſt *buſileſs* when I do it." *Shak.*

BU'SILY, Adj. [pronounced *bizzily*, from *buſy* and *ly*] in an officious inquiſitive manner. "If too *buſily* they ſhould enquire." *Dryd.* With an air of ſeeming hurry from a multiplicity of buſineſs.

BU'SINESS, S. [pronounced *biſneſs*, or *bizneſs*, from *buſy* and *neſs*] employment; a man's peculiar trade or profeſſion; affairs, or concerns. After *do*, properly, ſervice, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpe-"tual ſpring will not *do* their *buſineſs*." *Bent.* *To do a man's buſineſs*, is a low and familiar phraſe for killing, deſtroying, or ruining him.

BU'SK, S. [*buſque*, Fr.] a piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn at the ſtomacher of a woman's ſtays, in order to keep them in the proper form, and ſtrengthen them.

BU'SKIN, S. [*buſcken*, or *broſken*, Belg. *borzacchino*, Ital.] a kind of ſhort boot worn by the ancients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or faſtened before; was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and diſtinguiſhed from the *ſock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner ſole, and conſequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy. "*Garrick* ſhines in all "the variety of characters that the ſtage can "afford, and is no leſs admired in the *ſock* than "in the *buſkin*."

BU'SS, S. [*bus*, Ir. the mouth, *boeſen*, Belg. *baiſer*, Fr.] a ſalute given by the lips; diſtinguiſhed from a *kiſs*, which is given with a greater ſhew of diſtance or ceremonious kindneſs. In Fiſhery, a ſmall veſſel from 48 to 60 tons burden, uſed in the herring fiſhery.

To BU'SS, to ſalute a perſon with the lips. Figuratively, to touch. "Yon towers, whoſe "wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds." *Shak.*

BU'ST, S. [*buſto*, Ital.] in Sculpture, the figure of a perſon in relievo, containing only the head, ſhoulders, and ſtomach, uſually placed on a pedeſtal or conſole. The Italians uſe the term for the trunk of a human body, from the neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, S. [*biſtarde*, Fr. *bucciano*, Ital.] a wild turkey.

To BU'STLE, V. N. to ſet about a thing with activity; to make a great noiſe or ſtir about any thing.

BU'STLE, S. a hurry of buſineſs; a noiſe or tumult.

BU'STLER, S. [from *buſtle* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] an active, ſtirring, induſtrious man.

BU'SY, S. pronounced *bizzy*, or *biſſy*, from *buſgian*, Sax. *beſich*, Belg.] engaged in any employment; active, diligent, officious.

To BU'SY, V. A. [See the noun] to keep a perſon employed; to employ. "The ideas "it is *buſied* about." *Locke.*

BU'SY-BODY, S. an officious perſon meddling with the concerns of other people, offering aſſiſtance, and giving advice, without being aſked.

BU'T, Conj. [*buton*, *buſe*, *butan*, Sax.] when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a diſcourſe, ſo as to purſue a different topic; it intimates a ſtop of the mind, and ſignifies *howbeit*. "*But* to ſay no more." When applied to limit or reſtrain the ſenſe to what is expreſſed, excluſive of all others, it ſignifies *only*. "I "ſaw *but* two planets." When uſed to imply a thing to be otherwiſe than it ſhould be, it ſignifies *yet*, or *nevertheleſs*. "You pray, *but* it "is not that God would bring you to the true "religion." Joined with *did* or *had*, it denotes *only*. "Did *but* men conſider." *Tillot.* After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No ſooner up, *but* he privately opened the "gate." *Guard.* No. 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies *otherwiſe than*. "It cannot be *but* nature "has ſome director." *Hooker.* Joined with *for*, it implies *without*, or *had it not been for*. "And *but for* miſchief you had died for ſpite." *Dryd.* After a negative, or queſtion implying a negative, it denotes an exception, or except. "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjured Ly-"con." *Smith*'s Phæd.

BU'T, S. [*bout*, Fr.] a limit, or boundary. In Sea Language, the end of any plank, which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip under water.

BUT-END, S. the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it reſts.

BU'TCHER, S. [*boucher*, Fr.] one who kills, cuts-up, and ſells the fleſh of cattle in a market, or his own houſe. *Butcher* is uſed figuratively for one who is of a barbarous diſpoſition, delights in murder, or the ſlaughter of mankind. "Conquerors for the moſt part are "but the *butchers* of mankind." *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER, V. A. to ſlay or kill a beaſt. Figuratively, to murder one of the human ſpecies in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BU'TCHER's-BROOM, S. in Botany, the *knee-holly*.

BU'TCHERLY, Adv. [from *butcher* and *ly*] in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner.

BU'TCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commiſſion of murder, attended with exceſſive cruelty; cruelty; barbarity.

BU'TLER, S. [formerly ſpelt *bottiler*, that is, one who fills bottles, *bouteiller*, Fr. *bottigliere*, Ital.] a ſervant who has the care of the wine and other liquors uſed in a family.

BU'TLERAGE, S. the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BU'TLERSHIP, S. [from *butler* and *ſcip*] the office of a butler.

BU'TMENT, S. [*aboutement*, Fr.] in Architecture, the ſupporters on, or againſt which, the feet of an arch reſt; likewiſe the little places taken out of the yard or ground plot of an houſe for a buttery or ſcullery.

BU'TT, S. [*butte*, *bytte*, Sax. *butte*, Belg. and Teut. *botte*, Ital. a caſk] a veſſel or bar-

rel, containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 Cwt. of currants.

BU'TT, S. [*bout*, Fr.] the place or mark which a perſon is to hit in ſhooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any perſon's meaſures are aimed and directed; the ſtroke or mark made by a puſh in fencing; a perſon who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BU'TT, V. A. [*bottin*, Belg. to beat or ſtrike] to ſtrike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack uſed by a ram.

BUTTER, S. [*buttere*, Sax. *boter*, Belg. *butter*, Teut. *butyrum*, Lat.] a fat and unctuous ſubſtance made from cream by churning. Suffolk being a rich ſoil, it is famous for very good butter. It gives its name to ſeveral medicines, though it does not enter into the compoſition of them. Thus *butter of antimony* conſiſts only of a corroſive ſublimate, united with regulus of antimony; and *butter of tin* is made of tin and corroſive ſublimate.

To BU'TTER, V. A. to ſpread, or pour butter upon any thing.

BU'TTER BUMP, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a fowl called the *bittourn*.

BU'TTER-BUR, S. in Botany, the *petaſites*; its flower is compoſed of ſeveral hermaphrodite florets, included in one common cylindrical empalement. This genus is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſection of his 19th claſs. There are five ſpecies.

BU'TTER-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a yellow flower, with which the fields are covered in May.

BU'TTER-FLY, S. [*butter-fliege*, Sax. *butter-fliege*, Teut. *beter-vielge*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a beautiful inſect, produced from an egg, eruca-worm, catterpillar, and nymph, or aurelia. The wonders of the different ſtages before it arrives to its maturity, and the profuſion of ſplendor which appears in its ſtructure, when arrived to the *butter-fly* ſtate, would require too much room to expatiate on here.

BU'TTERISS, S. in Farriery, an inſtrument of ſteel, ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horſe.

BU'TTER-MILK, S. the whey ſeparated from the cream in making butter.

BU'TTER-PRINT, S. a piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

BU'TTER-TOOTH, S. in low Language, applied to the great broad fore teeth, called by anatomiſts the *inciſores*.

BU'TTER-WOMAN, S. a woman who ſells butter.

BU'TTER-WORT, S. [from *butter* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant] in Botany, a plant called likewiſe the *ſaxicle*.

BU'TTERY, Adj. having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BU'TTERY, S. [from *butter*] a room where butter or other proviſions are kept.

BU'TTOCK, S. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *bout van been*, Belg. the bolt of the bone; or from *bout*, Fr. the extremity] the broad, thick, fleſhy part of a man, or beaſt, joining to the hip. The buttock of a ſhip is her full breadth right a-ſtern.

BU'TTON, S. [*bottzun*, Brit. *bouton*, Fr. *bottone*, Ital.] a ſmall, flattiſh round ball made of metal, or covered with ſilk or hair, ſewed to the cloaths to faſten any part of dreſs together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In Carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or ſcrew uſed to keep a door cloſe. In Smithery, a braſs knob of a lock ſerving to open or ſhut a door. In Natural Hiſtory, the ſea-urchin, a kind of crab-fiſh, with prickles inſtead of feet.

To BU'TTON, V. A. to ſew buttons on a garment; to cloſe or faſten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to incloſe. "Whoſe heart is *button'd up* with "ſteel." *Shak.*

BU'TTON-HOLE, S. the hole made in a garment to receive and faſten the button in

BU'TTRESS, S. [from *abouter*, Fr.] in Architecture, a kind of butment, ſerving to prop or ſupport the ſides of a building, or wall. Figuratively, a prop, or ſupport of any opinion, or cauſe. "The ground pillar, and *buttreſs* of the "good old cauſe."

To BU'TTRESS, V. A to prop, ſupport, or ſecure from falling.

BUTYRA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *butyrum*, Lat. butter] having the properties of butter; fat; unctuous. "The *butyraceous* parts." *Floyer.*

BUTY'ROUS, Adj. [from *butyrum*, Lat.] having the properties of butter; fat; unctuous. "The *butyrous* parts of the chyle." *Floyer.*

BUX'OM, Adj. [*boefum*, Sax. from *bugan*, Sax. to bend] obedient; tractable. Figuratively, void of reſiſtance, yielding or giving away. "He with broad ſails—winnow'd the *buxom* "air." *Par. Loſt.* Gay, lively, briſk, wanton, jolly.

BUX'OMLY, Adv [from *buxom*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.

BUX'OMNESS, S. wanton, gay, or amorous.

To BU'Y, V. A. [pronounced *by*, from *bicgean*, Sax. part. *bohte*] to purchaſe a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. "Pleaſure with praiſe, and dan-"ger they would *buy*." *Donne.* To bribe, or corrupt by bribery. "Diſſuade, or *buy* off "conſcience." *South.*

BU'YER, S. [from *buy* and *er*] he that purchaſes a thing with money, *&c.*

To BU'ZZ, V. N. [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl] to hum, or make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

To BU'ZZ, V. A. to whiſper. Uſed with *abroad*, to divulge, publiſh, or ſpread a report, or rumour.

BUZZ, S. the humming ſound of bees; a whiſper; or talk.

BU'ZZARD, S. [*buſard*, or *buzart*, Fr. *buſhard*, or *buſert*, Teut. *buzzago*, Ital.] a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a perſon of mean parts; a blockhead, or dunce.

BU'ZZER,

BUZZER, S. a ſecret whiſperer, or one who endeavours by falſe rumours to alienate the affections of another.

BY', Prep. [*big*, Sax. *bi*, Sax. and Goth. *ba*, Perſ. *bey*, Teut. *by*, Belg.] after words ſignifying action, it implies the agent, cauſe, means, manner, and is uſed after verbs neuter, for the inſtrument. After *quantity* it expreſſes the proportion. At the end of a ſentence, it implies *imitation*, or *conformity*. "A model to "build others *by*." *Arbuth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the *difference*. "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to place or ſituation, it denotes *nearneſs*. Joined to the pronouns *himſelf*, *herſelf*, &c. it ſignifies the excluſion or abſence of all others. After *keep*, it ſignifies *poſſeſſion*, or *ready for uſe*. "He *kept* ſome of the ſpirit *by* him." *Boyle.* In forms of ſwearing, it ſignifies a particularizing, or ſpecifying the object. Uſed adverbially, it ſignifies *near*, or *a ſmall diſtance*, applied to place. *Paſſing*, applied to motion; and *preſence*, when uſed with *be*. "I will not "be *by*." *Shak.* *By and by*, ſignifies a ſhort ſhort time, or ſhortly. Uſed ſubſtantively, for ſomething which is not the direct or immediate object of a perſon's regard; generally uſed with the prepoſition *by*. "*By* the *by*." *Dryd.* This word is commonly wrote *bye*, and as it diſtinguiſhes it from the prepoſition, ſhould be generally adopted for the ſake of perſpicuity.

BY', or BYE, in Compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way, as *by-road* ſomething irregular, private, or ſelfiſh, as *by-end*; ſomething private, oppoſed to that which is by public authority, as a *by-law*.

BY'E, or BEE, [from *by*, Iſl. or *bye*, Sax.] imply a dwelling, place, or city, and are added to the names of perſons, to ſignify that they lived or had ſeats in the places, to which theſe names are appropriated.

BY-END, S. private, or ſelf-intereſt, oppoſed to public ſpirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY'GONE, Adj. paſt, peculiar to the Scotch. "The *bygone* day." *Shak.*

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations or court-leets for the better government of cities, &c. in caſes which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways oppoſite or contrary to them.

BY-MA'TTER, S. ſomething which is accidental, and has no connection with the main ſubject.

BY'-PAST, Adj. paſt, peculiar to the Scotch. "Three hundred years *by-paſt*." *Cheyne.*

BY'-PATH, S. a private path, oppoſed to a public path.

BY'-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road.

BY'-ROOM, S. a private room within another.

BY'-SPEECH, S. a ſpeech not directly relating to the point treated of.

BY' STEET, an obſcure ſtreet.

BY'-WALK, S. a private walk.

BY'-WAY, S. a private and obſcure way.

BY'-WORD, S. [*bi-word*, Sax. a ſaying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BY'ZANTINE, S. [from *byzantium*] a wedge or bar of gold, valued at 15*l.* which the king offers on receiving the ſacrament on Chriſtmas-day; and is called likewiſe a *bezant*, from a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Byzantium or Conſtantinople.

C A

C, The third letter, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ג, inverted thus ɔ, or from the Grecian κ, but as both our language and alphabet ſeem entirely to be formed on the plan of the Anglo-Saxon, we may be allowed to aſſert that it is borrowed from the Ꞇ, which is the third letter of their alphabet as well as ours, has the ſame ſound, and in their ſmall characters was written in the ſame form, as it is at preſent by ourſelves. It is ſounded by expreſſing the breath between the tongue, raiſed to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lipe open. Before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *conſonants*, it is pronounced hard, though ſomewhat ſofter than the *k*, as in *cage*, *cat*, *cut*; but before *i*, *e*, and *y*, it has a ſound like the *ſ*, but ſomewhat more ſharp, as in *cit*, *cell*, *cyder*; before an *h*, it has a peculiar ſound, between the hardneſs of the *k*, and the ſoftneſs of the *ſ*, as in *chain*, *cheeſe*; but in words derived from the French, it is ſounded like an *ſ*, before *h*, as in *chaiſe*, *chicane*, which are pronounced *ſhaize*, *ſhicane*. It has been cuſtomary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick*; but moderns ſeem now to have dropped it as uſeleſs, writing *logic*, *critic*, *muſic*, &c. which is certainly to be commended, not only as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but likewiſe confirmed by the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, from whom we have borrowed the beſt part of our language. Uſed as a figure, it ſtands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it ſignifies *Caius*, *Cæſar*, &c. With Roman Lawyers, it ſignified to *condemn*, from *condemno*. See *A*. When double, it ſignified *conſuls*. In Commerce, it is uſed by merchants to mark their books. In Muſic, it denotes the higheſt part in a thorough baſe.

CA'B, S. [Heb. קב] a Hebrew meaſure, containg three points one third Engliſh wine meaſure, and two points one ſixth of our corn meaſure.

CAB'AL, S. See *Cabala*.

CAB'AL, S. [*cabaler*, Fr.] a body of men united in ſome deſign to diſturb or change the adminiſtration of a ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from *party*, in the ſame degree as *few* from *many*. Figuratively, an intrigue, or plot to introduce change in an adminiſtration.

To CA'BAL, V. N. [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots.

CA'BALA, S. [קבלה, Chald, from קבל,

Chald. to receive by tradition from father to ſon] any ſentiment, opinion, uſage, or explication of ſcripture, tranſmitted from father to ſon. The word *Cabala* is likewiſe applied to the abuſe of ſome text of ſcripture, whereby certain viſionaries pretend to diſcover ſome future event from the various combinations of words, letters, and numbers in the ſacred writings.

CA'BALIST, S. a ſect among the Jews which interprets ſcripture. The Jews are divided into Karaites, and the Rabbiniſts or Talmudiſts. Theſe are again ſub-divided into pure Rabbiniſts, and the Cabaliſts, who pretend to diſcover hidden, myſtical ſenſes, and make uſe of the Cabala, and its rules of interpretation.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL, Adj. ſomething relating to the Cabaliſts; ſomething myſtical.

CABA'LLER, S. [from *cabal* and *er*] one who enters into plots and intrigues to diſturb and change the adminiſtration of any government.

CABALLE'ROS, S. [Span.] in Commerce, Spaniſh wool.

CABA'LLINE, Adj. [*caballinus*, Lat.] belonging to a horſe. *Caballine* aloes, in Medicine, is horſe-aloes.

CA'BBAGE, S. [*cabus*, or *choux cabus*, Fr. *cabaccio*, Ital. *kabuys*, Belg.] in Botany, the *braſica*, a kitchen plant with large fleſhy and glaucous coloured leaves. The empalement conſiſts of four upright ſpear-ſhaped leaves, which fall off. The flower is croſs-ſhaped with four oval entire petals, having four oval nectarious glands, ſix awl-ſhaped erect ſtamina, a taper germen, with a ſhort ſtyle, which becomes a long taper pod, depreſſed on each ſide, and divided into two cells filled with round ſeeds. Linnæus ranges it in the ſecond ſect. of his 15th claſs, joining the turnep, navew, and rocket to it; and its ſpecies are eight; the varieties of the firſt being eleven, and thoſe of the third ſort two. It is likewiſe a cant word among taylors for remnants of cloth which are not returned to their cuſtomers.

To CA'BBAGE, V. A. to defraud a perſon of part of his cloth.

CA'BBAGE-TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of palm-tree, growing in the Caribbee Iſlands to a prodigious height.

CA'BBAGE-WORM, S. a ſmall reptile or worm generally found at the root of the offſets of cabbages.

CABE'SAS, S. [Span.] a ſort of wool which comes from Eſtremadura in Spain.

CA'BIDOS, S. [Port.] a long meaſure uſed by the Portugueze in the Eaſt Indies, which contains two feet eleven lines, or 4-7ths of the Paris ell.

CA'BIN, S. [*caban* or *chalin*, Brit. *cabane*, Fr. *cabanna*, Span. *capanna*, Ital. a little ſtraw hut] a little hut, or cottage. On board a ſhip, ſmall cells or apartments, very narrow, like preſſes, for the officers to lie in.

To CA'BIN, V. N. to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or ſmall place. "And *cabin* in a cave." *Shak.*

CA'BINED, Adj. belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber. "From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep." *Milt.*

CA'BINET, S. [*cabinet*, Fr. *cabinetto*, Ital.] among Joiners, a kind of preſs or cheſt with ſeveral doors and drawers for preſerving curioſities, or keeping cloaths. Figuratively, a room in which private conſultations are held. Hence, a *cabinet council*, is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the moſt important articles, which concern a ſtate, are determined.

CA'BINET-MAKER, S. one who makes cabinets, cheſts of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers, or dining-rooms.

CA'BLE, S. [*cabl*, Brit. *cable*, Fr. *cabel*, Bel. חבל, *chebel*, Heb.] a thick, large, ſtrong, three ſtrand-rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, faſtened to an anchor to hold the ſhip when ſhe rides. When two pieces of cable are ſpliced together, it is called a *ſhot of the cable*.

CA'BLED, Adj. belonging to, or reſembling cables. *Cabl'd flutes*, in Architecture, are thoſe which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, a *cabled croſs*, is that which is formed of the two ends of a ſhip's cable.

CA'BOCHED, Adj. in Heraldry, the head of a beaſt cut off behind the ears by a ſection parallel to the face.

CABO'SSED. See *Caboched*.

CA'BURNS, S. ſmall ropes uſed in a ſhip.

CACAO. See *Chocolate*.

CACHE'TIC, or CACHETICAL, Adj. [from *cachexy*] in Medicine, having, or ſhewing, an ill habit of body.

CA'CHEXY, S. [from κακος, bad, and εξις, Gr. habit] in Medicine, an univerſal bad ſtate, or diſpoſition of body, proceeding from a defect of nouriſhment.

To CA'CK, V. N. [*cacare*, Lat. *kick*, Belg. a ſtraining for want of breath] to unload the body by ſtool.

CA'CKEREL, S. [a diminutive from *cacker*, or perſon at ſtool, of *Cack*] a fiſh, ſaid to make a perſon laxative.

CA'CKLE, S. the noiſe made by a gooſe or fowl.

To CA'CKLE, V. N. [*kaeckelen*, Belg. *cacchierare*, or *checcalare*, Ital.] to make a noiſe like a gooſe; applied likewiſe to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

CA'CKLER, S. [from *cackle* and *er*] a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a perſon who divulges a ſecret; a tell-tale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MY, S. [from κακος, bad, and χυμος, Gr. juice] in Medicine, a vicious or corrupt ſtate of the vital humours.

CACOPHO'NY, S. [Gr. from κακος, Gr. bad, and φωνη, the voice] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, ſyllables, or words, which form a harſh and diſagreeable ſound.

CADA-

CADA'VEROUS, Adj. [*cadaver*, Lat. a dead body, corpſe, or carcaſe] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CADDIS, S. a kind of tape or ribbon. In Naturel Hiſtory, a kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw, derived from *codde*, Sax. a bag.

CA'DE, Adj. ſoft, tender, tame, delicate. In Huſbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a houſe; a houſe lamb. Hence *to cade*, the verb, to breed up tenderly.

CA'DE, S. [*cadus*, Lat.] a cag, caſk or barrel. A *cade* of herrings, is a veſſel containing 500, and a *cade* of ſprats 1000.

CADE'NE, S. a coarſe ſort of carpet imported from the Levant.

CA'DENCE, S. [*cadence*, Fr. of *cadens*, Lat.] a fall, decline, or deſcent. "Now was "the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low." *Par. Loſt.* In Muſic, *cadence*, is a certain reſt either at the end of a ſong, or of ſome of its parts, into which it is divided as into members or periods. A *cadence* is broken when the baſs, inſtead of falling a fifth, riſes a ſecond major or minor. *Cadence*, in Dancing, is when the ſeveral ſteps and motions follow or anſwer the different notes or meaſure of the muſic.

CADE'T, S. [Fr.] the younger brother of a family; a volunteer in an army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW, or CA'DEWORM, S. [of *cadus*, Lat. a caſk] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of worms, which in time change into butterflies.

CA'DGER, S. one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry from the country to market; a higgler.

CA'DI, or CADHI, S. [קדי, Arab.] among the Turks and Saracens, the judge of a ſmaller town or village.

CADI'LLACK, S. in Gardening, a kind of pear.

CA'DMIA, S. a recrement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is ſeparated from its ore.

CADU'CEUS, S. [Lat.] a ſcepter or wand, entwined with two ſerpents, borne by Mercury, as the enſign of his office.

CÆCIAS, S. [Lat.] a north wind. "Bo- "reas and *Cæcias*." *Par. Loſt.*

CÆ'CUM, S. [Lat. *bid*, or *blind*] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger inteſtines.

CÆ'STUS, S. [Lat. from *cædo*, Lat. to beat] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, uſed in combats among the ancients; they were ſtudded with nails, or ſtrengthened with lead or plates of iron, and ſurrounded the hands wriſt, and arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken, or diſlocated.

CÆSU'RA, S. [Lat.] in Poetry, a figure whereby a ſhort ſyllable at the end of a verſe is accounted long.

CAF'TAN, S. [Perſ.] a Perſian veſt or garment.

CA'G, S. See *Keg*.

CA'GE, S. [*cage*, Fr. *gaggin*, Ital.] an incloſure of twigs, or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts, incloſed with palliſadoes; a priſon for people guilty of petty crimes.

To CA'GE, V. A. to incloſe or confine in a cage.

CA'IMAN, S. the American name for a crocodile.

To CAJ'OLE, [*cageolor*, Fr. *gazzolare*, Ital.] to flatter, ſooth, or coax, including the idea of diſſimulation.

CAJ'OLER, S. [from *cajole* and *er*] a flatterer, or wheedler.

CAI'SON, S. [Fr.] a cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in an enemy's way, to be fired on his approach.

CAI'TIFF, S. [*chetif*, Fr. *cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave] a criminal who is guilty of meanneſs; a deſpicable contemptible villain.

CA'KE, S. [*caccen*, Brit. כאכ, Arab. *kuck*, Teut. *koeck*, Belg. *kag*, Dan.] a rich kind of baked bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing compoſed of flour and baked, made in a thin or flattiſh form.

To CA'KE, V. A. to harden like dough in the oven.

CALA'BASH-TREE, S. in Botany, a large tree, growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups.

CALAMA'NCO, S. a kind of woollen ſtuff with a gloſſy ſurface.

CA'LAMINE, S. [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] a hard heavy mineral ſubſtance, appearing of a ſtony nature, but a lax and cavernous ſtructure, generally found in looſe maſſes, from the ſize of a walnut, to thoſe of three pounds and upwards.

CA'LAMINT, S. [*calamintha*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of the *meliſſa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuſcany.

CALA'MITOUS, Adj. [*calamitoſus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy; oppreſſed with miſery, applied to perſons. Fatal, noxious, unwholeſome, or productive of miſery, or diſtreſs, applied to things.

CALA'MITOUSNESS, S. [from *calamitous* and *neſs*] a ſtate or quality which excites the idea of miſery and diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY, S. [*calamitas*, Lat. derived, according to Bacon, from *calamus*, a reed, or ſtalk, *i. e.* when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk] a ſtate of indigence, diſtreſs, miſery, or wretchedneſs, which deſerves pity, and demands relief.

CA'LAMUS, S. [Lat. a reed] in Botany, a reed, or ſweet-ſcented wood.

CALA'SH, S. [*caleche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage, drove by the traveller himſelf.

CALCEDO'NIUS, S. [Lat.] a precious ſtone of the agate kind.

To CA'LCINATE, V. See To *Calcine*.

CALCINA'TION, S. [*calcination*, Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCI-

CALCINA'TORY, S. a veſſel uſed in calcining.

To CALCI'NE, V. A. [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat. lime] to make a thing eaſily powdered by means of fire; to burn in the fire to a ſubſtance, which a ſmall force will crumble; to reduce to aſhes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to conſume or deſtroy. "Fiery heats "that union have *calcined*." *Denh.*

CALCO'GRAPHY, S. [from χαλχος, braſs, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of engraving on braſs or copper plates.

To CA'LCULATE, V. A. [*calculer*, Fr from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead uſed in arithmetical computations] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the ſituation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end.

CALCULATION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reaſon; the reſult of an arithmetical operation.

CALCULA'TOR, S. one who computes, or calculates.

CALCULA'TORY, Adj. belonging to calculation, or computation.

CA'LCULE, S. [*calculus*, Lat.] computation; amount; reckoning.

CALCUL'OSE, or CA'LCULOUS, Adj. ſtony, gritty; having the ſtone or gravel.

CA'LCULUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the ſtone in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder. *Calculus litteralis*, is the ſame as algebra, ſo called, becauſe letters are uſed in its operations, inſtead of figures.

CA'LDRON, S. [pronounced *cauldron*, from *chauldron*, Fr. of *calidus*, Lat. hot] a large veſſel to heat water, or dreſs victuals in; a pot.

CALEFAC'TORY, S. that which heats, or has the power of heating.

To CA'LEFY, V. N. [*caleſio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, S. [*calendarium*, Lat ſo called from the Romans writing *calendæ* in large characters at the beginning of every month] a table containing the days, months, feſtivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman *calendar*, from which ours is borrowed, was compoſed by Romulus, who made the year conſiſt of no more than 304 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it conſiſt of twelve lunar months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, which made 354 days; but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the ſun's motion, he added a month every ſecond year. Julius Cæſar, as a farther improvement, made the year conſiſt of 365 days, and left the ſix hours to form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian and the old ſtile, in oppoſition to the new ſtile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and, to remedy this defect for the future, left out one biſſextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniences ariſing from the differences of ſtyle, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or new ſtyle, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752. *Calendar*, is likewiſe the name of a machine or hot-preſs, made uſe of to preſs, ſmooth, or water manufactures of ſilk, wool, or linen. In Natural Hiſtory, the word is applied to an inſect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the huſks, and giving the flour made of it a very bad taſte.

To CA'LENDER, V. A. to ſmooth, water, or dreſs any manufacture in a hot-preſs or calender.

CA'LENDRED, Adj. applied to corn devoured by the calendar, an inſect.

CA'LENDER, S. [from *calender* and *er*] one who preſſes, ſmooths, or waters manufactures in a hot preſs or calendar.

CA'LENDS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *calendæ*, Lat.] the firſt day of the month among the Romans: they were reckoned backwards thus, the firſt day of February was called the calends of February, the thirty-firſt of January the ſecond of the calends of February, and ſo on to the 13th, when the ides commenced.

CA'LENTURE, S. [*caleo*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at ſea.

CA'LF, S. in the plural, *calves*, [*calf*, Sax. *kalf*, Belg. *kalb*, Teut.] the young of a cow. Figuratively, a ſacrifice, or ſomething ſubſtituted inſtead of a ſacrifice. "So will we ren- "der the *calves* of our lips." *Hoſea* xiv. 2. The ſwelling, fleſhy part of a man's leg. Perhaps derived from *cal*, Cimb. handſome.

CA'LIBER, [*calibre*, Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an inſtrument uſed by carpenters. Among the Gun-ſmiths, *wooden calibers* are models by which they cut the ſtocks whereon they mount their guns, piſtols, &c. *Steel calibers*, are inſtruments with which they turn and fine their ſcrews. In Gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Caliber compaſſes*, a pair of compaſſes, with the legs bent inwards, furniſhed with a tongue, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is uſed to take the dimenſions of the bore of a cannon, together with the ſize and weight of the ball it can carry.

CA'LICE, or CHALICE, S. [*calix*, Lat.] a cup; appropriated to the cups or veſſels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's ſupper.

CA'LICO, S. [from *Calcut* in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the Eaſt-India company.

CA'LID, Adj. [*calidus*, Lat.] hot. Seldom uſed.

CALI'DITY, S. [from *calidus*, Lat.] warmth, or heat.

CA'LIF, or CALIPH, S. [*khalifah*, Arab. a ſucceſſor] a title firſt aſſumed by Abubeker, the ſucceſſor of Mahomet, calling himſelf *khalifah*

Aſab reſſoul allah, the ſucceſſor of the meſſenger of God, and borne by thoſe which ſucceeded him.

CALIGA'TION, S. [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark] a want of light; darkneſs; dimneſs of ſight. "Inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, "we conclude a cecity." *Brown*.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, S. [from *caliginous* and *neſs*] the quality which renders a thing or place dark, gloomy, or obſcure.

CA'LIGRAPHY, S. [καλιγραφια, Gr. from καλος, fair, and γραφη, writing] a neat and handſome hand, applied to writing; beautiful writing.

CA'LIPERS, S. See *Callipers*, or *Caliber*.

CA'LIX, S. [Lat. a cup] in Botany, the outward greeniſh cover which encompaſſes the petals and other parts of a flower.

To CA'LK, V. A. [*calage*, Fr. hemp, which is made uſe of to ſtop leaks; or from *cæle*, Sax. a ſhip, or keel] to ſtop the ſeams, or other leaks of a ſhip with oakum, tow, or ſpun yarn, to keep the water out.

CA'LKER, S. [from *calk* and *er*] the perſon who ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

CA'LKING, S. ſtopping the leaks or ſeams of a ſhip with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water.

To CA'LL, V. A. [pronounced *caul*, from *kallen*, Belg. καλεω, Gr. קרא, Heb. קרא, Arab. a voice] to name; to ſpeak to a perſon or give notice to him by mentioning his name, ringing a bell, or other ſignal to come towards the perſon calling, or to be preſent at a particular place. Uſed with *on* and *upon*, to viſit, or go to a perſon's houſe. In Divinity, to receive a miſſion from God, and uſed with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in diſtreſs, with confidence of aſſiſtance. "Call *upon* me in the day of diſtreſs." *Pſalm* i. 15. *To call names*, to abuſe a perſon by ſome reproachful term or word. Joined with *for*, to be aſked *for*. "The undeſerver may "ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*." *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a ſum lent; to invite. Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, and excite to combat, or danger. In Law, joined with the particle *to*, to be admitted as a barriſter or councellor "*Called to* the bar."

CA'LL, S. an addreſs by word of mouth. Figuratively, a miſſion from God. In Law, a nomination, or admiſſion. Uſed with *upon*, a claim or demand. "A perpetual *call upon* "humanity." *Spect.* No. 181. *Within call*, not far off; within hearing. An inſtrument imitating the notes of birds, and uſed by birdcatchers to bring them into their traps. In Hunting, a leſſon blown on the horn to comfort the hounds.

CA'LLING, S. the buſineſs or trade a perſon profeſſes; ſtation, employment, or profeſſion.

CA'LLIPERS, S. See *Caliber*, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, S. [*calloſite*, Fr. from *callus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a hardneſs of the ſkin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes inſenſible.

CA'LLOUS, Adj. grown hard, ſwelling, and inſenſible. Applied to the mind or conſcience, not to be moved by threats or promiſes.

CA'LLOUSNESS, S. [from *callous* and *neſs*] inſenſibility of the body, wherein the ſkin grows into knobs, and loſes all ſenſation; the hardneſs of the juices which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, inſenſibility, applied to the mind.

CA'LLOW, Adj. unfledged; without feathers.

CA'LLUS, S. [Lat.] See *Calloſity*.

CA'LM, Adj. [*kalme*, Belg. *calme*, Fr. *calma*, Span.] undiſturbed by tempeſts, or violent winds, applied to the ſea and elements. Undiſturbed by boiſterous paſſions, applied to the mind. Subſtantively, uſed for a freedom from tempeſts or wind at ſea.

To CA'LM, V. A. to put an end to a tempeſt. Figuratively, to ſooth, or pacify; to appeaſe.

CA'LMER, S. [from *calm* and *er*, an agent, of *wœr*, Sax. a man] the perſon or thing, which reduces from a ſtate of turbulence and violence to one of quietneſs, reſt, and ſerenity.

CA'LMY, Adj. [from *calm* and *ly*] free from violence, furiouſneſs, or tempeſtuous commotion. Figuratively, in a ſerene, cool manner.

CA'LMNESS, S. [from *calm* and *neſs*] a ſtate of quiet; free from the diſturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, a ſtate of cool and ſedate tranquillity; mildneſs.

CA'LOMEL, S. [καλος and μελας, Gr.] in Chemiſtry, a name given to mercury, ſublimated a fourth time or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operations, and fits it to act as an alterative.

CALORI'FIC, Adj. [*calorificus*, Lat.] that which has the power of heating.

CALO'TTE, S. [Fr.] a cap or coiff of hair, worn firſt by cardinal Richlieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In Architecture, a round cavity or depreſſure.

CALO'YERS, S. [καλογερoι, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and auſtere life, eat no fleſh, keep four Lents, and never break their faſts till they have earned that meal by their labour.

CA'LTROPS, S. [*coltræppe*, Sax.] an inſtrument with four iron ſpikes, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are uſed to annoy, embarraſs, and wound the horſes feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant, ſo called from its reſembling the inſtrument juſt deſcribed, and being very troubleſome to cattle, by pricking their feet.

To CA'LVE, V. A. to bring forth a calf.

CA'LVE's-SNOUT, S. in Botany. See *Snap-Dragon*.

To CALU'MNIATE, V. N. [from *calumnior*, Lat.] to accuſe falſely; to ſlander.

CALU'MNIATION, S. [from *calumniate*] a falſe repreſentation of a perſon's words and actions, in order to render his character ſuſpected.

CALUM-

CALUMNIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſlanders another, to ruin his reputation.

CALU'MNIOUS, Adj. ſlanderous; falſely accuſing.

CA'LUMNY, S. [*calumnia*, Lat.] the falſely accuſing of a perſon with crimes, or miſrepreſenting his words and actions, in order to make his character ſuſpicious.

CA'LX, S. [Lat.] lime, or a ſort of ſtone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar. In Chemiſtry, a kind of aſhes.

CA'LYCLE, S. [*calyculus*, Lat. a diminutive of *calyx*, Lat. a cup] in Botany, a ſmall cup or bud of a plant.

CAMAI'EU, S. [*camachuia*] a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo* or *creux*; a kind of onyx, on which are repreſented landſkips, *&c.*

CA'MBAYES, S. cottons made at Bengal, and imported by the Eaſt India company.

CA'MBRICK, S. [*toile de cambray*, Fr.] a ſpecies of linen made of flax, very fine and white, at firſt manufactured at Cambray in France.

CAMBRIDGE, S. [in Latin *Cantabrigia*] the capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands in a ſpacious, delightful and fertile plain on the river Cam, by which it is divided into two unequal parts: it is a pretty large place; but moſt of its ſtreets are narrow, and many of the houſes much out of repair; ſo that, were it not for the colleges, for which it is famous, and other public edifices, it would make no ſtriking appearance. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The univerſity has a chancellor, an honorary title, now in Holles Duke of Newcaſtle, under whom is a commiſſary who holds a court of record; a high ſteward; a vice-chancellor, who is independent of the chancellor, and has the exerciſe of the government in the univerſity; under him are two proctors, and two taxers for weight and meaſures; a regiſter; beſides four beadles; and a librarian. To the univerſity belong ſixteen colleges, halls, or houſes, with the ſame number of heads or maſters, 406 fellowſhips, added to the maſters, and, in conjunction with them, have the overſight of the ſtudents, 652 ſcholarſhips, and 236 exhibitions. The number of all theſe, together with the other ſtudents, has been about 1500 for ſome years paſt. All the colleges, two only excepted, lie round the ſkirts of the town, have a beautiful proſpect into the fields, a pure air, and fine gardens. The ſenate-houſe lies in the middle of the town, a new and handſome building. Near it are the public halls, the conſiſtory or vice-chancellor's court-houſe, and the cabinet of natural curioſities, which were collected by Dr. John Woodward. The univerſity library is over the halls, containing about 44,000 books; it was greatly augmented by King George I. with the library of Dr. John More, biſhop of Ely, which conſiſted of thirty thouſand volumes, and coſt his majeſty 6000 guineas, *&c.* in acknowledgment of which, and other favours, the ſenate decreed a ſtatute to be erected to him, which Charles Lord Townſhend cauſed to be made of marble at his own expence; and his ſon Charles finiſhed it. The univerſity, as well as the town, ſend each two members to parliament. Contiguous to the town-hall is a new ſhire-houſe of brick and ſtone. The weekly market at Cambridge is on Saturday, and annual fair on June 24, for horſes, wood, and earthen ware; it holds a week: beſides, the greateſt in England is near it, at Stourbridge, which ſee. Here are fourteen pariſh churches, and theſe contain 6000 inhabitants. It lies *fifty* miles N. of London, and ſixty N. E. of Oxford.

CA'ME, the preter of the verb *Come*.

CA'MEL, S. [*camelus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large four-footed animal, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: one ſort being large, able to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch on its back; another ſort has two bunches, like a natural ſaddle, and are uſed either for carrying burdens, or to ride on; they have large ſolid feet, but not hard. In ſpring they caſt their coats, and will, it is ſaid, continue ten or eleven days without eating or drinking.

CAME'LEON, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itſelf, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and uſed by it in catching flies, on which it ſubſiſts.

CA'MELOT, CAMBLET, or CAMLET, S. [from *camelot*, Fr.] a ſtuff made of goat's hair, with wool or ſilk, or both.

CA'MERA OBSCU'RA, S. [Lat. a dark chamber] in Optics, a machine for exhibiting the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glaſs or ſcioptric ball, either in a portable box, or a darkened chamber.

CA'MERATED, Adj. [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERA'TION, S. [*cameratio*, Lat.] a vaulting, or arching.

CA'MLET. See *Camelot*.

CA'MMOCK, S. [*cammoc*, Sax.] in Botany, the *ononis*, Lat. or *arreti beuf*, Fr. likewiſe *reſt-harrow* in Engliſh. Linnæus ranges it in the 3d ſect. of his 17th claſs.

CA'MP, S. [*camp*, Sax. and Fr.] the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army reſts, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp*, is a ſtrong body of horſe, *&c.* which always keep the field, and are continually in motion, either to cover any place, or to ſurpriſe or fatigue an enemy, and cauſe a diverſion. We generally uſe the word *pitch* with *camp*; thus, to *pitch a camp*, is to form a camp, or to raiſe tents and barracks for ſtaying in a place.

To CA'MP, V. A. to fix tents, and remain in a field, applied to an army.

CAMPA'IGN, S. [pronounced *campain*, *campaigne*, Fr. *campania*, Ital.] that ſpace of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters.

CAMPA'NIFORM, Adj. [from *campana*, Lat.

Lat. a bell, and *forma*, a ſhape] in Botany, applied to flowers in ſhape like a bell; called by Miller, bell-ſhaped.

CAMPANI'NI, S. [Ital.] a ſpecies of marble taken out of the mountain of Carrara in Tuſcany, ſo called, becauſe, when wrought, it imitates the ſound of a bell.

CAMPA'NULATE, Adj. See *Campaniform.*

CAMPA'NULOUS, Adj. the ſame as *campaniform.*

CA'MPHIRE, or CAMPHOR, S. [*caphur*, or *capur*, Arab. *camphora*, Lat.] in Pharmacy and Natural Hiſtory, a peculiar kind of a ſubſtance, being neither a roſin, volatile ſalt, oil, bitumen, juice, nor gum, but a mixed ſubſtance, white, tranſparent, dry, brittle, of a ſtrong and penetrating ſmell, eaſily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames not eaſily extinguiſhed, but burning even in water and in ſnow. There are two ſorts, natural and factitious. The camphire-tree is a ſpecies of the *laurus*, pretty large and thick; its branches are garniſhed with oval ſpear-ſhaped leaves, when full grown of a yellow colour, and when broken, emit a ſtrong odour of camphire.

CA'MPHORATE, Adj. [from *camphora*, Lat.] that which has camphire mixed with it.

CA'MPION, S. in Botany the *lychnis.*

CA'N, S. [*canne*, Sax. *kanna*, Ital.] a drinking veſſel, or cup made of wood in the form of a caſk or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking veſſel not made of earth.

CA'N, V. N. [*konnen*, Belg. *ech kan*, Teut. *kand*, Dan. it is ſometimes, but ſeldom, uſed as an abſolute verb, but conſtantly joined with another verb, as a ſign of the potential mood. Its preſent is declined thus: *I can, thou canſt, he can, we can*, &c. and its preter, *I could, thou couldſt*, &c.] to be able; to have power ſufficient to do an action. Though taken as a ſign of the potential mood, yet it differs very much from *may*, of *mæg*, Sax. the proper auxiliary of that mood; *may* denoting right, lawfulneſs, or a permiſſion to do a thing; but *can* the power or ſtrength of the doer or agent; and with the verb active is applied to perſons, as I *can* do it; but, with the paſſive, relates to things; as it *can* be done.

CANA'L, S. [*canalis*, Lat.] a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the ſea; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a duct or paſſage through which any of the juices flow. In Architecture, *canal of the larmier*, is the hollow plat-fond of a cornice, which makes the pendant mouchette. *Canal of the volute*, in the Iconic capital, is the face of the circumvolutions, incloſed by a liſtel.

CA'NAL-COAL, S. a fine kind of coal, dug in England, which almoſt equals foreign jet.

CANA'LES SEMICIRCULARES, [Lat. the ſemicircular canals] in Anatomy, three canals in the labyrinth of the ear.

CANALI'CULATED, Part. [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] formed in channels, or grooves, like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RIES, S. in Geography, twelve ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, weſt of Africa, diſcovered by Bothencourt, a Frenchman, but now belonging to Spain. They make a great deal of wine, which is called *canary*, from one of the moſt conſiderable of all theſe iſlands.

CANA'RY-BIRD, S. a ſinging bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowiſh green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldneſs.

To CA'NCEL, V. A. [*canceller*, Fr. *cancellare*, Ital. from *cancellis notare*, Lat.] to croſs a writing, and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to deſtroy a deed by tearing off the ſeal, or name; to efface, or obliterate.

CANCELLA'TION, S. an expunging, or annulling the power of an inſtrument.

CA'NCER, S. [Lat. a crab] in Aſtronomy, a ſign of the Zodiac, into which the ſun enters in June, and repreſented on globes by the figure of a crab; in order to expreſs the returning of the ſun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its ſeeming not to advance, but rather to go back for ſome days when in the ſolſtitial point, in which reſpect it imitates the motion aſcribed to that animal. The ſtars in this conſtellation, according to Flamſtead, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a leſs circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and paſſing through the beginning of the ſign *Cancer*; all the inhabitants within this ſpace have the ſun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are ſituated in the torid zone. In Surgery, a roundiſh unequal, livid, hard tumor.

To CA'NCERATE, V. N. [from *cancer*] to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CA'NCEROUS, Adj. [from *cancer*] having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NCEROUSNESS, S. [from *cancerous* and *neſs*] the quality or ſtate ariſing from a cancer.

CA'NDACK, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the rumex or dock, growing in ponds, ditches, or ſtanding waters.

CA'NDID, Adj. [*candidus*, Lat.] white. Figuratively, impartial, mild; uninfluenced by ſiniſter motives; free from malice or prejudice.

CA'NDIDATE, S. [*candidatus*, Lat. white; thoſe who offered themſelves to be elected into any office among the Romans wearing white garments, in order to diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of the croud] one who ſollicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place, poſt, or office conferred by a majority; one who oppoſes another; a competitor.

CA'NDIDLY, Adv. [from *candid* and *ly*] in an impartial manner, without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly; kindly.

CA'NDLE, S. [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, ſperma-ceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, uſed to ſupply the want of day-light, diſtinguiſhed from a torch

by

by its ſize, being conſiderably leſs in circumference and length. Figuratively, light, or any thing which gives light. "The *candle* of the "wicked ſhall be put out." *Prov.* xxiv. 20. *Sale by the candle*, or *inch of candle*, is an auction which laſts only while a piece of candle, lighted for that purpoſe, continues burning, the laſt bidder before it is extinct being adjudged the purchaſer.

CA'NDLE-BERRY-TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the ſweet willow.

CA'NDLE-HOLDER, S. [from *candle* and *hold*] one who holds a candle. Figuratively, an aſſiſtant, or by-ſtander. "To be a *candle-* "*holder*, and look on." *Shak.* Obſolete.

CA'NDLE-LIGHT, S. the light afforded by a candle.

CA'NDLEMAS, S. [from *candle* and *maſs*, *la chandeleuſe*, Fr. *liechtmeiſſe*, Teut.] a feaſt of the church, celebrated on the ſecond of February, in commemoration of the Bleſſed Virgin's purification.

CA'NDO, CA'NDI, or CO'NDO, a long meaſure uſed in the Eaſt Indies for meaſuring linens.

CA'NDOUR, S. [*candor*, Lat.] a temper of mind unſoured by envy, unruffled by malice, and unſeduced by prejudice; ſweet without weakneſs, and impartial without rigour.

To CA'NDY, V. A. [from *Candia*, in Spain, a place abounding in ſugar, or from *elkende*, or *elkendit*, Arab. ſugar, or laſtly, from *candire*, low Lat. to whiten] to preſerve by boiling in ſugar; to melt and cryſtalize ſugar ſeveral times, to render it hard and tranſparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with a hard ſubſtance, or flakes. "*Candied* with ice." *Shak.* To flatter, or make uſe of ſoothing, and inſinuating expreſſions. "Let the *candy'd* tongue "lick abſurd pomp." *Shak.* Neuterly, to grow hard, to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CA'NE, S. [*canna*, Span.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in ſeveral joints, and of different dimenſions. The bamboo, which grows in the Indies, eſpecially in Bengal, to a prodigious ſize, is wrought into bowls, or other houſhold utenſils by the inhabitants; the ſmaller ſort are made into fiſhing-rods. The walking *cane*, is that which grows in the Eaſt Indies; thoſe which are without joints are by far the beſt, and moſt elaſtic. Hence the word ſignifies, figuratively, a walking ſtaff.

To CA'NE, V. A. to beat a perſon with a cane, or a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULA, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of one of the ſtars in the conſtellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-ſtar; from whoſe heliacal riſing with the ſun, that is, its emerſion from the ſun's rays, the ancients rekoned their dog-days; and the Ægyptians and Æthiopians begin their year.

CANI'CULAR, S. [*canicularis*, Lat.] of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular* days are a certain number of days preceding, or enſuing the heliacal riſing of the *Canicula*, or Dog-ſtar.

CANI'NE, Adj. [*caninus*, Lat. from *canis*, a dog] having the properties of, or reſembling a dog. *Canine appetite*, in Medicine, an inordinate appetite, or hunger not to be ſatisfied.

CANI'NE-TEETH, S. [*dentes canini*, Lat. or dogs-teeth] in Anatomy, two ſharp-edged teeth in each jaw, between the inciſores and moſares, ſo called from their reſembling the correſpondent teeth in a dog.

CA'NIS MAJOR, S. [Lat. the Great Dog] in Aſtron my, a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to Flamſtead, of 32 ſtars.

CA'NIS MINOR, or the Leſſer Dog, is the ſame as *Canicula*; which ſee.

CA'NISTER, S. [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, which is now obſolete, a baſket. In its ſecondary, a ſmall box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, ſugar, &c.

CA'NKER, S. [*canchero*, Ital. *chancre*, Fr. from *cancer*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm, which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In Medicine, a ſpeck made by a ſharp humour, which grows or corrodes the fleſh like a cauſtick, and is common to children; a corroſive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably deſtroys. In Botany, a wild and worthleſs kind of a roſe; a diſeaſe incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to braſs, a kind of ruſt, or verdigreaſe, which covers its ſurface with a green colour.

To CA'NKER, V. N. to ruſt or grow green, applied to braſs, or other metals; to be corroded, to grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect, including the idea of acrimony.

CA'NKER-BIT, Part. affected with a canker. Figuratively, wounded by an envenomed tooth.

CA'NN, S. See *Can*.

CA'NN-BUOY, S. a large empty barrel or buoy, uſed as a ſea mark. *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook faſtened to the end of a rope, uſed to take heavy things out of, or into a ſhip.

CA'NNELA, or CA'NNULA, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a ſmall pipe or tube, left in wounds or ulcers to prevent their healing up.

CA'NNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human fleſh.

CA'NNIBALLY, Adj. [from *cannibal* and *ly*] after the manner or practice of *cannibals*. "Had he been *canniballly* given."

CA'NNIBERS, S. See *Calibers*.

CA'NNON, S. [*cannon*, Fr. *cannone*, Ital. from *canna*, Lat. a reed or tube] a hollow cylindrical inſtrument, made of a mixt metal, furniſhed with a touch hole, and uſed to ſhoot a ball by the force of gun powder. This military engine is ſuppoſed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Engliſhman, and it is evident that the firſt which were ever ſeen in France, belonged to this nation, and were uſed in the battle of Creſſy, 1346; and Mezeray aſſerts that the Engliſh, by five or ſix pieces of *cannon*, ſtruck terror into the French, who had never

never ſeen ſuch thundering machines before. In Printing, the largeſt ſize of types.

CA'NNON-BALL, or CA'NNON-BULLET, S. the ball or bullet with which a cannon is charged.

To CA'NNONADE, V. A. to attack with, or fire cannon againſt. Sometimes uſed neuterly, as, "both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day." *Tatler*, No. 63.

CA'NNONIER, S. [pronounced *cannoneer*] the perſon who diſcharges or fires a cannon.

CA'NNOT, V. [compounded of *can* and *not*] not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. "He *cannot* do it." Joined with *but*, it implies neceſſity, and ſignifies *muſt*. "I *cannot but* believe." *Locke*.

CA'NOA, or CA'NOE, S. [pronounced *cano*] an Indian veſſel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree, dug hollow; pieces of bark ſewed together; or of the ſmall ſticks of a pliant wood, covered with ſeals ſkins.

CA'NON, S. [κανον, Gr.] in Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory, a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or diſcipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the ſupreme magiſtrate. Applied to the Scripture, ſuch books as are held to be really inſpired. A law or rule in any ſcience. In Surgery, an inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the ſolution of all queſtions of the ſame nature.

CA'NON, S. [*chanoine*, Fr. *canonicus*, Lat. of κανον, Gr. a law, rule, penſion, or liſt] a perſon who poſſeſſes a prebend, or revenue allotted for performance of divine ſervice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANO'NICAL, Adj. [*canonicus*, Lat.] applied to ceremonies and diſcipline, thoſe which are eſtabliſhed by the laws of the church. Applied to books, thoſe which are generally allowed to be divinely inſpired. Applied to time, or hours, thoſe which are preſcribed and limited by the church for the performance or celebration of any ceremony, or act of religion.

CANO'NICALLY, Adj. [from *canonical* and *ly*] in a manner agreeable to the preſcriptions and laws of the church.

CANO'NICALNESS, S. [from *canonical* and *neſs*] the quality which denotes a thing to be founded on, or agreeable to, the laws of the church.

CANO'NIST, S. one who makes the canons his peculiar ſtudy; a profeſſor of the canon law; a perſon ſkilled in eccleſiaſtic law.

CANONIZA'TION, S. [from *canon*, a law or regiſter] in the Romiſh church, a declaration of the pope, whereby, after ſome ſolemnity, he enters, into the liſt of the ſaints, a perſon who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and his ſuppoſed power of working miracles.

To CANONI'ZE, V. A. [from *canon*, a liſt of ſaints acknowledged in the Romiſh church] to enter a perſon's name in the liſt of ſaints; to make a ſaint.

CA'NONRY, or CA'NONSHIP, S. [from *canon* and *ry*, of *ric*, Sax.] the benefice, office, or duty of a canon.

CA'NOPIED, Adj. [from *canopy*] covered above with a canopy, ſpread above, or over the head.

CA'NOPY, S. [from *canopé*, Fr. *canopium*, low Lat. of κωνωπειον, Gr. nets ſpread over a bed to keep off the gnats] any thing which is extended over the head. "My foot-ſtool earth, my *canopy* the ſkies." *Pope*.

To CA'NOPY, V. A. to form a covering over a perſon's head.

CANO'ROUS, Adj. [*canorus*, Lat.] given to ſinging; muſical; tuneful. "Birds, that "are moſt *canorous*." *Brown*.

CA'NT, S. [from *cantus*, Lat. a whining tone of voice] applied to language, a dialect made uſe of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, formal pretenſion to goodneſs, generally attended with hyprocriſy; an auction. "To ſell their "leaſes by *cant*." *Swift*. Wants authority.

To CA'NT, V. N. [from the noun] to make uſe of the dialect, abſurd jargon, or private gibberiſh of vagabonds and thieves; to ſpeak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impoſe upon a perſon by a formal pretence to uncommon piety; to flatter.

CANTA'LIVER, S. See *Cantilivers*.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a ſong compoſed of recitatives, airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a ſingle voice, with a thorough-baſs; ſometimes for two, three, or more voices, with violins and other inſtruments.

CA'NTER, S. [from *cant* and *er*] one who endeavours to paſs himſelf upon the world as a religious perſon, by a fair outſide and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CA'NTERBURY, S. [called by the Romans *Duroberniam* or *Duroverniam*, from *dur wbern*, Brit. a rapid river, and by the Saxons *Cant-wara-burig*, i. e. the city of the men of Kent] the chief city in the county of Kent, and an archbiſhopric, ſo antient as to have been built 900 years before Chriſt; and famous for being the place where Thomas a Becket was killed and buried, and likewiſe for the burial place of that great warrior Edward the Black Prince, and Henry IV. Being inhabited by the Walloons in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and by the French in that of queen Anne, who fled hither for refuge, it has been noted for the ſilk manufactories carried on by thoſe foreigners. It is governed by a mayor, enjoys many privileges, ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday weekly, is in 51 deg. 20 min. latitude, and diſtant from London 43 computed, or 56 meaſured miles. The brawn of this place is reputed to be the beſt in England. *A Canterbury tale*, implies a tedious, diſmal, and diſagreeable ſtory or narrative;

tive; alluding perhaps to the ſtories of Becket's death, who was aſſaſſinated here.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS, S. [in Botany] a plant called likewiſe the *bellflower*.

CANTHA'RIDES, S. [Lat. the plural of *cantharis*] in Natural Hiſtory and Pharmacy, called *Spaniſh flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white-brier, and poplar, whoſe juices being very corroſive or biting, are by Bacon ſuppoſed to be the cauſes of its corroſive or cauſtic quality. It is needleſs to mention their ſervice in bliſters, or the danger of too free a uſe of them, ſince experience has confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CA'NTHUS, S. [Lat.] the corner of the eye formed by the meeting of the eye-lids.

CA'NTICLE, S. [a diminutive noun, from *cantus*, Lat.] a ſong; applied to ſome hymn in Scripture, and uſed by divines in the plural, to ſignify Solomon's ſong.

CANTI'LIVERS, S. in Building, pieces of wood framed into the front, or ſides of a houſe, to ſuſtain the moulding or eves over it. *Cantilever cornice*, is a cornice with cantilivers or modillons under it.

CANTIMA'RONS, or CATIMA'RONS, S. [Ind.] a kind of float or raft, uſed by the inhabitants of the coaſt of Coromandel.

CA'NTLET, S. [a diminutive noun from *cantle*] a piece, or fragment. "Huge *cantlets* "of his buckler." *Dryd.*

CA'NTO, S. [Ital.] a diviſion, ſection, or book of a poem. In Muſic, a ſong, or the treble part of it.

CA'NTON, S. [*cantone*, Fr. and Span. *cantone*, Ital. *kant*, Belg. κανθος, Gr. a corner] a ſmall part of a city detached from the reſt; a parcel or diviſion of land; a diſtrict, or part of a country governed by its own chief or magiſtrates; a ſmall community or clan. In Heraldry, a ſquare portion of an eſcutcheon ſeparated from the reſt, when on the left ſide called *Iniſter*; and like the ſpaces between the croſs or ſaltire.

To CA'NTON, V. A. [from the noun] to divide into ſmall parts, parcels, or diſtricts, uſed with the particle *into*, and ſometimes both with *out* and *into*. "*Cantoned out into* petty ſtates." *Addiſ.* "*Cantoned out into* parcels." *Swift.*

CA'NTONED, Adj. [from the verb] in Architecture, uſed when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaſter, an angular column, ruſtic quoins, or any thing projecting beyond the naked part of a wall.

To CANTON'IZE, V. A. to parcel out; to allot in ſmall diviſions, uſed with *among*. "All Ireland was *cantonized among* ten per-"ſons."

CA'NTRED, S. [*cantre*, Brit. from *cant*, Brit. of *centum*, Lat. an hundred] a hundred, in the diviſion of ſhires. "The city of Dub-"lin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining." *Davy.*

CA'NVASS, S. [*canevas*, Fr. *kannuſas*, Belg. *cannevaccio*, *cannevazzio*, Ital. *canabis*, Lat. καναβις, Gr. hemp] very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, wove in little ſquares, uſed for working tapeſtry by the needle; for blinds of windows, towels, and to cover ſtays, &c. likewiſe a coarſe cloth of hemp, of which ſails are made.

To CA'NVASS, V. A. [*canvaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp, which requiring ſome labour may be uſed figuratively] to ſearch a truth to its firſt principles; to enquire into; to examine; to debate, or diſpute; to controvert. Uſed neuterly, to ſollicit; aſk people for their votes; or make intereſt at an election.

CA'NY, Adj. [from *cane*] abounding in canes.

CA'NZONET, S. [*canzonetta*, Ital.] a ſhort or little ſong.

CA'P, S. [*cap*, Brit. *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Teut. and Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Belg.] a cloathing worn on the head. Being worn by cardinals, it is figuratively uſed for the office or dignity of a cardinal. In a ſhip, a ſquare piece of timber put over the head of a maſt, with a round hole cut in it, to let the maſt go through, and uſed to keep the top maſts and top gallant maſts ſteady. In Gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch hole to preſerve the prime. *Cap of maintainance*, is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation.

To CA'P, V. A. to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play. "Boys "ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another." *Spenſer.* To produce in great numbers, by the meer ſtrength of memory. "Need no other facul-"ty, but memory to *cap texts*." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CAP A PI'E, or CAP A PE', [Fr.] from head to foot, all over, uſed with the verb *arm*. "*Armed cap à pé*." *Shak.*

CAPABI'LITY, S. [from *capable*] the quality of being able to undertake, or perform a thing.

CA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] endued with power or underſtanding equal to an undertaking; ſuſceptible; fitted for; or adapted to.

CA'PABLENESS, S. [from *capable* and *neſs*] the quality which renders a perſon able to perform any deſign or undertaking.

CAPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*capax*, Lat.] applied to bodies, of large dimenſions, or of a large cavity; able to contain much. Applied to the mind, extenſive, or containing a great ſtock of knowledge.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *capacious* and *neſs*] the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To CAPA'CITATE, V. A. [from *capacity*] to render a perſon fit by inſtruction, diſcipline, ſtudy, or exerciſe; to qualify a perſon for an undertaking.

CAPA'CITY, S. [*capacité*, Fr.] the dimenſions or cavity of a thing fitting it for the reception of other bodies. Applied to the mind, underſtanding; a power of receiving inſtruction; a ſtate, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, S. [*capariſſon*, Fr. *capariſone*, Ital. *caparazon*, Span.] the cloathing or covering

covering ſpread over a horſe of ſtate, or ſumpter horſe; antiently a kind of iron armour wherewith horſes were covered in war.

To CAPA'RISON, V. A. to dreſs a horſe in its houſings for ſhow and oſtentation. Figuratively, to adorn a perſon with pompous and ſplendid dreſs. "Though I am *capariſoned* "like a man." *Shak.*

CA'PE, S. [*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital.] in Geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the ſea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck-piece of a coat.

CAPE'LLA, S. [Lat.] a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the left ſhoulder of Auriga. Its longitude is 17 deg. 31 min. 41 ſec. of Gemini, and lat. 22 deg. 51 min. 47 ſec. N.

CA'PER, S. [*capriole*, Fr. *capriola*, Ital. *cabriole*, Span. from *caper*, Lat. a goat] in Dancing, a ſpring or leap, in which the feet are moved acroſs each other ſeveral times, before a perſon reaches the ground again.

CA'PER, S. [*capparis*, Lat.] the flower of the caper-buſh, of which a pickle is made, called *caprier* in French. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his 13th claſs.

To CA'PER, V. A. to croſs the feet ſeveral times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to ſkip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CA'PERER, S. [from *caper* and *er*] one who cuts capers in dancing.

CA'PIAS, S. [Lat. from *capio*, to take] in Law, a writ of two ſorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*; the other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, Adj. See *Capillary*.

CAPI'LLAMENT, S. [*capillamentum*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſmall threads or hairs, which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewiſe the ſtrings or threads about the roots of plants.

CA'PILLARY, Adj. [*capillus*, Lat. hair] reſembling hairs. In Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have no main ſtem, their leaves ariſing from their roots, and produce their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern, and maiden-hair, of which the ſyrup of capillaire is made. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the ſmalleſt lymphatic veſſels which are 100 times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt arteries. In Phyſic, *capillary tubes* are thoſe whoſe diameter is one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of a line, or the leaſt that can be made.

CAPILLA'TION, S. [from *capillus*, Lat. a hair] a dividing into branches as ſmall as hairs. "In ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *capilla*- "*tions*." *Brown.*

CA'PITAL, Adj. [*capitalis*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, that which belongs or relates to the head. "Needs muſt the ſerpent now his "*capital* bruiſe expect." *Par. Loſt.* Applied to crimes, that which affects a perſon's life; criminal in the higheſt degree; chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger ſort, which are made uſe of at the beginning, and heads of books. *Capital ſtock*, the fund of a trading company.

CA'PITAL, S. among Merchants, the ſum of money brought in by each party to make up the common ſtock. Likewiſe, the money which a merchant firſt brings into trade on his own account. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or reſidence of its monarch. In Architecture, the uppermoſt part of a column or pilaſter, ſerving as a head or crowning to the whole, placed immediately over the ſhaft, and under the entablature: the capital of a column, is, properly, that whoſe plan is round; but the capital of a pilaſter, that whoſe plan is ſquare, or at leaſt rectilinear.

CA'PITALLY, Adv. [from *capital* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as affects a perſon's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a perſon who is caſt for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high-finiſhed, or excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, S. [from *caput*, Lat. a head] a numbering by the heads; a certain ſum of money impoſed at ſo much *per* head, in exigencies of ſtate.

To CAPI'TULATE, V. A. to draw articles; to ſet down the heads of a remonſtrance; to make a head. "Douglas and Mortimer, "*capitulate* againſt us." *Shak.* Moſtly uſed by moderns, to ſurrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, S. the ſurrender of a place upon certain conditions; the conditions or terms agreed upon for the ſurrender of a place.

CAPI'TULUM, S. [Lat. a little head] in Botany, the head of any flower or plant. In Anatomy, a ſmaller proceſs or protuberance of a bone received into another.

CA'POT, S. [Fr.] at picquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To CA'POT, V. A. [from the noun] to win all the tricks at the game of picquet.

CAPRI'CE, or CAPRI'CHIO, S. [*caprice*, Fr. *capriccio*, Span. *capriccio*, Ital.] a ſudden change of ſentiments not founded on reaſon; a whimſy, freak, or fantaſtic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, Adj. [*capricieux*, Fr.] a variable and inconſtant behaviour founded on mere whim and fancy; a ſudden and frequent change of opinion, or ſentiment, inconſiſtent with reaſon.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *capricious* and *ly*] in a whimſical, humourſome, fanciful manner

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *capricious* and *neſs*] the quality of changing or commanding, according to the ſtarts of fancy, without any regard to reaſon or propriety.

CA'PRICORN, S. [*Capricornus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the tenth ſign of the zodiac, repreſented on antient medals in the form of a goat, with the hind parts of a fiſh; for this being formerly the winter ſolſtice, from whence the ſun begins to aſcend towards the northern hemiſphere, the hieroglyphic ſign of a goat

which is fond of climbing, and aſcends as it browſes, ſeem'd to be proper to repreſent that circumſtance.

CAP'SQUARES, S. ſtrong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a gun, and keep it in the carriage.

CAP'STAN, S. [corruptly ſpelt *capſtern*, *cabeſtan*, Fr. *cap*, Sax. a head, and *ſteing*, Sax. a bar, or bolt] a large cylinder, or barrel placed perpendicular on the deck of a ſhip, and turned by four leavers or bars, which croſs it, ſerving by means of a cable, which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewiſe uſed to tow a ſhip, and to weigh the anchors.

CA'PSULAR, Adj. [*capſula*, Lat. a bag or pouch] hollow like a cheſt or pouch.

CA'PSULATE, Adj. [from *capſula*, Lat.] incloſed as in a box. *Capſulated plants*, in Botany, are ſuch as produce their ſeeds in ſhort dry pods or huſks.

CA'PTAIN, S. [*capitaine*, Fr.] an officer in an army, or one who commands ſoldiers, or other men. *Captain of a company*, is one who commands a company under a colonel. *Captain of a ſhip*, is the perſon who has the command of her.

CA'PTAINRY, S. [from *captain* and *ry*, of *ric*, Sax.] power over a certain diſtrict; chieftainſhip.

CA'PTAINSHIP, S. [from *captain* and *ſhip*, of *ſcyp*, Sax.] the office, authority, or rank of a captain.

CA'PTION, S. [from *capio*, to take] in Law, is when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners ſubſcribe their names to a certificate, declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

CA'PTIOUS, Adj. [*captioſus*, Lat. *captieux*, Fr.] given to cavils, or forming objections; enſnaring; inſidious.

CA'PTIOUSLY, Adv. [from *captious* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a great inclination to raiſe objections; in a ſly, enſnaring, or inſidious manner.

CA'PTIOUSNESS, S. [from *captious* and *neſs*] the quality of forming cavils, or unneceſſary objections; peeviſhneſs.

To CA'PTIVATE, Adj. [*captivo*, Lat. *captiver*, Fr.] to take priſoner. Figuratively, to charm, or ſubdue by the power of ſuperior excellence.

CAPTIVA'TION, S. [from *captivatum*, ſupine of *captivo*, Lat. to take priſoner] the act of taking a perſon priſoner; the ſtate of a perſon taken priſoner.

CA'PTIVE, S. [*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.] one taken priſoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or ſubdued by the beauty or excellencies of another.

CA'PTIVE, Adj. [*captivus*, Lat.] taken priſoner in war; in confinement; impriſoned. Figuratively, ſubdued, or kept under great reſtraints.

To CA'PTIVE, V. A. [formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] to take or make a perſon priſoner.

CAPTI'VITY, [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of ſervitude, owing to a perſon's being taken priſoner in war. Figuratively, the ſtate of the ſoul, when the luſts are predominant, and reaſon loſes its governing power.

CA'PTOR, S. [from *captum*, ſupine of *capio*, Lat. to take] the perſon who takes a priſoner, or prize.

CA'PTURE, S. [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey; the thing taken. In Law, the ſeizing a perſon for a debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHI'NS, S. [pronounced *capuſheens*] monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baſchi. They are cloathed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never go in a coach, and never ſhave their beards. Uſed in the ſingular for a woman's cloak, with a hood ſewed to it, made in imitation of the dreſs of the capuchins, and deriving its name from thence.

CA'R, S. [*car*, Brit. *carre*, Belg. *carrus*, Lat.] a ſmall carriage with one or two horſes. Figuratively, uſed by the poets for a chariot or genteel vehicle, in which a perſon is drawn.

CA'RABINE, or CA'RBINE, S. [Fr.] a ſmall kind of fuſee or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

CARABINI'ER, S. [pronounced *carabineer*] a ſort of light horſe, carrying longer carabines than the reſt, uſed ſometimes on foot.

CA'RAT, or CA'RACT, S. [*carat*, Fr. from *carecta*, a weight, *quilate*, Span. Kennet] a mark, that is to ſay, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each caract into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-maſters diſcover the fineneſs of gold. *Caract* or carat fine, is the 24th part of the goodneſs of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight uſed by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark-weight above.

CA'RAVAN, S. [*caravanne*, Fr. from *cairawan*, or *cairoan*, Arab. of *kerwar*, or *cârvân*, Per. a dealer, trader, or merchant] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deſerts, or other dangerous places in the Eaſt, for their mutual ſafety and defence. Their beaſts are horſes, but moſt commonly camels, and they are eſcorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CA'RAWAY, S. [*carui*, or *carum*, Lat. from *Caria*, the place where it originally grew] in Botany, hath an umbellated flower, without any involucrum; the ſingle flowers having very ſmall empalements. The ſeed is ſtomachic, diuretic, and carminitive, one of the four hot ſeeds in the ſhops.

CARBONA'DO, S. [*carbonada*, Span. *carbonata*, Ital. *carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, Lat. a coal] meat cut acroſs, or in ſquares, with a knife, to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, V. A. to cut acroſs in Cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CARBU'NCLE, S. [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal] a jewel of the ruby kind, which

weight exceeds 20 carats, of a rich blood-red colour. Figuratively, a large red pimple, breaking out upon the face.

CARBU'NCLED, Adj. ſet with carbuncles; covered with large red pimbles.

CARBU'NCULAR, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle.

CA'RCASE, S. [*carquaſſe*, Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or perſon in a reproachful ſenſe; the decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. "The rotten *carcaſe* of "a boat." *Shak.* In Gunnery, a kind of bomb, of an oblong form, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CA'RCELAGE, S. [from *carcer*, Lat. a priſon] priſon fees, or garniſh, paid on a perſon's firſt confinement.

CA'RCINOMA, S. [from καρκινος, a crab, and νεμω, Gr. to feed upon] an ulcer, called a cancer; likewiſe a diſorder in the horny coat of the eye.

CARCINO'MATOUS, Adj. [from *carcinoma*] cancerous, or tending to a cancer.

CA'RD, S. [*carte*, Fr. *carti*, Ital. *charta*, Lat.] in Gaming, pieces of fine thin paſteboad, cut in oblong ſquares, on which are painted ſeveral marks and figures, and uſed in ſeveral games. A *court card* is that which has the image of ſome perſon painted on it. A *pack of cards* conſiſts of 52 of theſe ſquares. In Sea Affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compaſs, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CA'RD, S. [*karde*, Belg. *cardo*, Ital. and Span.] an inſtrument or comb, compoſed of ſeveral ſmall pieces of iron wire, hooked in the middle, faſtened by the feet in rows; they are generally uſed in pairs, placed with their points oppoſite to each other, having the materials between them, and ſerve to comb, diſentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for ſpinning.

To CA'RD, S. [from *kaerden*, Belg. or *karden*, Teut.] to comb wool, &c. or make it fit for ſpinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards. "A *carding* wife."

CA'RDAMOM, S. [*cardamomum*, Lat.] a medicinal ſeed, that aſſiſts digeſtion, ſtrengthens the head and ſtomach, and is diuretic.

CA'RDER, S. [from *card* and *er*] one who combs or prepares wool, by paſſing it through a card.

CAR'DIAC, or CARDI'ACAL, Adj. [*cardiacus*, Lat. from καρδια, Gr. the heart] in Medicine, that which has an immediate effect on the ſpirits.

CA'RDIALGY, S. [from καρδια, the heart, and αλγος, Gr. pain] in Medicine, a pain in the upper or left orifice towards the pit of the ſtomach.

CA'RDINAL, Adj. [*cardinalis*, Lat. from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge, becauſe all of the ſame kind are ſuppoſed to depend, and, as it were, turn on them like a door upon its hinges] principal, chief, prime, or moſt conſiderable. In Coſmography, *cardinal points*, are the four chief points of the horizon; from whence all the reſt are named, *viz.* the North and South, Eaſt and Weſt; and *cardinal winds* are thoſe which blow from either of thoſe quarters. *Cardinal numbers*, are thoſe integers or numbers from which the others are named and compoſed.

CA'RDINAL, S. one of the chief governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, choſen by the pope.

CA'RDINALADE, or CA'RDINALSHIP, S. [from *cardinal* and *ſhip*, or *ſcyp*, Sax.] the office and rank of a cardinal.

CA'RDMAKER, S. a perſon who makes cards.

CA'RDUUS, S. [Lat.] a kind of thiſtle, uſed in medicine as a gentle vomit.

CA'RE, S. [*care* or *cara*, Sax. *kar*, Goth. *car* and *charchar*, Perſ. *cura*, Lat.] attention to a particular ſubject; concern or anxiety of mind, ariſing from the uncertainty of ſomething future, or the oppreſſion of a preſent calamity; caution, protection, regard, and ſupport, when followed with the particle *of*. "There is a God that *takes care of* us." *Tillotſ.* A too great anxiety for the events of this world; an affectionate regard for a perſon. "That our *care for* you might appear." 2 *Cor.* vii. 12.

To CA'RE, V. N. [ſee the noun] to be anxious, ſollicitous, or concerned for a perſon; to be diſpoſed, or inclined. "Not *caring to* "obſerve the wind." *Waller.* "Great ma- "ſters never *care for* drawing people in the "faſhion." To have a ſympathy or affectionate regard *for*. "Not that he *cared for* the "poor." *John* xii. 6.

To CARE'EN, V. A. [*carenir*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] to lay a veſſel on one ſide, in order to calk, ſtop the leaks, trim, or repair the other ſide.

To CARE'EN, V. N. to be in a careening ſtate.

CAREE'R, S. [*cariere*, Fr.] a courſe or race; the ground on which a race is run; full ſpeed; very ſwift motion; a courſe of action without any interruption.

CA'REFUL, Adj. abounding or perplexed with great ſollicitude, apprehenſions, or anxiety.

CA'REFULLY, Adj. [from *careful* and *ly*] in an attentive, cautious, circumſpect, and diligent manner.

CA'REFULNESS, S. [from *careful* and *neſs*] cautious, diligent, and conſtant application; heedfulneſs; vigilance.

CA'RELESS, Adj. [from *care* and *leſs*] without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without thought, or premeditation.

CA'RELESSLY, Adj. [from *careleſs* and *ly*] without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care.

To CARE'SS, V. A. [*careſſer*, Fr. *carezzare*, Ital. *acariciar*, Span. from *carus*, Lat. dear]

dear] to embrace with great affection; to treat a perſon with great civility and endearments.

CARE'SS, S. [from the verb] an embrace of great affection; an endearing profuſion of civilities and kind actions.

C'ARET, S. [*caret*, Lat. it wants] in Grammar a mark implying that ſomething is omitted in writing, or printing, which ought to come in where this ſign (ʌ) ſtands.

CA'RGO, S. [*cargaiſon*, Fr. or *cargacon*, Ital.] the lading of a ſhip; all the merchandizes and wares on board a ſhip.

CA'RIES, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the ſolution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waſte of its ſubſtance, occaſioned by the corroſion of ſome acrimonious matter. In popular language, the rottenneſs of a bone.

CARIO'SITY, S. [from *carious*] that quality of a bone, which putrifies and waſtes its ſubſtance.

CA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *caries*, Lat.] rotten, generally applied to bones.

CA'RLINGS, S. pieces of timber in a ſhip, lying fore and aft, from one beam to another, under the planks of the deck, on which they are faſtened.

CA'RMAN, S. [from *car*, Sax. a cart, and *man*] one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CAR'MEALS, S. a kind of coarſe cloth made in the north of England.

CA'RMELITE, S. [*carmelite*, Fr. of *carmel*, the name of a mount] an order of friars; one of the four tribes of mendicants, or begging friars, taking both their name and origin from mount Carmel, formerly inhabited by the prophets Elias and Eliſha.

CARMINE, S. a very bright red colour, bordering ſomewhat on a purple, uſed moſtly, on account of its exorbitant price, in miniature; and is the ſettling of the water into which cochineal, couan, and antour have been ſteeped.

CA'RNAGE, S. [Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] ſlaughter, havock, or heaps of bodies ſlain in battle.

CA'RNAL, Adj. [*carnal*, Fr. from *carnis*, genitive, of *caro*, Lat.] proceeding from, or belonging to, the fleſhy part of a man, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*. Figuratively, ſenſual, luſtful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNA'LITY, S. [from *carnal*] luſt, wantonneſs, propenſity to luſt; unchaſte pleaſure. Figuratively, immerſed in ſenſe.

CA'RNALLY, Adv. [from *carnal*, and *ly*] in a groſs, ſenſual manner, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*.

CARNA'TION, S. [*carnadino*, Ital. from *carnes*, plural, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] in Botany, a ſpecies of the clove-gilly flower. In Painting, a lively red colour, reſembling that of fleſh newly cut.

CARNE'LIAN, S. [improperly ſpelt, *cornelian*, as appears from its being derived of *carn*, Lat. fleſh] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, of which there are three ſpecies, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red ſort is again ſubdivided into two ſpecies, the pale, being called the female, and the deep red the male carnelian.

CA'RNIVAL, S. [*carnaval*, Fr.] the ſeaſon of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and eſpecially at Venice, laſting from Twelfth-day to Lent, and attended with balls, feaſts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, oſtentation, or feſtivity can furniſh.

CARNIVOROUS, Adv. [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] eating fleſh, or that which lives on fleſh.

CARNOSITY, S. [*carnoſité*, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleſhy excreſcence, a fungous or proud-fleſh. "Ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* "reſolved." *Wiſm.*

CA'RNOUS, Adj. [*caro*, Lat.] fleſhy, applied to animals. In Botany, a ſoft ſubſtance ſimilar to that of fleſh in animals.

CA'ROL, S. [*carolle*, Fr. *carolla*, Ital. from *chorcola*, Lat. a ſmall choir, or χαιρος, Gr. joy] a ſong of joy, exultation, or feſtivity, applied to the ruſtic anthems of country ſingers at Chriſtmas; any kind of ſong.

To CA'ROL, V. N. [*carolare*, Ital.] to ſing with great joy, and feſtivity. Actively, to praiſe in anthems or ſongs.

CARO'TID, Adj. [*carotides*, Lat. καρωτιδες, Gr.] in Anatomy, two arteries on each ſide the neck, ſerving to convey the blood to the brains.

CARO'USAL, S. [from *carouſe*] a feſtival, or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and feſtivity. "This game, theſe *carouſals*, Aſcanius taught." *Dryd.*

To CARO'USE, V. N. [pronounced *carowze*, from *carouſſer*, Fr. *carace*, Span. from *gar auz*, all out, Teut.] to drink freely. Actively, to drink to; to drink a health.

CARO'USE, S. [pronounced *carowze*] a drinking match; a large draught.

CARO'USER, S. [from *carouſe* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wær*, Sax.] one who drinks freely; a toper.

CA'RP, S. [*carpe*, Fr.] a large freſh-water fiſh, remarkable for its being able to live out of water.

To CA'RP, V. N. [*carpo*, Lat.] to cenſure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardneſs and reproach.

CA'RPENTER, S. [*charpentier*, Fr.] one who performs the ſeveral offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative to houſes, buildings, or ſhips.

CA'RPENTRY, S. [from *carpenter*, and *ry*, of *ric*, Sax.] the art of building either houſes or ſhips with wood.

CA'RPER, S. [from *carp* and *er* of *wær*, Sax. a man] a perſon fond of raiſing objections; a caviller, or cenſorious perſon.

CARPET, S. [*karpet*, Belg. *carpetta*, Ital.] a covering of ſtuff or other materials, commonly ſpread over tables, or laid on floors. The phraſe of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is to expreſs its being in hand, in debate, or the ſubject of conſideration. Figuratively, ground embelliſhed with flowers, and of a ſmooth or level ſurface.

To CA'RPET, V. A. to ſpread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegan

to the earth, to embelliſh or adorn with flowers and herbs. "Every where *carpeted* over with "graſs." *Derham.*

CA'RPING, Part. [from *carp*] fond of cavilling, raiſing objections, or finding fault; cenſorious; captious.

CA'RPINGLY, Adv. [from *carping* and *ly*] in a captious or cenſorious manner.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, S. a branch of the gnoſtics, deriving their name from *Carpocrates*, who held, that women ſhould be common, and that the ſoul could not be purified, till it had committed the moſt flagrant vices.

CA'RPUS, S. [Lat. from καρπος, Gr.] in Anatomy, the wriſt, or that part which is between the palm of the hand and the arm, conſiſting of eight unequal bones placed in two rows, four in each row.

CAR'RAT, S. See *Carat*.

CA'RRAWAY, S. See *Caraway*.

CA'RRIAGE, S. [Fr.] a vehicle uſed to convey perſons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods. Figuratively, perſonal addreſs and behaviour; conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of tranſacting any affairs. The *carriage of a cannon* is the frame of timber on which it is mounted.

CA'RRIER, S. [from *carry*, and *er*] one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from one town or place to another. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſpecies of pidgeons, ſo called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they were bred, be it ever ſo remote.

CA'RRION, S. [*charogne*, Fr. *carogna*, Ital. *carona*, Span. from *caro*, Lat. fleſh] the fleſh of a dead carcaſe; any putrified fleſh not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarſe, groſs, diſagreeable perſon; a term of reproach.

CA'RRION, Adj. [See the *noun*] relating to a dead or putrified carcaſs; feeding on dead carcaſſes. "A prey for *carrion* kites and crows." *Shakeſp.*

CA'RROT, S. [*carote*, Fr. *carota*, Ital.] in Botany, a well known kitchen root, called the *daucus*. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs.

CA'RROTINESS, S. reſembling a carrot in colour, applied to redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY, Adj. red, applied to red-haired people, from the reſemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a *carrot*.

To CA'RRY, V. A. [*charier*, Fr. *acariar*, Ital. *kiranidan*, Perſ.] to remove a thing from one place to another, either by the ſtrength of a perſon's hands, arms, or body, &c. or by means of ſome vehicle or carriage; likeneſs. "Some-"thing that *carries* an analogy to ſenſe." *Hale.* In Building, joined to the particle *up*, to raiſe, or continue a thing in one direction; to trace backwards. Uſed with *off*, to kill or put an end to a perſon's life. "If the change of "the weather had not *carried* him *off*." *Temple.* To *carry on*, to proſecute, continue, or perſevere in an undertaking, notwithſtanding all oppoſitions. Joined with *through*, to ſupport, or enable a perſon to ſuſtain and ſurmount. "That grace will *carry* us victoriouſly *through* "all difficulties." *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY, V. N. in Horſemanſhip, to *carry well*, to arch the neck, and hold the head high. To *carry low*, to have a ſhort ill-ſhaped neck, and to lower the head. Figuratively, to *carry it high*, is to be proud and haughty.

CA'RT, S. [*cart*, Brit.] a land-carriage, with two wheels, drawn by horſes. Figuratively, any vehicle, or carriage. "Tripto-"lemus ſtrew'd plenty from his *cart* divine." *Dryd.*

CA'RTEL, S. [Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] certain terms or ſtipulations ſettled between perſons at variance. In war, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of priſoners.

CA'RTER, S. one who drives, and gets his living by driving a cart.

CA'RTILAGE, S. [*cartilago*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſmooth, ſolid, uniform, elaſtic ſubſtance, ſofter than a bone, but more ſolid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for ſenſation.

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, or CARTILA'GINOUS, Adj. [from *cartilage*] conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTO'ON, S. [*cartone*, Ital.] in Painting, a drawing or ſketch upon ſtrong paper, to be chalked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in freſco.

CARTO'UCH, S. [Fr. pronounced *cartooch*, from *cartouch*, or *gurgouche*, Fr.] a caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, containing 48 muſket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or ſmall mortar, for the defence of a paſs; likewiſe uſed for a cartridge.

CA'RTRAGE, or CA'RTRIDGE, S. [*cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, paſte-board, or parchment, for charging fire-arms with the greater expedition.

CA'RT-RUT, S. [from *cart* and *rut*, of *route*, Fr. a way] the track, or hollow way, worn in a road by a cart-wheel.

CA'RTULARY, S. [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept.

To CA'RVE, V. A. *ceorfan*, Sax. *kerven*, Belg. *kerbe*, Teut.] in Sculpture, to cut wood, ſtone, or other matter, into the forms of animals, vegetables, &c. In Cookery, to cut or divide meat. Figuratively, to chooſe one's own lot, or ſtation; to cut, hew, or force a paſſage by an edged weapon; "Macbeth with his "brandiſh'd ſteel *carv'd out* his paſſage." *Shakeſp.*

CA'RVER, S. one who forms ſtatues, or other likeneſſes in wood, ſtone, or marble. In Cookery, one who cuts the meat.

CA'RVING, S. [verbal noun] the art of cutting images, or other likeneſſes in wood, ſtone, or marble.

CA'RUNCLE, S. [*caruncula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a little piece of fleſh. The *caruncul lachrymales*, are two little eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

CARYA'TES, or CARYA'TIDES, S. in Architecture, a kind of columns or pilaſters, in the form of women, ſerving to ſupport entablatures.

CA'SCADE, S. [*caſcade*, Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. They are either natural, as thoſe of Tivoli; or artificial, as thoſe at Verſailles.

CA'SCAN, S. in Fortification, holes or cavities, like wells, near a rampart, from whence a gallery dug, in the ſame manner, is convey'd, to give air to the enemy's mine.

CA'SE, S. [*caiſſe*, Fr.] ſomething made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, ſheath, or box.

CA'SE, S. [*caſus*, Lat. *cas*, Fr. *caſo*, Ital.] the outward or internal condition, circumſtance, or ſtate of a perſon; the ſtate of a thing. In Phyſic, the ſtate of the body. Uſed with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat or plump, and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In Law, the repreſentation of any fact, queſtion, or the whole arguings of counſels on a particular point or circumſtance of a trial. *Caſe*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their ſeveral numbers, to expreſs the ſeveral views, or relations, under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another. *Caſe*, in Printing, is an oblong ſquare wooden box, divided into ſeveral compartments, containing each a number of types or letters of the ſame ſort; whence they are taken by the compoſitor, or *caſeman*, to compoſe, and make a page or form.

To CA'SE, V. A. to put in a caſe or cover. Figuratively, to ſurround or incloſe, like a *caſe*. "The *caſing* air." *Shakeſp.* In Building to cover with materials different from thoſe in the inſide. "*Caſe* their houſes with marble." *Addiſ.* To ſkin, or ſtrip off the ſkin. "Some ſport with the fox e'er we *caſe* him." *L'Eſtran.* Neuterly, to repreſent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put *caſes*.

To CASE-HA'RDEN, V. A. [from *caſe* and *harden*] to prepare iron, ſo as to render its outward ſurface hard, and capable of reſiſting the file or any edged tool.

CASE-HA'RDENING, S. the hardening iron by baking it in an oven or other cloſe place, after covering it with powdered charcoal, hoofs, or horns of animals, mixt with chamber-lee or white vinegar and loam.

CA'SEMENT, S. [*caſamento*, Ital.] a window, opening upon hinges.

CA'SERNE, S. [Fr.] little rooms, lodgments, or huts, erected between the ramparts and houſes of fortified towns, for apartments or lodgings for the garriſon.

CA'SEWORM, S in Natural Hiſtory, the *cadis*, *cade-worm*, or *caden*.

CA'SH, S. [*caiſſe*] in Commerce, the ready money a perſon is poſſeſſed of.

CA'SHEW-NUT, S. in Botany, the fruit of a tree growing in the Weſt-Indies.

CASHIE'R, S. [pronounced *caſheér*] a perſon who keeps the money at a banker's or any public office.

To CASHIE'R, V. A. [pronounced *caſheér*, from *caſſer*, Fr.] to diſcard; to deprive a perſon of his place or poſt for ſome mal-practice. Figuratively, to overthrow or annul. "Some "*caſhier*, or endeavour to invalidate, all other "arguments." *Locke.*

C'ASH-KEEPER, S. one who is entruſted with the money of another.

C'ASK, S. [*caſque*, Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal veſſel, uſed for keeping liquors, proviſions, or dry goods.

CA'SKET, S. a ſmall box for jewels, or things of ſmall dimenſions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains ſomething of great value. "Lock'd up within the "*caſket* of thy breaſt." *Davies.*

CASPIAN Sea, a large collection of water (which ſome reckon a lake, as it has no known efflux, nor viſible communication with any other ſea) lying between Tartary and Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by Aſtracan and Calmuck Tartary on the N. Bocharao and part of Perſia on the E. another part of Perſia on the S. and another part of the ſame and of Circaſſia on the W. It is ſituated between lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 47 deg. 50 min. E. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles; and its breadth from E. to W. 300; but in many places much narrower. Though it receives the great river Wolga, and near 100 others into its boſom, it never is increaſed or diminiſhed; nor does it ebb or flow, though once in ſixteen years it is obſerved to riſe ſeveral fathoms, and to overflow the neighbouring countries; by which inundation Aſtracan has ſometimes ſuffered conſiderably. In it are many iſlands; but none large or inhabited, except Enſil near Terabad, where are only a few huts for fiſhermen. It has various kinds of fiſh; alſo ſome good harbours, but fit only for ſmall craft. This ſea was formerly very little navigated, unleſs by Coſſack robbers; but now the Ruſſians ſail on it, ſince they have become maſters of part of the coaſt.

CASSAMUNA'IR, or CASSUMUNAIR, S. in Pharmacy, a root brought from the Eaſt-Indies. It is cardiac and ſudorific; famous in nervous caſes.

CASSA'TION, S. [from *caſſate*] in Civil Law, the annulling or abrogating any procedure.

CASSA'VA, CASS'AVIA, CASSA'DA, S. in Botany, an American plant, which the natives of thoſe parts raſp, and make their bread of.

CA'SSAWARE, S. See *Caſſowary*.

CA'SSIA, S. in Botany, a tree growing in Alexandria, and in the Weſt-Indies, affording a clammy ſubſtance, uſed in the ſhops for a purge. Likewiſe a fragrant ſpice, ſuppoſed to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon. "All "thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and "*caſſia*." *Pſ.* xlv. 2.

CA'SSIOWARY

CA'SSIOWARY, S. a large East Indian bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK, S. [*caſaque*, Fr.] a cloſe long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gowns.

To CA'ST, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *caſt*, from *kaſter*, Belg.] to throw at a ſtiſtance from a perſon, by the hand; *to caſt aſide*, to lay by as uſeleſs; uſed with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. In Law, to condemn, or get the better of an adverſary. In Arithmetic, *to caſt* up a ſum, in order to find its amount; *to caſt an eye*, to glance, or look at. In Foundery, to make an image, *&c.* by pouring metal into a mould. *To caſt a light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck or ſhipwreck, applied to ſea affairs. *To be caſt down*, to be diſconſolate, low-ſpirited, or dejected on account of ſome misfortune. Uſed with *out* to ſpeak, give vent to, or utter with raſhneſs and vehemence. "Why doſt "thou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous *terms*." *Addiſ.* Cato. In Building or Fortification, to raiſe, or erect by throwing up earth, *&c.* "*Caſt up* a "mount of clay." *Spenſer*. Uſed with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind or ſtreſs of weather. "*Caſt upon* a certain iſland." *Acts* xxvii. 26.

CA'ST, S. the act of throwing a thing at a diſtance by the hands. Figuratively, the diſtance to which a thing may be thrown. "A-"bout a ſtone's *caſt*." *Luke* xxii. 41. A ſpecimen, or ſtroke; a particular motion of the eye; a throw, or chance of a throw, at dice. In Painting, a ſhade or tendency to any colour.

CA'ST-AWAY, S. a perſon that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and ſeemingly abandoned by Providence. "Leſt "when I have preached to others, I myſelf "ſhould be a *caſt-away*." 1. *Cor.* iv. 27.

CA'STER, S. [from *caſt*, and *er*] one who flings or throws. In Arithmetic, one who calculates.

CASTIGA'TION, S. [*caſtigatum*, Lat.] puniſhment inflicted on a perſon, in order to make him amend his faults; penance, diſcipline, or correction.

CA'STIGATORY, Adj. puniſhing, to make a perſon amend.

CA'STING-NET, S. a net which is ſpread by throwing it in the water, uſed in fiſhing.

CA'STLE, S. [*caſtellum*, Lat.] a place or edifice fortified by art or nature to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Caſtles in the air*, imply ſome chimerical project.

CA'STLED, Adj. bearing caſtles. "The "*caſtled* elephants." *Dryd.*

CA'STLE-SOAP, S. a corruption of *caſtile ſoap*.

CA'STLING, S. the young of a brute animal, which is *caſt* before its time.

CA'STOR and POLLUX, S. in Meteorology, a fiery meteor, which appears in the form of one, two, or three balls, adhering to ſome part of a ſhip. When ſeen ſingle, it is named *Helena*, and ſhews that the ſevereſt part of a ſtorm is yet to come; when double, called *Caſtor and Pollux*, and portends a ceſſation of a ſtorm.

CASTO'REUM, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a liquid matter contained not in the teſticles, but in little bags, near the anus of the caſtor.

To CA'STRATE, V. A. [*caſtro*, Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut ſentences out of any book.

CASTRA'TION, S. gelding.

CA'SUAL, Adj. [*caſuel* Fr. from *caſus*, Lat. chance] ſomething done without deſign; ſomething happening contrary to the common laws of nature.

CA'SUALLY, Adv. [from *caſual*, and *ly*] in an accidental manner; without deſign, by chance.

CA'SUALTY, S. an event that is not foreſeen, or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a perſon's life.

CA'SUIST, S. [*caſuiſte*, Fr.] one who ſtudies and reſolves nice points in caſes of conſcience.

CASUI'STICAL, Adj. belonging to caſes of conſcience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, S. the ſcience employed about caſes of conſcience, or nice points in practical divinity, or ethics.

CA'T, S. [*cath*, Brit. *chat*, Fr.] a domeſtic animal, which catches mice, reckoned the loweſt order of the lion ſpecies, and ſuppoſed to ſee in the dark, or with the leaſt glimmerings of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye in an extraordinary manner. *Cat in the pan*, a phraſe uſed for a perſon's changing ſides, and oppoſing that intereſt which he before promoted. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine laſhes, uſed in puniſhing criminals.

CATACHRE'SIS, S. [Gr. an abuſe] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the words are wreſted too much from their primary ſignification.

CATCHRE'STICAL, Adj. [from *catachreſis*] applied to language, improper; far-fetched; forced.

CA'TACLYSM, S. [καταλυσμος, Gr.] a violent burſting out, or flowing of water, whereby large ſpaces of land, *&c.* are hid and buried under it; an inundation.

CA'TACO'MBS, S. [from κατα, and κυμβος, Gr. hollow] grottoes or ſubterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOU'STICS, S. [from κατα, and ακουω, Gr. to hear] the ſcience of reflected ſounds or ecchoes.

CATALE'PSIS, S. [Gr. from καταλαμβανω, Gr. to ſeize upon] a diſeaſe, wherein a perſon loſes the uſe of all his ſenſes.

CA'TALOGUE, S. [καταλογος, Gr.] a liſt or particular enumeration of things in ſome order, wherein they are mentioned in ſeparate lines or articles.

CA'TAMITE, S. a perſon kept by the antient Romans and Italians for the vileſt of purpoſes.

CATAMO'UNTAIN, S. a fierce and wild animal reſembling a cat.

CATAPLA'SM, S. [from κατα, and πλασσω,

πλασσω, Gr. to anoint] in Medicine, a poultice, made of boiled herbs, roots, flowers, and meal, generally of the conſiſtence of pap.

CA'TAPULT, or CA'TAPULTA, [Lat.] a military engine, invented by the Syrians, for throwing ſtones, and ſometimes huge darts or javelins of 10 or 12 feet in length.

CA'TARACT, S. [from καταῤῥασσω, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, and Coſmography, a precipice in the middle of a river cauſed by a rock ſtopping its ſtream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noiſe. Among the moſt remarkable are thoſe of the Nile and Danube in Europe; and that of Niagara in America. In Medicine, a total or partial loſs of ſight.

CATAR'RH, S. [from κατα, and ῥεω, Gr. to flow] in Medicine, a defluxion of ſerous matter from the head on the mouth, aſperia arteria, and the lungs, ariſing from a cold, or diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, which occaſion irritations.

CATAR'RHAL, or CATAR'RHOUS, Adj. proceeding from a catarrh.

CA'TASTASIS, [Gr.] in Ancient Poetry, that part of the drama in which the action is ſupported, carried on, and heightened till fit for the unravelling in the cataſtrophe.

CATAS'TROPHE, S. [Gr.] in Poetry, the change or revolution in the laſt act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Moderns are much divided about the nature of a *cataſtrophe*, *i. e.* whether it ſhou'd terminate happily; or with an idea of terror or pity. Ariſtotle ſeems to be inclined for the latter, and moſt moderns have adopted his ſentiments. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a perſon's ruin, miſery, or death.

CA'TCAL, S. a kind of a ſhort whiſtle, with a pea included in its inſide; made uſe of, at play-houſes, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to ſhew diſapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To CA'TCH, V. A. [preter, I *catched*, or *caught*, I *have catched*, or *have caught*, from *ketſen*, Belg.] to ſeize or lay hold on, ſuddenly, with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. "To *catch* the breeze of "breathing air." *Addiſ.* To purſue, or take any thing that is running from one; to receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground; to receive a diſeaſe by infection; to contract; to ſeize ſuddenly; to captivate, charm, or ſeize the affections, alluding to the taking prey in toils. "The "ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair." Uſed neuterly, to be infectious; to ſpread by contagion. Figuratively, to ſpread or increaſe from one to another, applied to bodies or things which lie near one another. "Does the ſedition *catch* "from man to man." *Addiſ.*

CAT'CH, S. [from the verb] the act of ſeizing any thing which flies, or hides; the poſture proper for ſeizing. "Lay upon a *catch*." *Addiſ.* A taint; any thing which faſtens by a ſudden ſpring, or by entering into a loop or cavity. "The *catch* of a door." In Muſic, a ſhort ſong, containing ſome merry tune.

CA'TCHER, S. [from *catch* and *er*] one who *catches*, or that in which any thing is *caught*.

CA'TCH-FLY, S. in Botany, a plant, ſo called from its being much haunted by flies; 'tis a ſpecies of the *campion*.

CA'TCH-POLL, S. at preſent a word of reproach, and contempt for a bailiff, or his followers; formerly uſed without reproach for a ſerjeant at mace, or any other, who uſed to arreſt men upon any juſt cauſe.

CA'TCH-WORD, S. in Printing, the word under the laſt line, at the corner of a page, with which the next page begins.

CATECHET'ICAL, Adj. [from κατηχιζω, Gr.] conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHET'ICALLY, Adv. by way of queſtions and anſwers.

To CA'TECHISE, V. A. [from καλεχιζω, Gr.] to aſk a perſon queſtions, in order to diſcover ſecrets; to examine, interrogate, or queſtion.

CA'TECHISER, S. [from *catechiſe* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] one who teaches a perſon, or tries whether he can ſay his *catechiſm*; one who queſtions, examines, or endeavours to make diſcoveries by queſtions.

CA'TECHISM, S. the peculiar doctrines or articles of Chriſtianity, drawn up by way of queſtion and anſwer. This method of inſtruction was practiſed even by the Jews, and, not to mention its being adopted by Socrates, by almoſt all nations.

CA'TECHIST, S. [καληχιςης, Gr.] one who teaches or inſtructs perſons in the firſt principles of religion, by way of queſtion and anſwer.

CATECHU'MEN, S. [καληχουμενος] in the Primitive Church, a candidate for baptiſm.

CATECHU'MENICAL, Adj. belonging to a catechumen.

CATEGO'RICAL, Adj. [from *category*] poſitive; abſolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGO'RICALLY, Adj. in a poſitive, expreſs, abſolute manner.

CA'TEGORY, S. [καληγορια, Gr.] in Logic, a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus, called in Latin a predicament.

CA'TENARIAN, Adj. [from *catena*, Lat.] relating to a chain; reſembling a chain. In Mathematics, the *Catenarian curve* is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points whereon its extremities are faſtened.

CATENA'TION, S. [from *catena*, Lat. a chain] the act of linking together, or containing like a chain; a connexion, wherein the parts mutually depend on each other, and are held together like the links of a chain. "Which "*catenation*, or conſerving union." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To CA'TER, V. N. [See *Cates*] to provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TERER,

CA'TERER, S. a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family; a purveyor.

CA'TERESS, a woman who markets, or buys in provisions for a family.

CA'TERPILLER, S. in Natural History, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed of annular scails, having small holes on its sides for respiration, with several feet, and furnished with a glutinous substance, which it emits from its mouth, and makes use of as ropes to descend from any height.

To CA'TERWAUL, V. N. to make a noise like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise; to abandon one's self to lust.

CA'TES, S. [*kater*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CAT-FISH, S. in Natural History, the name of a sea-fish.

CATHA'RPINGS, S. small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck.

CATHA'RTIC, or CATHA'RTICAL, Adj. [from καθαρλικος, of καθαιρω, Gr. to cleanse] cleansing. Applied in Medicine to purges, or those medicines, which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more extensive sense, to all kind of medicines which cleanse the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanses the body from impurities. "*Cathartics* of the mind." *Dec. of Piety.*

CARTHA'RTICALNESS, S. the quality of cleansing, or purging.

CA'THEAD, S. in Natural History, a fossil, consisting of nodules with leaves in it, of an iron stone, and found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland.

CATHE'DRAL, Adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat. καθεδρα, Gr.] episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop; belonging to a cathedral, or metropolitan church.

CATHE'DRAL, S. [from καθεδρα, Gr. a seat] the chief church of a diocese, where the service is sung.

CATHE'TER, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow probe or instrument, usually of silver, and sometimes crooked, generally thrust up the bladder to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stopped by the stone, or any other disorder.

CATHE'TUS, S. in Geometry, a perpendicular, or a line falling perpendicularly on another line, or surface. In Architecture, a line supposed to cross the middle of a cylindrical body, as a column, &c.

CA'THOLIC, Adj. [καθολικος, Gr.] universal. Used sometimes for true, in opposition to heretical or schismatical. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papists claim or arrogate to themselves. *Catholic king*, or *majesty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

CATHO'LICON, S. in Medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders. Figuratively, that which is an universal preservative. "—The "contemplation of the last judgment. This is "indeed a *catholicon* against all sins." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CA'TLIKE, Adj. after the manner of a cat. "Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* "watch." *Shak.*

CA'TLING, S. [*kats lint*, Teut.] in Surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In Botany, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. Used by Shakespear instead of cat-gut, or fiddle-strings. "Unless the fiddler Apollo gets his sinews to make "*catlings* of." *Troil. and Cress.* An uncommon application, and not to be imitated!

CA'TMINT, S. [so called, from cats being very fond of it] in Botany, the *nepeta*, or *cataria*, Lat. and *herbe aux chats*, Fr. It is ranged by Linnæus in the first section of his 14th class.

CATO'PTICAL, Adj. [from *catoptric*] relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATO'PTRICS, S. [from καλοπτρον, Gr.] the doctrine of reflex vision; or that part of optics which treats of, or delivers the laws of, light reflected from mirrors or polished surfaces.

CA'T'S-EYE, S. among Jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

CA'T'S-FOOT, S. in Botany, an herb, named likewise *ale-hoof*, or ground-ivy.

CA'T'S-HEAD, S. in Gardening, a very large apple of a pale yellow colour, so called from its resembling a *cat's-head* both in size and roundness.

CA'T'S-SILVER, S. in Natural History, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible, elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, silvery, or black colour.

CA'T'S-TAIL, S. in Botany, a large round substance growing in winter on nut-trees, &c.

CA'TTLE, a collective noun for four-footed animals, which serve either for tilling the ground, or for food to mankind; distinguished into *black cattle*, which comprehend horses, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young; and likewise into *small cattle*, under which are comprehended rams, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.

CA'VALCADE, S. [from *cavalcade*, Fr.] a pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches.

CA'VALIER, S. [*cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides on horseback; a horseman. Figuratively, a term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

CA'VALIER, Adj. [from the substantive] gay, sprightly, warlike, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, *i. e.* proud, haughty, disdainful.

CA'VALIERLY, Adv. in a brave or polite manner. But, by the writers in king Charles's time, used for a disdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.

CA'VALRY, S. [*cavaliere*, Fr. *cavaliere*, Ital.] soldiers who fight and march on horseback,

back, divided into horſe and dragoons. The horſe never ſerve but on horſeback, being named likewiſe *troopers*, or *heavy cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horſeback or on foot, as occaſion requires, and are named light-horſe. When an army is drawn up in battle array, the *cavalry* are poſted in the wings; and bodies of *cavalry*, ranged in order of battle, are termed *ſquadrons*.

To CAVA'TE, V. A. [from *cavatum*, ſupine of *cavo*, Lat.] to ſcoop, bore, or dig any ſolid matter into a hollow; to make hollow.

CAVA'ZION, S. [from *cavo*, Lat.] the hollowing, or underdigging earth for cellerage.

CA'UDLE, S. [*chaud-eau*, Fr. *chaudelée*] a liquor ſometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. ſometimes with water, oatmeal, ſpices, and a ſmall daſh of wine, uſed by women in their lying-in, being both diaphoretic and balſamic, and adminiſtered with ſucceſs to thoſe who have the ſmall-pox.

To CAU'DLE, V. A. to make caudle; to mix as caudle. Figuratively, to have the effects or properties of caudle. "Can the cold brook— "candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte?" *Shak.*

CA'VE, S. [*cave*, Fr.] a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground, which runs in an horizontal direction. Figuratively, an hollow thing. "The *cave* of the eye." *Bacon.*

To CA'VE, V. N. [from the noun] to dwell in a cave, or ſubterraneous place. "Such as "we *cave* here, haunt here." *Shak.*

CA'VEAT, S. [Lat.] in Law, a kind of proceſs in the ſpiritual court to ſtop the probate of a will; the granting letters of adminiſtration, or the inſtitution of a clerk to a benefice, *&c. Rell. Rep.* 191.

CA'VERN, S. [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, Adj. full of caverns; hollow; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in a cavern. "No *cavern'd* hermit." *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS, Adj. full of caverns, or hollow places under ground.

CAVE'TTO, S. [Ital. from *cavus*, Lat. hollow] a hollow member or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle.

CAU'GHT, Participle preter of *Catch.*

CA'VIARE, CA'VEARE, or CA'VIER, S. [*caviare*, Ital.] the hard roes of ſturgeon ſalted, made into ſmall cakes, and dried in the ſun.

To CA'VIL, V. N. [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Ital.] to raiſe frivolous objections.

CA'VIL, S. a groundleſs or frivolous objection.

CAVILLA'TION, S. a diſpoſition, inclination, or quality of raiſing groundleſs objections, or finding fault with things without reaſon.

CA'VILLER, S. one who makes groundleſs, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CA'VILLING, S. now in uſe, inſtead of *Cavillation.*

CA'VILLINGLY, Adv. objecting in a groundleſs or frivolous manner.

CA'VILLOUS, Adj. fond of objecting, or ſtarting groundleſs objections.

CA'VIN, S. [Fr. from *cave*] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.

CA'VITY, S. [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowneſs; a hollow; a hollow place.

CA'UK, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a coarſe ſtalky ſpar.

CA'UKY, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the qualities of cauk.

CA'UL, S. [*caul*, Brit.] a kind of netting, or hair cap, uſed by women to incloſe their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the ſilk netting in the inſide of a wig, on which the rows of curls are ſewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. Likewiſe a membrane found on the head of ſome children at their birth.

CAULI'FEROUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CAULI'FLOWER, S. [generally pronounced *colliflower*, from *caulis*, Lat. a ſtalk and *flower*] in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage: this plant was brought from Cyprus, and not raiſed to ſuch perfection as to be ſold in markets till 1680.

To CA'ULK, V. A. See *Calk*, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

CAU'SABLE, Adj. [from *cauſe* and *able*] that which may be produced, or effected.

CAU'SAL, Adj. [*cauſalis*, Lat.] that which cauſes, produces, or operates as a cauſe.

CAUSA'LITY, S. [*cauſalitas*, low Lat.] the operation of a cauſe; the quality of a cauſing or producing.

CAU'SALLY, Adv. [from *cauſal* and *ly*] after the manner, order, or ſeries of cauſes; by attending to the operation of a cauſe.

CAUSA'TION, S. [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] the act or power of producing an effect.

CA'USATIVE, Adj. [*cauſa*, Lat.] that which expreſſes a reaſon or cauſe.

CAUSA'TOR, S. [*cauſa*, Lat.] that which produces any effect.

CAU'SE, S. [*cauſe*, Fr. of *cauſa*, Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *firſt cauſe*, is that which operates of itſelf, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *ſecond cauſe*, is that which derives its power from ſome other. Figuratively, the reaſon or motive for any undertaking. In a Law Senſe, the matter in diſpute, or ſubject of a law-ſuit; ſometimes a law-ſuit.

To CAU'SE, V. A. to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESLY, Adv. [from *cauſeleſs* and *ly*] in a groundleſs manner; without foundation; without reaſon; unjuſtly.

CAU'SELESS, Adj. derived from no cauſe. "His *cauſeleſs* power the cauſe of all things "known." *Milt.* Without juſt grounds, reaſons, or motives. "My fears are *cauſeleſs* and "ungrounded." *Denham.*

CAU'SER,

CAU'SER, S. [from *cauſe* and *er*] he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, S. a maſſive collection of ſtone, ſtakes, and faſcines; bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viſcous earth well beaten together, ſerving as a narrow road or path in wet or marſhy places.

CAU'STIC, or CAUSTICAL, Adj. [καιω, Gr.] in Medicine, that which operates like fire, both with reſpect to the heat it occaſions, and the conſumption it cauſes in the part to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, S. in Medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by deſtroying the veſſels of the part to which it is applied. It is uſed to eat off proud fleſh, fungus's, &c.

CA'UTELOUS, Adj. [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumſpect. Sometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe for wily, cunning, treacherous. "They are ſo *cautelous* and wily-headed." *Spenſer*.

CA'UTELOUSLY, Adv. [from *cautelous* and *ly*] uſed both in a good and a bad ſenſe; warily; cautiouſly; cunningly; ſlily, treacherouſly.

CAUTERIZA'TION, S. [from *cauterize*] the act of conſuming fleſh by burning hot irons, or cauſtic medicines.

To CA'UTERIZE, V. A. [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] in Surgery, to eat or conſume a part by the application of a cautery.

CA'UTERY, S. See *Cauſtic*.

CA'UTION, S. [Fr. *cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; warineſs; foreſight; warning.

CA'UTIONARY, Adj. given as a pledge, or a ſecurity.

CA'UTIOUS, Adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] guarding againſt any ſuſpected trick; wary; watchful.

CA'UTIOUSLY, Adv. in a wary manner, oppoſed to raſhneſs.

CA'UTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of taking ſuch meaſures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent, wary conduct.

To CA'W, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a noiſe like a crow, raven, or rook.

CAY'MAN, S. See *Caiman*.

To CE'ASE, V. N. [*ceſſer*, Fr. from *ceſſo*, Lat.] to forbear or diſcontinue an action or cuſtom a perſon is engaged in. To reſt, uſed with *from*. Actively, to put a ſtop or an end to.

CEASE, S. death, or extinction. "The "*ceaſe* of majeſty."

CE'ASELESS, Adj. [from *ceaſe* and *leſs*] without ſtop, intermiſſion, pauſe, reſpite, or diſcontinuation; without end.

CECU'TIENCY, S. [*cæcutientia*, Lat.] a tendency to blindneſs; a dimneſs of ſight.

CE'DAR, S. [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture as remarkable for its height, and the extent of its branches. It is an evergreen, prodigious thick, and reſembles a pyramid.

CE'DRINE, Adj. [*cedrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CE'IL, V. A. [*cælo*, Lat.] to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING, S. [from *ceil*] the upper part or roof of a room.

To CE'LEBRATE, V. A. [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praiſe or commend; to enumerate the bleſſings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the ſolemn rites appropriated to any particular day or feſtival.

CELEBRA'TION, S. [from *celebratum*, of *celebro*, Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to ſome feſtival or ſolemnity. Figuratively, praiſe, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUS, Adj. [*celeber*, Lat.] famed, renowned, including the idea of extraordinary merit and approbation. Seldom uſed.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a famous manner; in ſuch a manner as to communicate fame.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, S. [from *celebrious*, and *neſs*] renown, fame, or qualities, which are the objects of eſteem and approbation.

CELEB'RITY, S. [*celebritas*, Lat.] the performing of any rite; renown; fame. "The "manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of "the marriage." *Bacon*.

CELE'RIAC, S. a ſpecies of parſley, named likewiſe *turnip-rooted celery*.

CELE'RITY, [*celeritas*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs of motion; velocity; rapidity.

CE'LERY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of parſley.

CELES'TIAL, Adj. [*cæleſtis*, Lat. from *cælum*, heaven] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Uſed ſubſtantively for an inhabitant of heaven. "Th' un-"known *celeſtial* leads." *Pope*'s Odyſſ.

CELE'STIALLY, Adv. in a heavenly manner, oppoſed to earthly.

To CELE'STIFY, V. A. [from *celeſtis*, Lat. heavenly, and *fio*, to become] to communicate or endue with the properties of heaven. "Earth "but heaven *celeſtified*." *Brown*.

CELI'BACY, S. [from *cælebs*, Lat.] the unmarried or ſingle ſtate, oppoſed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, S. [*cælibatus*, Lat.] a ſingle life; the ſame as *Celibacy*.

CE'LL, S. [*cella*, Lat. from κοιλος, Gr. hollow, כלא, Heb. a priſon] a hollow place; a little houſe, apartment, or chamber, wherein the antient monks uſed to dwell in their retirement; a ſmall or cloſe apartment in a priſon. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities wherein fluids, or other humours are lodged. In Botany, the partitions or hollow places in the huſks or pods of plants, which contain the ſeeds. In Natural Hiſtory, the little diviſions, or partitions in bee-hives, in which the honey is ſtored.

CE'LLAR, S. [*cella*, Lat. *kellar*, Belg. and Teut. κοιλος, Gr. hollow, בלא, Heb. a priſon] in Building, a place under ground for keeping

keeping ſtores, or the loweſt rooms of a houſe.

CE'LLARAGE, S. the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

CELLULAR, Adj. [*cellula*, Lat. a little cell; a diminutive from *cella*, Lat. a cell] conſiſting of, or abounding in little cells or cavities.

CE'MENT, S. [*cæmentum*, Lat.] any glutinous ſubſtance uſed to ſtick two bodies together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms a union between things.

To CE'MENT, V. A. to unite by ſome glutinous ſubſtance, ſuch as mortar, *&c.* Figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendſhip, or by ſome common tie of intereſt, *&c.*

To CE'MENT, V. N. to join together, ſo as not to be eaſily divided; in Surgery, applied to broken bones.

CEMENTA'TION, S. the act of joining bodies together by cement.

CE'METERY, S. [κοιμητηριον] a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried; a church-yard, or burying-ground.

CE'NOTAPH, S. [from κενος, and ταφος, Gr.] an honorary monument erected for a perſon, whoſe remains are buried in another place; ſuch are moſt of the monuments in Weſtminſter-abbey.

To CE'NSE, S. [*encenſer*, Fr.] to perfume with incenſe. "On the ſide altar *cens'd* with "ſacred ſmoke." *Dryden.* Uſed only in poetry.

CE'NSER, S. [*encenſoire*, Fr.] the pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burnt.

CE'NSOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magiſtrate, employed to ſurvey and rate the people, and to inſpect and correct their manners. Uſed by moderns to ſignify a perſon given to find fault with and cenſure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

CENSO'RIAN, Adj. [from *cenſor*] relating to a cenſor.

CENSO'RIOUS, Adj. moroſely animadverting on the faults of others. Uſed with *of*, or *upon*, before the object of cenſure. "*Cenſorious of* his neighbours." *Watts.* "*Cenſorious upon* all his brethren." *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſevere manner; in ſuch a manner as to condemn the foibles of others with the greateſt rigour.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of finding fault with the actions of others.

CE'NSORSHIP, S. the office of a cenſor; or the time during which he continued in his office.

CE'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *cenſure* and *able*] liable to be found fault with; worthy of cenſure; blameable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, S. the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or cenſure.

CE'NSURE, S. [*cenſura*, Lat.] the act of blaming, or noting the defects which make any thing blameable; a reproof or reprimand given by a perſon in authority. In Eccleſiaſtic Government, a puniſhment inflicted on a perſon for ſome remarkable miſdemeanor.

To CE'NSURE, V. A. to reprove a perſon publicly for ſome miſdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a ſuperior; to reprimand; blame; or find fault with.

CE'NSURER, S. [from *cenſure* and *er*] a perſon who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CE'NT, S. [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] in Commerce, uſed to expreſs the profit or loſs ariſing from the ſale of any commodity, the rate of commiſſions, exchange, or the intereſt of money, *&c.* and ſignifies the proportion or ſum loſt, *&c.* in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* loſs implies, that the ſeller hath loſt ten pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CE'NTAUR, S. [*centaurus*, Lat.] an imaginary, or chimerical being, repreſented, by ancient poets, as compoſed partly of the human and partly of the brute ſpecies, *i. e.* half a man and half a horſe. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation in the ſouth hemiſphere, joined with the Wolf, containing thirteen ſtars.

CE'NTENARY, S. [*centenarius*, Lat.] the number of an hundred; or a ſpace conſiſting of an hundred. "In every *centenary* of years." *Hakew.* Seldom uſed.

CENTESI'MAL, S. [*centeſimus*, Lat.] the hundredth, or next place to tens in decimal arithmetic.

CE'NTIPEDE, S. a venomous inſect in the Weſt Indies.

CE'NTO, S. [Ital. and Lat. a cloak made of patches] in Poetry, a piece wholly compoſed of verſes from other authors, wherein ſometimes whole lines, and at others, half verſes, are borrowed, but ſet down in a new order, and applied to a ſubject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CE'NTRAL, Adj. [from *centre*] relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. "*Central* "earth." *Pope.* Darkeſt, or as dark as at the centre of the earth. "*Central* night." *Par. Loſt. Central forces*, are thoſe by which a body tends to, or removes from the centre.

CE'NTRALLY, Adv. entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity. "The whole weight reſts *centrally* "upon it." *Dryd.*

CE'NTRE, or CENTER, S. [*centrum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *centre of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre of gravitation* or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any ſituation, ballance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at reſt, while all the other parts of a body move about

about it. *Centre of oſcillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percuſſion*, is that point in which the force of a ſtroke is the greateſt poſſible. *Centre* is uſed figuratively, for the earth, in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem placed in the *centre*. "The heavens themſelves, the planets, "and this *centre*." *Shak.*

To CE'NTRE, V. A. to fix on, or as a centre; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a centre. "Thy joys are *centred* all on me "alone." *Prior.* Uſed neuterly, to meet, like rays in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane ſyſtem. "So thou— "*cent'ring*, receiv'ſt from all theſe orbs." *Par. Loſt.*

CE'NTRIC, Adj. placed in the centre; central. Figuratively, complete. "Say where "this *centric* happineſs doth lie." *Donne.* Seldom uſed.

CENTRI'PETAL, Adj. [from *centrum*, Lat. and *peto*, Lat. to tend towards] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts, or is impelled towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, S. See *Sentry*, or *Sentinel*.

To CENTU'RIATE, V. A. [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, S. [from *centuriate*] an hiſtorian who divides time into centuries, or ſpaces conſiſting of an hundred years.

CENTU'RION, S. [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY, S. [*centuria*, Lat.] the ſpace of a hundred years, applied to time. A hundred men, applied to perſons.

CE'PHALALGY, S. [from κεφαλη, Gr. a head, and αλγη, pain] the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC, Adj. [from κεφαλη, Gr. the head] in Medicine, remedies for diſorders in the head.

CE'RATE, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] in Medicine, a kind of ſtiff ointment, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients, uſed externally.

CE'RATED, Adj. [*ceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax, or cerate.

To CE'RE, V. A. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] to rub upon, or cover with wax. "Brown "thread *cered*." *Wiſem*

CE'REBEL, S. [*cerebellum*, Lat.] the hinder part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM, S. [Lat.] the brain, properly ſo called. See *Brain*.

CE'RECLOTH, S. a cloth covered or ſpread with cerate or other ointment.

CE'REMENTS, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] cloths dipped in melted wax or gums, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMO'NIAL, Adj. [from *ceremony*] that which relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figuratively, conſiſting in mere external ſhow; formal. Subſtantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be obſerved in religious worſhip.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, S. the quality of abounding in external rites and modes of worſhip; the mere external ſhew of devotion, piety, or virtue.

CEREMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *ceremony*] conſiſting in external or outward rites; ſuperſtitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite addreſs. Figuratively, awful. "O the ſacrifice, how *ceremonious*, ſo- "lemn, and unearthly." *Shak.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a polite and civil manner.

CE'REMONY, S. [*ceremonia*, Lat.] an aſſemblage of ſeveral actions, forms, and circumſtances, in order to render a thing more ſolemn; an outward rite, or external form in religion; polite addreſs.

CE'RTAIN, Adj. [*certus*, Lat.] that which cannot be denied without obſtinacy; reſolved, or determined; ſure, ſo as to admit no doubt.

CE'RTAINLY, Adv. without doubt, queſtion, ſcruple, or fail.

CE'RTAINNESS, S. the ſame as *certainty*, which is moſt generally uſed.

CE'RTAINTY, S. [from *certain*] divided by Metaphyſicians, into *certainty of truth*, which is when words are ſo put together in propoſitions, as exactly to expreſs the agreement, or diſagreement of ideas, as expreſſed in any propoſition. 2dly, *Certainty of knowledge*, which is the perceiving the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, as expreſſed in any propoſition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any propoſition. A *phyſical certainty*, is that which depends on the evidence of ſenſe. A *mathematical certainty*, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, is that whoſe proof depends on a due connection of circumſtances and clearneſs of teſtimony; and when theſe concur, cannot be doubted of without obſtinacy. Figuratively, an event which muſt neceſſarily and unavoidably happen.

CE'RTES, Adv. [Fr.] ſurely, certainly; in truth. "*Certes*, our *authors* are to blame." *Hudib.* Obſolete.

CERTI'FICATE, S. [*certifico*, low Lat. to certify] a teſtimony given in writing to certify, or make known, any truth. Figuratively, any teſtimony.

To CER'TIFIE, or CERTIFY, V. A. [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, S. [Lat.] a writ iſſued out of the Chancery or court of King's-bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cauſe there depending.

CE'RTITUDE, S. [*certitudo*, Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adheſion of the mind to the propoſition it affirms, or the ſtrength of the evidence which occaſions that adheſion; freedom from doubt. See *Certainty*.

CERVI'CAL, Adj. [from *cervicalis*] belonging to, or ſituated in the neck; the *cervical nerves*, and *veſſels* in Anatomy, are ſo called from their being ſituated in the neck.

CE'RVIX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hind

part

part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore-part.

CERU'LEAN, or CERU'LEOUS, Adj. [*cæruleus*, Lat.] blue, or sky-blue.

CERU'MEN, S. [Lat.] ear-wax.

CE'RUSSE, S. [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paſte.

CESA'RIAN, Adj. [from *Cæſar*] in Anatomy, the *ceſarian ſection*, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive. Thoſe ſo delivered are called *cæſares*, from the Lat. *cæſo* to cut, ſuch were Julius Cæſar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and Edward VI.

CE'SS, S. a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing.

CESSA'TION, S. [*ceſſatio*, Lat.] a pauſe, reſt, ſtop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a ſtate of activity or motion to its contrary, that of reſt. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hoſtile acts between two armies, without a peace.

CESSA'VIT, in Law, a writ which lies againſt a perſon who has not paid his rent, or performed his due ſervice for the ſpace of two years, and has not ſufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent diſtreſs.

CESSIBI'LITY, the quality of giving way or receding without any reſiſtance, when ſtruck. "If the ſubject ſtricken be of a proportionate "*ceſſibility*." *Digby*. Not in uſe.

CE'SSIBLE, Adj. [See *Ceſſibility*] giving way to a ſtroke with eaſe, or without reſiſtance. Seldom uſed.

CE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.] the act of yielding or giving way to a ſtroke or force, without reſiſtance. "If there be a mere "yielding, or *ceſſion*." *Bacon*. In Common Law, an act whereby a perſon transfers his right to another.

CE'SSIONARY, Adj. See *Ceſſion*.

CE'SSMENT, S. a tax. See *Aſſeſſment*.

CE'SSOR, S. [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.] in Law, a perſon who ceaſeth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform a duty, ſo long, that a writ of *ceſſavit* may be taken out againſt him.

CE'STUS, S. [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets aſcribe to Venus, and pretend, that it adorns the perſon who wears it with irreſiſtible charms.

CETA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cete*, Lat. a whale] reſembling a whale; of the whale-kind.

C FAUT, in Muſic, one of the notes in the gamut, or ſcale.

CH, in words purely Engliſh, is pronounced ſomewhat like *tch*, or a ſound not eaſily to be conveyed by writing. In words derived from the French, it is ſometimes pronounced like an *ſh*, as *chaiſe* is pronounced *ſhaiſe*, &c. In words derived from the Greek, like a *k*, as *choleric*, *koleric*; *chronology*, pronounced *kronology*.

CHA'CE, S. See *Chaſe*.

CHA'D, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a round kind of a fiſh.

To CHA'FE, V. A. [*echauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make ſore by friction, and heat. "Like an angry boar, "*chafed* with ſweat." *Shak*. To warm, or ſcent with aromatic perfumes. "Whoſe ſcent "ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air." *Dryd*. To make a perſon grow warm with anger. Neuterly, to grow angry, or fret at any oppoſition or diſappointment, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The troubled Tiber *chafing* "with his ſhores." *Shak*.

CHA'FE, S. [from the verb] anger, or peeviſh warmth, owing to oppoſition, ſlight, contempt, or diſappointment.

CHA'FER, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] a kind of a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, terminated with a kind of bruſh or comb, making a very loud buzzing noiſe when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May-bugs* by the vulgar.

CHA'FERY, S. [from *chafe*] a forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

CHA'FF, S. [*cheaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Belg.] the huſks, or outward ſkins of corn, which is ſeparated from the flour by threſhing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of ſmall value; any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER, V. N. [*kauffen*, Belg.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, to beat down a perſon in his demands or price. Uſed actively, to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHA'FFERER, S. one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchaſe a thing at leſs than the market-price; a haggler.

CHA'FFERY, S. the act of buying, or ſelling; traffic.

CHAFFINCH, S. a ſong bird, ſo called from its delighting in chaff.

CHAF'FING-DISH, S. [from *chafe* and *diſh*] an utenſil made uſe of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHA'FFLESS, Adj. without defect or levity. "The gods made thee—unlike all "others, *chaffleſs*." *Shak*.

CHAFF-WEED, S. in Botany, the ſame as *Cudweed*.

CHA'FFY, Adj. full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHA'GRIN, S. [pronounced *ſhagreen*, from *chagrine*, Fr.] unevenneſs of temper; ill-humour; diſpleaſure or peeviſhneſs ariſing from any thing done to vex, or in oppoſition to a perſon's inclinations.

To CHAGRI'N, V. A. [*chagriner*, Fr.] to teaſe; to make uneaſy.

CHA'IN, S. [*chaine*, Fr.] a collection of rings or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickneſs; an ornament uſed by ſeveral magiſtrates, and borrowed from the Goths; an aſſemblage of iron links, with which beaſts are confined, or priſoners are ſecured. In Surveying, a ſeries of iron links, diſtinguiſhed into 100 equal parts,

uſed

uſed for meaſuring land. Figuratively, a ſtate of ſlavery, or confinement; a ſeries of things linked to, and dependent on one another.

To CHA'IN, V. A. [from the noun] to faſten, ſecure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enſlave, or bring into a ſtate of ſlavery. "Who *chained* his country." *Pope.* To be defended by a chain. "The mouth of "the haven *chained*." *Knoller.* To unite in firm and indiſſoluble friendſhip. "In this vow "do *chain* my ſoul with thine." *Shakeſp.*

CHA'IN-PUMP, S. a double pump uſed in large ſhips.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets faſtened together by a chain, uſed in an engagement at ſea.

CHA'IN-WORK, S. work with open ſpaces, or interſtices repreſenting the links of a chain.

CHA'IR, S. [*chair*, Fr.] a moveable ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or poſt of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to thoſe aldermen which have borne the office of lord-mayor; *below the chair*, to thoſe who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The ſeat of juſtice, or authority; a covered carriage in which perſons are conveyed from one place to another, borne by two men; a ſedan. *To take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a perſon is preſent, and preſides at an aſſembly.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who ſits in a higher chair than the reſt of the members, and preſides at an aſſembly or club; one who carries a chair, or ſedan.

CHA'ISE, S. [Fr.] a high open carriage, running on two wheels, and drawn by a ſingle horſe; likewiſe a vehicle called a *four-wheeled chaiſe*, and drawn by two or more horſes.

CH'ALDER, CHA'LDRON, or CHAU'LDRON, S. a dry meaſure uſed for coals, containing 12 ſacks, or 36 buſhels heaped up, according to a buſhel ſealed and kept at Guildhall, London.

CHA'LICE, S. [Fr. *calc*, Sax. *kelch*, Teut. from *calyx*, Lat.] formerly uſed for a cup, or drinking veſſel, with a foot to it. At preſent appropriated to the vaſes or veſſels uſed at the celebration of the Euchariſt or Lord's Supper.

CHA'LK, S. [pronounced *chauk*, *calck*, Brit. *cealc*, *cealeſtan*, Sax. *chaulx*, Fr.] a white foſſil ſubſtance or marle; for its purity, the briſkneſs with which it ferments with acids, the quickneſs with which it calcines with fire, and the time which it requires to unite with water, exceeding all other marles.

To CHA'LK, V. A. to rub, with chalk; to manure with chalk; uſed with *out*, to mark, or deſcribe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or diſcover. "I might have *chalked* "*out* a way for others." *Dryd.*

CHA'LK-CUTTER, S. one who digs for chalk.

CHA'LK-PIT, S. a pit from whence chalk is dug.

CHAL'KY, Adj. conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to fluids, ſuch as have chalk ſteeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

To CHA'LLENGE, V. A. [*challenger*, Fr.] to call, dare, or provoke a perſon to fight, either by ſpeaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a perſon to enter into a literary conteſt on any ſubject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLENGE, S. a provocation, or ſummons to engage in a duel, or combat, either uttered, or written; a claim of a thing as a due, or right, uſed with *of*. In Law, an exception againſt either perſons, or things.

CHA'LLENGER, S. one who defies, provokes, or ſummons another to fight him; one that claims a ſuperiority; one who claims a thing as his due; a claimant. In Law, one who objects to a juror.

CHALY'BEATE, Adj. [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel] partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with ſteel.

CH'AM, S. the title given to the ſovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, S. [from *chiamata*, Ital. to cry out] a certain beat of drum, or ſound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of ſome propoſition to be made to them, either to ſurrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, *&c.*

CHA'MBER, S. [*ſiamber*, Brit. *chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat.] in Building, any room ſituated between the ground floor and garrets of a houſe. Figuratively, a retired room in a houſe; an apartment, occupied as a public office, or court of juſtice; any cavity or hollow; that part of a gun, wherein the charge is lodged.

To CHA'MBER, V. N. to be too free with women; to be wanton. Figuratively, to be contained as in a *chamber*. "The beſt blood "*chambered* in his boſom." *Spakeſp.*

CHA'MBERER, S. [from *chamber* and *er*] one that is given to women, and addicted to intrigue.

CHAM'BERLAIN, S. [*kammerling*, Teut. *chambellan*, Fr. *ciambellano*, Ital.] an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain*, is the ſixth officer of the crown. *Lord chamberlain of the houſhold*, has the overſight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues, and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewiſe the cognizance of all diſputes between maſters and apprentices, the power of impriſoning the latter for miſdemeanors, and makes freemen, *&c.*

CH'AMBERLAINSHIP, S. [from *chamberlain* and *ſhip*] the office of a chamberlain.

CH'AMBERMAID, S. a maid-ſervant, who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dreſſing-room, and aſſiſts the lady's woman in dreſſing her.

CH'AMBLET, S. See *Camelot*.

To CH'AMBLET, V. N. [*zambelot*, Arab. watered cloth] to be variegated; to appear like cloth or ſilk, watered by the calenderer.

CHA'MBRANLE, S. in Building, an ornament

ment of wood or ſtone, ſurrounding doors, windows, or chimnies.

CHA'MBREL, S. in Farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horſe.

CHAME'LION, S. [χαμαιλεων, Gr.] See *Cameleon*. This is the proper ſpelling, as appears from its etymology.

To CHA'MFER, V. A. [*chambrer*, Fr. to furrow] to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column.

CHA'MFER, or CHA'MFRET, S. in Architecture, an ornament conſiſting of an half ſcotia, a furrow, or a gutter, on a column.

CH'AMOMILE, [χαμαι, and μηλον, Gr.] in Botany, a plant ſo called, from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower, with an hemiſpherical empalement, compoſed of many rays.

To CHA'MP, V. A. [*champayer*, Fr.] to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard and ſolid body with the teeth, ſo as to render it fit to ſwallow. Uſed with *up*. "A tobacco pipe left ſuch a "delicious roughneſs—that I *champed up* the "remaining part." *Spect.* No. 431. Neuterly, to open and cloſe the jaws together, or perform the action of biting often.

CHA'MPAIGN, S. [*campagne*, Fr. from *champs*, fields, Fr.] a flat, open, or level country.

CHA'MPARTORS, or CHA'MPERTORS, S. [See *Champarty*] in Law, ſuch as cauſe any law ſuits to be carried on by their procurement, and ſue them at their own coſts, in order to have part of the lands or gain in diſpute. 33 *Edw.* I.

CHA'MPARTY, or CHA'MPERTY, S. [from *champs*, and *partir*, Fr.] in Law, a contract or bargain, made either with the plaintiff or defendant at any ſuit of law, for giving part of the land or thing ſued for, to the perſon who undertakes to carry on, or bear the charges of, a ſuit, provided he ſucceeds therein. 1 *Inſt.* 368. Thoſe who are guilty of it, are liable to impriſonment for three years, and a fine at the king's pleaſure. 28 *Edw.* I. *c.* 11. 4 *Edw.* iii. *c.* 11.

CHA'MPIGNON, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhampinnion*] in Botany, a plant of the muſhroom kind.

CHA'MPION, [Fr. *campione*, Ital. *campa*, Sax. a ſoldier] one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The *king's champion*, is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation day, challenges any to conteſt the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and ſends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any ſentiment or topic in literature, or religion. In Law, not only a perſon who fighteth for another, but likewiſe one who fights in his own cauſe.

CHA'NCE, S. [Fr.] a word which implies that an event produced is not owing, but contrary, to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature; or that the cauſe of a thing is unknown; a future event. Figuratively, an unforeſeen or unexpected calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended, or deſigned. *No chance*, is uſed to imply no probability of ſucceeding. Uſed adjectively for any occurrence happening caſually, or without deſign.

To CHA'NCE, V. N. to fall out unexpectedly or contrary to the neceſſary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from ſome unknown cauſe; or without any deſign of the agent.

CHA'NCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a perſon, without deſign, but not without ſome fault; as when a perſon, in lopping a tree, ſhould kill a paſſenger by means of a bough he flings down; for though it may happen without deſign, yet as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHA'NCEL, S. [*chancel*, Norman Fr.] the eaſtern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloſes it.

CHA'NCELLOR, S. [*chancelleir*, F. *cancelliere*, Ital. *cancel'arius*, low, Lat.] the *lord high chancellor*, is the chief adminiſtrator of juſtice next the king; poſſeſſes the higheſt honour of the long robe, is inveſted with abſolute power to mitigate the ſeverity of the law in his deciſions, enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great ſeal committed to him by the king, has the diſpoſition of all eccleſiaſtic benefices in the gift of the crown under 20 l. per ann. peruſes all patents before they are ſigned, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting thoſe of the royal family, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. *Chancellor* in an eccleſiaſtical court, is one bred to the law, and uſed by the biſhops to direct or adviſe them in ſuch cauſes as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who preſides in that court, and takes care of the intereſt of the crown, whether in letting the crown lands, compounding forfeitures or penal ſtatutes, managing the revenues, or in matters of the firſt fruits. *Chancellor of an Univerſity*, is the chief magiſtrate, who ſeals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place: in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the ſpace of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the perſon who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the regiſter, and delivers tranſcripts of it under the ſeal of their order. *Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter*, is an officer appointed to determine controverſies between the king and his tenants of the dutchy land, being aſſiſted, in difficult points, by two judges of the common law.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, S. the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, S. the higheſt court of judicature in this kingdom, except the parliament, whereof the lord chancellor is chief judge.

CHANCRE, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhanker*] in Surgery, a tubercle, which has its ſeat in the unctuous humour that fills the veſſicular texture; an ulcer uſually ariſing from the foul diſtemper.

CHA'NCROUS,

CHA'NCROUS, Adj. having the qualities of a *chancre*.

CHA'NDELIER, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhandelcer*, from *chandel*, Fr. a candle] a branch for holding candles. In Fortification, a wooden frame on which faſcines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, inſtead of a parapet.

CHA'NDLER, S. [*chandelier*, Fr.] a ſeller of diverſ ſorts of wares.

To CHA'NGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.] to give or take one thing for another. To reſign or quit one thing for the ſake of another, uſed with *for*. "Cannot *change* that *for* another." *South*. To give a perſon the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter. Applied to the moon, to increaſe, or decreaſe.

CHA'NGE, S. the alteration of a perſon's circumſtances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a ſucceſſion of things in the place of one another. In Aſtronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty. In Ringing, the alteration of the order in which any ſet of bells are rung; that which may be uſed for another, or another of the ſame kind, though of different colour. "Thirty *changes* of raiment." *Judges* xiv. 12. Money of a different metal.

CH'ANGEABLE, Adj. [from *change* and *able*] that which may be altered; that which does not always remain in the ſame ſituation, or circumſtances; inconſtant; fickle.

CH'ANGEABLENESS, S. applied to the mind, want of conſiſtency; fickleneſs. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

CH'ANGEABLY, Adv. in a manner ſubject to alteration; inconſtantly.

CH'ANGEFUL, Adj. [from *change* and *ful*] altering very often, and upon ſlight grounds; a word of reproach; fickle; inconſtant; full of change.

CH'ANGELING, S. [from *change* and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive particle] a child left or taken in room of another; a perſon who does not enjoy a proper uſe of his underſtanding; a fool, natural, or ideot; one apt to alter his ſentiments often; a fickle perſon.

CHA'NNEL, S. [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] in Coſmography, the hollow, or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a ſea, or a narrow river, between two adjacent iſlands or continents. "The Britiſh *channel*." Figuratively, a hollow place worn by any running water or ſtream. "Scalding tears that wore a *channel*." *Dryd*.

To CHA'NNEL, V. A. to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; or for the ſake of ornament, applied to buildings.

To CHA'NT, V. [*chanter*, Fr.] to ſing; to celebrate in ſongs; to perform divine ſervice with ſinging, as in cathedrals. Uſed neuterly, to harmonize or ſound a chord with the voice to any muſical inſtrument, uſed with the partice *to*. "They *chant to* the ſound of the viol." *Amos* vi. 7.

CHA'NT, S. [from the verb] a ſong; a particular tune; the peculiar tune uſed in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, S. one who ſings in a cathedral; a ſinger; a ſongſter.

CHANTICLE'ER, S. a name given by poets to the cock, from the loudneſs and clearneſs of its crowing.

CHA'NTRESS, S. a female who ſings.

CH'ANTRY, S. a church or chapel, endowed for one or more prieſts to ſay maſs in it daily.

CHA'OS, S. [Gr.] the original confuſed maſs of matter out of which all viſible things were made. Figuratively, any confuſed irregular mixture; any thing whoſe parts are not eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

CHAO'TIC, Adj. reſembling, or like a chaos.

To CHA'P, V. A. [*kappen*, Belg. to cut] to break into chinks by exceſſive heat, applied to the grounds. To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHA'P, S. [from the verb] an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to exceſſive drought or heat.

CHA'P, S. the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

CHA'PE, S. [*chappe*, Fr.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a ſword is faſtened in its ſcabbard; the ſteel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back-ſtrap; a piece of braſs or ſilver, which covers the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHA'PEL, S. [Fr. *capella*, Lat.] a little church; or ſmall building, wherein divine ſervice is performed. When at a diſtance, it is called a *chapel of eaſe*.

CHA'PELESS, Adj. that which has no-nothing to faſten it; that which has no chape.

CHA'PELRY, S. the juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, S. [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dreſſed in their robes.

CHA'PFALN, Adj. having the mouth ſhrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to an helmet.

CHA'PITER, S. [*chapiteau*, Fr.] in Architecture, the upper part of capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, S. [*capellanus*, Lat.] a perſon who performs divine ſervice in a chapel; or is retained in the ſervice of ſome noble perſonage to perform divine ſervice.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, S. the office, poſſeſſion, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHA'PLESS, Adj. [from *chap*, and *leſs*] without fleſh. "*Chapleſs* bones." *Shakeſp*.

CHA'PLET, S. [*chapelet*, Fr.] a garland, or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romiſh church a ſtring of beads.

CHA'PMAN, S. [*ceapman*, Sax.] one that cheapens or buys goods; a buyer and ſeller. "Dealer and *chapman*."

CHA'PS, S. the mouth of a beaſt. Uſed by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the mouth of a man or woman.

CHA'PT, or CHA'PPED, Particip. paſſ. of *Chap.*

CHA'PTER, S. [*chapitre*, Fr.] the diviſion of a book. In Cannon Law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church; an aſſembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating on their affairs, and regulating their diſcipline; the places in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'R, S. [wrote likewiſe *chare*] in Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh; a kind of golden alpine trout.

To CHA'R, V. A. [See *Charcoal*] to burn wood to a black cinder. "Spraywood, in "*charring*, parts, *&c.*" *Woodw.*

CHA'R, S. work done by the day by a woman; a ſingle job.

To CHA'R, V. N. [pronounced *chair*] to do the houſe work of a family occaſionally, oppoſed to regular ſervice.

CHA'RACTER, S. [Lat. χαραχτηρ, Gr.] a figure or mark drawn on paper or other ſubſtance to convey ſome idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet; an aſſemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one perſon is diſtinguiſhed from another; or that which a perſon has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others; office, dignity or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, V. A. uſed with *in*, *on*, or *upon*, to engrave. "Theſe precepts *on* "thy memory, ſee thou *character*." *Shak.*

To CHARACTERI'SE, V. A. to deſcribe a perſon or thing by the properties which diſtinguiſh it from others; to impreſs or engrave a thing in ſtrong and laſting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar ſtamp or form.

CHARACTERI'STIC, or CHARACTERI'STICAL, Adj. that which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing from others of the ſame ſpecies.

CHARACTERI'STIC, S. a peculiar mark, or aſſemblage of qualities, which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing from others of the ſame kind.

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS, S. the quality which diſtinguiſhes a thing from all others.

CHA'RACTERLESS, Adj. without any mark to diſtinguiſh a thing. "Mighty ſtates "*characterleſs* are grated to duſty nothing." *Shak.*

CHA'RACTERY, S. a mark which diſtinguiſhes a thing from others of the ſame kind.

CHA'RCOAL, S. a kind of fuel, or coal made of oak half burnt, under a covering of turf: that for powder mills is made of elder wood.

To CHA'RGE, V. A. [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital.] to entruſt, or commit to a perſon's care; to make a perſon debtor. Figuratively, to impute or aſcribe; or impoſe as a taſk; to accuſe, applied to crimes, ſometimes having the particle *with*. "His angels he charged *with* "folly." *Job* iv. 18. To oblige a perſon to give evidence; to adjure; to command; to attack, applied to an engagement in war; to load a perſon, applied to burthens. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or ſhot.

CHA'RGE, S. a thing delivered to a perſon's care or cuſtody; a command, precept, or law. "This one, this eaſy *charge*." *Par. Loſt.* A commiſſion, poſt, or public employment. Applied to crimes, accuſation, or imputation; the ſpeech or exhortation of a judge to a jury; expence or coſt; a quantity of money a perſon carries with him. "He had a "great *charge* of money about him." The quantity of powder, ball, or ſhot, with which fire-arms are loaded.

CHA'RGEABLE, Adj. expenſive; coſtly; liable to be blamed or accuſed. "*Chargeable* "with ſomething worſe." *Spect.* N°. 286.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, S. expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

CHA'RGEABLY, Adv. in a coſtly, expenſive manner; at a great expence. "Not "*chargeably* bought by him, but liberally gi-"ven." *Aſcham.*

CHA'RGED, Part. [in Gunnery] a *charged cylinder* is the part of the chaſe of a great gun, where the powder and ball are contained.

CHA'RGER, S. a very large diſh. "John "Baptiſt's head in a *charger*." *Matt.* xiv. 8.

CHA'RILY, Adv. in a deliberate, circumſpect, cautious manner.

CHA'RINESS, S. a nicety or delicacy, whereby a perſon is offended at any thing which is inconſiſtent with the higheſt degree or idea of juſtice; ſcrupulouſneſs. "The *charineſs* of "our honeſty." *Shak.*

CHA'RIOT, S. [*char-rod*, Brit. a wheeled car, *chariot*, or *carroſſe coupée*, Fr. half a coach, *carreta*, Ital.] a covered four-wheeled carriage ſuſpended on leathers, or ſprings, drawn by two or more horſes, and having only back ſeats. *War-chariots*, uſed by our anceſtors, were open vehicles drawn by two of more horſes, with ſcythes at the wheels, and ſpears at the pole. *Chariot-race*, a public game among the Romans, *&c.* wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To CHA'RIOT, V. A. figuratively, to convey, as in a chariot. "In a fiery column "*charioting* his godlike preſence." *Milt.*

CHARIOTEE'R, S. one who drives a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, Adj. [*charitable*, Fr.] having a benevolent and humane diſpoſition, inclining a perſon to aſſiſt the afflicted.

CHA'RITABLY, Adv. in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner.

CHA'RITY, S. [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat. χαρίτης, Gr.] a benevolent principle, exerting itſelf in acts of kindneſs and affection to all perſons without reſpect to party or nation.

To CHA'RK, V. A. to burn to a coal, or cinder. "*Charks* him to a coal." *Crew.*

CHA'RLATAN, S. a perſon who pretends to a knowledge of phyſic; a quack; a mountebank. "For *charlatans* can do no good." *Hudib.*

CHARLATA'NICAL, Adj. vainly pretending to a knowledge of phyſic; quackiſh.

CHA'RLATANRY, S. the practice of a quack.

CHA'RLES'S-WAIN, S. [in Aſtronomy] ſeven remarkable ſtars in the conſtellation of *Urſa Major*.

CHA'RLOCK, S. [*cerlice*, Sax.] in Botany, a weed, with a yellow flower, growing among corn.

CHA'RM, [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of ſpell, ſuppoſed by the ignorant to have an irreſiſtible influence, by means of the concurrence of ſome infernal power, both on the minds, lives, and properties of thoſe whom it has for its object. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections.

To CHA'RM, V. A. to fortify, or ſecure againſt evil by ſome ſpell; to influence, or ſubdue the mind by ſome excellence or pleaſure.

CHA'RMER, S. one who deals in ſpells or magic; one whoſe perſonal perfections irreſiſtibly attract admiration and love.

CHA'RMING, Part. [of *charm*] poſſeſſed of ſuch perfections as work irreſiſtibly on the mind, and fill it with pleaſure.

CHA'RMINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to convey inexpreſſible pleaſure.

CHA'RMINGNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleaſure.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, S. [*charnier*, Fr.] the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

CHA'RT, S. [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of ſome part of the earth's ſuperficies, for the uſe of navigation.

CHA'RTER, S. [*chartre*, Fr.] in Law, a written evidence or inſtrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any perſon or body politic; ſuch as a *charter* of exemption, &c. *Charters* of private perſons, are deeds and inſtruments. Figuratively, the act of beſtowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHA'RTERED, Adj. inveſted with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following ſentence. "The air, a *chartered* libertine, is ſtill." *Shak.*

CHA'RTER-LAND, S. land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing, likewiſe named freehold.

CHA'RTER-PARTY, S. [*charte*, or *carte partie*, Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and ſeafaring-men concerning their merchandize.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman hired accidentally, or for odd days, to clean a houſe, or do other offices of a maid-ſervant.

CHA'RY, Adj. [from *cara*, Sax. care] cautious, ſcrupulous, careful of giving any cauſe for ſuſpicion or cenſure. "The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough." *Shak.*

To CHA'SE, V. A. [*chaſſer*, Fr.] to follow after a beaſt, &c. for pleaſure; to hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive from, or keep off. "Morn had *chas'd away* the flying ſtars." *Dryd.*

To CHA'SE METALS. See *to Enchaſe*.

CHA'SE, S. the purſuit or following of game; hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting. "A beaſt of *chaſe*." *Dryd.* The purſuit of an enemy, or of ſome deſireable object, Figuratively, purſuit. "Honour's the "nobleſt *chace*." *Granv.* In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game. In Gunnery, the *chaſe of a great gun*, is the whole length of the bore, or inſide. *Chaſe-guns*, are thoſe which are placed in the head or ſtern of a ſhip.

CHA'SER, S. one who purſues.

CHA'SM, S. [χασμα, Gr.] a breach or hollow ſpace ſeparating the parts of any body; a vacant ſpace.

CHA'STE, Adj. [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.] free from luſt, either with reſpect to the inclination or fact; free from any commerce with the other ſex; true to the marriage-bed. Applied to expreſſions, free from any obſcenity, or immodeſt words. In Grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

To CHA'STEN, V. A. [*chaſtier*, Fr.] to correct or puniſh a child, in order to deter him from faults. Figuratively, to humble, or mortify. "*Chaſten* human pride." *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE, V. A. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, *chaſtier*, Fr.] to puniſh or afflict for faults.

CHASTI'SEMENT, S. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable] correction, or puniſhment, generally applied to the diſcipline of parents and tutors. Figuratively, any calamity inflicted by Providence.

CHASTI'SER, S. the perſon that puniſhes.

CHA'STITY, S. [*caſtité*, Fr. *caſtitas*, Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of luſt either in thought or deed. In Expreſſions, free from immodeſt words. In Grammar, freedom from any foreign or bad mixture.

CHA'STLY, Adv. without the leaſt incontinence, or inclination to luſt.

CHA'STNESS, S. freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modeſty.

To CHA'T, V. N. [a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on indifferent ſubjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention.

CHA'T, S. trifling, idle, and unimproving diſcourſe, made uſe of merely to paſs time away.

CHA'TTELLANY, S. [*châtelenie*, Fr.] the diſtrict belonging to a caſtle.

CHA'TTELS, S. any moveable poſſeſſion. At preſent uſed only in Law, for all things moveable and immoveable.

To CHAT'TER, V. A. [*caqueter*, Fr. *kouteu*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much; to make a noiſe by frequently and forcibly cloſing the teeth, owing to the effects of cold; from *citeren*, Belg.

CHA'TTER, S. a noiſe like that of a pie, or monkey when angry; impertinent and idle talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. one who ſpends his time in idle or unimproving talk.

CHAUMONTE'LLE, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a kind of pear.

To CHA'W, V. A. [*kauwen*, Belg. *kawen*, Teut.] to cut meat or food into ſmall pieces by a frequent action of the teeth.

CHA'WDRON, S. a large meaſure; the entrails or maw of a beaſt. "A tyger's *chaw-* "*dron*." *Shak.*

CHE'AP, Adj. to be purchaſed with little money; of ſmall value, or worth.

To CHE'APEN, V. A. [*kaupa*, Iſl. *kaupiti*, Boh. See *Cheap*] to bargain for, or aſk the price of a commodity; to endeavour to purchaſe a thing at a leſs price than the ſeller firſt aſks for it.

CHE'APLY, Adv. at a very low price or rate; with very little money.

CHE'APNESS, S. purchaſed with little money.

CHE'AR, S. See *Cheer*.

To CHE'AT, V. A. to deceive or impoſe upon; to defraud a perſon by ſome artifice of low cunning.

CHE'AT, S. a fraud, or impoſture, whereby a perſon is deceived or impoſed upon; a perſon who impoſes on others.

CHE'ATER, S. one who practiſes fraud, in order to deprive people of their properties.

To CHE'CK, V. A. to reſtrain the cravings of any appetite; to ſtop a thing in motion; to chide, or reprove a perſon. In Commerce, to compare the flouriſhed or ornamented part of a draught or bank bill, with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut.

CHE'CK, S. [*ſchach*, Teut.] a reſtraint, diſappointment, repulſe, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a ſlight; a counter cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a perſon who examines any account; a kind of linen with blue ſtripes croſſing each other, uſed by ſailors for ſhirts, *&c.*

To CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, V. A. [from *echecs*, Fr.] to vary with different colours, like a cheſs-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diverſify with different ſtates of proſperous or unſucceſsful circumſtances.

CHE'CKER, or CHE'CKER-WORK, S. any thing painted in ſquares, with different colours, like a cheſs-board.

CHE'CK-ROLL, S. a book or roll containing the names of the king's houſhold ſervants.

CHEE'K, S. the fleſhy parts of the ſide of the face below the eye. The *cheeks of a grate*, are flat plates of iron ſtanding perpendicular, and ſerving to confine or enlarge the dimenſions of a fire.

CHE'ER, S. [*chere*, Fr.] proviſions for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullneſs of ſpirits.

To CHE'ER, V. A. to inſpire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful; to gladden, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Hark! a glad voice the lonely de- "ſert *cheers*." *Pope.* To grow gay. "At "ſight of thee my gloomy Soul *cheers up*." *Philips.*

CHE'ERER, S. the perſon or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in diſtreſs.

CHE'ERFUL, Adj. that which abounds in gaiety, life, and ſpirits, oppoſed to dejection; that which has the appearance of joy and light-someneſs. "A merry *heart* maketh a *cheerful* "countenance." *Prov.* xv. 13.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind unclouded by deſpair; alacrity; vigour.

CHEE'RLESS, Adj. ſad, dejected, or comfortleſs.

CHEE'RLY, Adv. in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner. "*Cheerly* rouſe the ſleeping "morn." *Milt.*

CHEE'RY, Adj. gay, joyful, or communicating pleaſure and gaiety.

CHE'ESE, S. [*cyſe*, Sax. *caws*, Brit. *caſeus*, Lat.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, ſqueezed dry in a preſs, and hardened by time. The art of making this neceſſary food, was, according to Pliny, introduced into this iſland by the Romans. The beſt reputed is that of Glouceſterſhire and Cheſhire.

CHE'ESECAKE, S. [in Paſtry] is made of ſoft curds, butter, and ſugar, baked.

CHE'ESEMONGER, S. one who deals in *cheeſe*.

CHE'ESE-PRESS, S. a preſs wherein the curds of which the *cheeſe* is made are preſſed dry from the whey.

CHE'ESE-VAT, S. the wooden caſe in which the curds are confined, when preſſed for cheeſe.

CHE'ESY, Adj. having the qualities of *cheeſe*.

CHEMI'SE, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhameeſ*] in Fortification, a wall lining a baſtion or ditch, in order to ſtrengthen and ſupport it; alſo a ſhirt or ſhift.

CHE'MISTRY. See *Chymiſtry*.

CHE'QUER, S. See *Checker*.

To CHE'RISH, V. A. [*cherir*, Fr.] to nouriſh or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage; to protect, ſhelter, and nouriſh.

CHERI'SHER, S. one who protects, encourages, and contributes to the growth of a thing.

CHE'RISHMENT, S. ſupport, encouragement, protection, nouriſhment. "That rich "bounty and dear *cheriſhment* ſupports, *&c.*" *Spenſ.* Not in uſe at preſent, though we have no better word in its ſtead.

CHE'RRY, S. [in Gardening] a fruit-tree, with ſhining leaves; its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundiſh, or heart-ſhaped; though included by Linnæus under the genus of *prunus*, or plumb, yet they cannot be ingrafted on each other. It is ſuppoſed to have been firſt brought into Europe by Luccullus from Ceraſus, a city of Pontus, in the year 680 of Rome, and about 120 years afterwards, *i. e.* A. D. 55, was introduced into this iſland.

CHE'RRY, Adj. reſembling a cherry in colour; red.

CHERSONE'SE, or CHERSONE'SUS, S. [χερρονησος, Gr.] in Geography, a tract of land ſurrounded by the ſea, excepting at a narrow ſpace or neck, by which it is joined to the main land or continent.

CHERUB, S. [כרוב the plural, כרובים, Heb.] a celeſtial ſpirit, in the order of angels, placed next to the Seraphim; in ſcripture variouſly deſcribed under the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, &c. and ſometimes compoſed of all of them.

CHERU'BIC, S. angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, Adj. like a cherub; heavenly; angelical. "Her *cherubin* look." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

CHE'RVIL, S. [*cærophyllum*, Lat.] in Botany, an umbelliferous plant. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſection of his 5th claſs.

To CHE'RUP, V. N. [from *cheer up*] to make a noiſe by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beaſt, or to ſet a ſong bird a finging.

CHESHIRE, S. or county of Cheſter. It is very rich in paſture and corn land; and, for the moſt part, level. In it are alſo ſeveral heaths and moors, upon which horſes and ſheep feed. It contains about 72,000 acres, ſeventy-one pariſhes, thirteen cities and market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. Here they make excellent cheeſe, well known by the name of Cheſhire, and in ſuch quantity, that London alone takes off 14,000 tons annually, beſides vaſt quantities which they ſend to Briſtol and York, alſo to Scotland and Ireland. The whole county is indeed employed in it, and part of the neighbouring ones too. For though it goes commonly by the name of Cheſhire-cheeſe, yet a great deal of it is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Lancaſhire. The ſoil of Cheſhire is extremely good, and the graſs has a peculiar richneſs in it. There is no part of England where are equal numbers of gentry of ſuch ancient extraction. Beſides, it is a county palatine, and has a diſtinct government from any other, being adminiſtered by a chamberlain, a judge ſpecial, called Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, a puiſny judge, &c. Its ancient counts palatine were very powerful; the firſt of which was Gherbord, whom William the Conqueror made ſo; and the laſt was Simon of Montford, earl of Leiceſter; after whoſe death, about the twelfth century, this country was annexed to the crown. It however enjoys its ancient privileges; and at Cheſter, the capital, are the palatine courts holden for its inhabitants.

CHES'NUT, or CHESNUT-TREE, S. [*ciſten-beam*, *cyſt-beam*, Sax, *chaſtaigne*, Fr. *caſtagna*, Ital. *caſtanea*, Lat.] in Botany, has male and female flowers on the ſame tree. The male flowers are fixed to a long ſtring, forming a kind of cat's-ſkin, having an empalement of one leaf, but no petals. The female flowers have alſo an empalement of one leaf, no petal, but a germen, fixed to the baſe of the empalement, which becomes a roundiſh fruit, armed with ſoft ſpines, including one or more nuts. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 8th ſection of his 21ſt claſs.

CHE'SS, S. [*echecs*, Fr. *ſchack*, Belg.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 ſquares, each ſide having eight noblemen and as many pawns, which are to be moved or ſhifted into the different ſquares according to the laws of the game.

CHE'SSOM, S. in Gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and ſand.

CHE'ST, S. [*ciſta*, *Lat.* κιστη, Gr.] a large ſtrong wooden box, greater than a trunk, uſed for keeping cloaths, linen, &c. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breaſt or ſtomach. *A cheſt of drawers*, is a wooden frame which contains ſeveral drawers placed above each other.

CHE'STER, S. [called *Deia*, or *Deunana*, by the Romans; *Caer-leon*, the town of the legion, or *Caer-leon Vaur*, the town of the great legion by the Welch, and *Legeaceſter*, which ſignifies the ſame, by the Saxon] the chief city in Cheſhire, which took its name from its being the place of a Roman camp. It was incorporated by Hen. III. into a diſtinct county, to be governed by a mayor and aldermen; exports annually 22,000 tons of cheeſe, of which 14,000 go to London, from whence it is diſtant 140 computed, or 182 meaſured miles, being, according to Camden, in 20 deg. 23 min. long. and 53 deg. 11 min. lat.

CHEST-FOU'NDERING, S. in Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes which reſembles a pluriſy, or peripneumony in men.

CHE'TON, S. in Gardening, a ſpecies of plum.

CHE'VALIER, S. a knight. In Heraldry, a horſeman armed at all points, or in compleat armour.

CHE'VAL DE FRISE, S. [pronounced *ſhevául de freeze*, Fr. a Frieſland horſe, becauſe invented in thoſe parts; the plural *chevaux de friſe*] in Fortification, a piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, five or ſix feet long, pointed with iron, uſed for ſtopping up breaches, or ſecuring any avenue from the enemies cavalry.

CHE'VERIL, S. [*chevreuil*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather.

CHEV'RON, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries repreſenting two rafters of a houſe, joined together, ſo as to form an angle, and is the ſymbol of protection. *Per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two ſingle lines, riſing from the two baſe points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron: this is termed *party per chevron*.

To CHE'W, to bite or grind meat into ſmall pieces between the teeth, proper for ſwallowing. Figuratively, to meditate, ruminate, or revolve in the mind. "*Chewing* revenge." *Prior.* Neuterly, to revolve often in the thoughts, to ruminate, or meditate upon. Uſed with *on*, or *upon*. "Old politicians *chew on* "wiſdom paſt." *Pope.*

CHICA'NE, S. [Fr.] in Law, the art of protracting a cauſe by frivolous objections. In the Schools, the uſe of ſophiſms, diſtinctions, and ſubtleties, in order to prolong diſputes, and obſcure the truth; artifice.

To CHICA'NE, V. A. [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong a conteſt by artifice and ſubtleties.

CHICA'NER, S. [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who makes uſe of quirks, ſubtleties, or any other artifice to obſcure the truth.

CHICA'NERY, S. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any diſpute by frivolous objections, or ſubtleties.

CHICH'ESTER, S. the capital of Suſſex, on the river Lavant. It is not very populous, yet a neat city, and the ſee of a biſhop. Its croſs, that of Coventry excepted, is the fineſt in all England. The ſpire of its cathedral is a curious piece of workmanſhip, and though damaged by lightning ſome years ago, yet not ſo much but that it has ſince been ſubſtantially repaired. In 1723, at Chicheſter was found, pretty deep in the ground, a large ſtone with a Roman inſcription, denoting that a temple was dedicated here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of Tiberius Claudius. It returns two members to parliament. The principal trade of this place is in grinding and dreſſing all the corn that iſſue of the country can ſpare, and ſending it to London in the meal by ſea. Beſides the cathedral, here are five ſmall churches. Chicheſter was formerly the reſidence of the Saxon kings. It lies fifteen miles E. of Portſmouth, and fifty-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 48 min. W. It has three weekly markets, on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs are held on April 23, Whitſun-Monday, Aug. 5, for horſes and horned cattle, October 10, for the latter article, and October 20 for both.

CHI'CK, or CHICKEN, S. [*cicen*, Sax. *kiecken*, or *kuycken*, Belg. *kucklein*, Teut.] the young of a fowl, or hen. Chick is uſed figuratively for a word of tenderneſs. Sometimes it is uſed for a perſon not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience. "Stella is "no *chicken*." *Swift*.

CHICKEN-HEARTED, Adj. timorous; cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX, S. [ſo called, becauſe attended with very little danger, and ſeldom fatal] in Medicine, a ſpecies of the ſmall-pox, but the puſtules are not ſo large.

CHI'CKLING S. a ſmall or young chicken.

CHI'CK-WEED, S. [*ciccen mutan*, Sax. ſo called from its being much delighted in by chickens] in Botany, a trailing kind of a weed, much uſed by bird-breeders.

To CHI'DE, V. A. [preter *chide*, particip. paſſ. *chid*, or *chidden*; *ciden*, Sax. *cidde*, preter, and part. paſſive] to reprove with ſome degree of warmth and anger for faults. "*Chide* him "*for* faults." *Shak*. To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay." *Dryden*. To ſcold or reprove ſeverely, "What "had he to do to *chide at* me?" *Shak*. To make a noiſe as in a paſſion, elegantly applied to inanimate things. "As doth a rock againſt the "*chiding* flood." *Shak*.

CHI'DER, S. one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming.

CHI'EF, Adj. [pronounced *cheef*, from *chef*, Fr. the head] the major part, or greateſt member; principal, including the idea of ſuperior rank and activity.

CHI'EF, S. [pronounced *cheef*. See the adjective] a commander, applied to one who commands an army. In Heraldry, the upper part of an eſcutcheon, running acroſs from ſide to ſide.

CHI'EFLESS, Adv. without a chief or commander. "*Chiefleſs* armies." *Pope*.

CHI'EFLY, Adv. generally; for the moſt or greateſt part; principally.

CHIE'FRIE, S. an acknowledgment paid to the lord.

CHI'EFTAN, S. one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

CHI'LBLAIN, S. [from *chill*, of *cele*, Sax. cold, and *blain*, of *bleyne*, Belg. or *blegene*, Sax.] ſmall red ſhining tumors, appearing on the fingers, toes, and heels, and when breaking out on the heels, called kibes.

CHI'LD, S. [plural *children*, in imitation of the Dutch *cild*, Sax.] an infant, or perſon in its tendereſt years; the offſpring of a perſon; the deſcendant of a man of any age. "The "*children* of Ephraim." 2 *Cor*. xxv. 7. The produce, or effect, a beautiful metaphor. "*Child* "of integrity." *Shak*.

To CHI'LD, V. N. to bring or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific, or fruitful, oppoſed to barren. "The *childing* autumn." *Shak*.

CHI'LD-BEARING, the act of bearing children; pregnancy.

CHI'LD-BED, S. a lying-in; or the ſtate of a woman juſt after her delivery.

CHI'LD-BIRTH, S. labour; travail; delivery.

CHI'LDERMAS-DAY, S. the day on which Herod's maſſacre of the children at Jeruſalem, on account of Chriſt's birth, is commemorated.

CHI'LDHOOD, S. the ſtate of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

CHI'LDISH, Adj. reſembling a child in ignorance, ſimplicity, and trifling; fit for, and only becoming, a child.

CHI'LDISHLY. Adv. in ſuch a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling, indiſcreet manner.

CHI'LDISHNESS, S. want of diſcretion, knowledge, experience, and gravity.

CHI'LDLESS, Adj. without children.

CHI'LDLIKE, Adj. that which reſembles the actions and ſentiments of a child.

CHILI, S. a kingdom extending from the frontiers of Peru to the ſtreights of Magellan, in South America, being 530 leagues. Chili and Peru are ſeparated by the deſert of Atacamo. Eaſtward ſome parts of Chili terminate on the frontiers of Paraguay; though ſome uninhabited deſerts intervene; and others confine

ſine on Buenos Ayres. Its weſtern boundary is the South Sea, extending from lat. 27 deg. nearly to that of Copoyapu, to 53 deg. 30 min. S. But this kingdom, as inhabited by Spaniards, begins at Copoyapu, and terminates at the iſland of Chiloe; the ſouthern extremity of which is in lat. 34 deg S. and its extent from W. to E. is the diſtance between the Cordillera, which is here ſtupenduouſly high, and the coaſt of the South Sea, that is, about thirty leagues. The martial genius of the Indians of this kingdom hath conſiderably retarded the reduction of it by the Spaniards; ſo that its captain-generalſhip has only four particular governments; namely, the major-generalſhip of Chili, Valparaiſo, Valdivia, and Chiloe. Its jurſdictions are, 1. Santiago. 2. Rancagua. 3. Colchagua. 4. Chillan. 5. Aconcagua. 6. Melipilla. 7. Quillota. 8. Coquimbo. 9. Copoyapu and Guaſco. 10. Mendoza. And, 11. La Conception.

CHI'LIAD, S. [χιλιας, Gr.] a thouſand, or collection of things or years amounting to a thouſand.

CHILIFA'CTION, S. the act of turning or converting any food or ſubſtance into chyle.

CHILIFA'CTIVE, Adj. [from *chyle* and *factive*] producing, or forming chyle.

CHILIFA'CTORY, Adj. that which can produce chyle.

CHILL', S. [*kiligh*, Belg. *cele*, Sax. cold] cold, or that which ſtops the circulation of any fluid by its coldneſs. Figuratively, ſhivering with, or having the ſenſation of cold; depreſſed, dejected; diſcouraged, or rendered inactive by ſome diſappointment or terrible object.

To CHI'LL, V. A. to reduce from a ſtate of warmth to one of coldneſs. Figuratively, to ſtop or repreſs any motion; to diſcourage and deject; to blaſt or deſtroy by cold.

CHI'LLINESS, S. cold; a ſenſation which produces ſhivering.

CHI'LLY, Adj. [from *chill* and *ly*, of *lig*, Sax. implying plenty or exceſs] that which abounds in refrigerating particles; that which proceeds from chilneſs or cold. "A *chilly* "ſweat." *Fairfax.*

CHI'LMINAR, S. the nobleſt and moſt beautiful piece of architecture among all the ruins of antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of Perſepolis, fired by Alexander the Great, when intoxicated, at the perſuaſion of Thais his courtezan.

CHI'LNESS, S. the ſenſation of cold productive of ſhivering; the quality of producing the ſenſation of cold.

CHI'MB, S. *kimbe*, Belg.] the end of a barrel or tub.

CHI'ME, S. [from *chirms* or *churm*, harmony produced either by a concert of birds or muſical inſtruments] in Muſic, formerly uſed for a concord, or the ſounding of the ſame note on ſeveral inſtruments at once. In Ringing, the ſounding all the bells of a ſteeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce muſic, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to Clocks, a kind of periodical muſic, produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different ſizes are put in motion, and play ſome tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations. In Poetry, the ſyllable at the end of a verſe, which has the ſame ſound as that of the preceding one.

To CHI'ME, V. N. to ſound a concord; to agree in ſound. Figuratively, to be muſical. To anſwer each other, applied to relative terms; to acquieſce in; to agree with. Applied to poetry, to make the concluding ſyllables of two verſes end with the ſame letters or ſound.

CHIME'RA, S. [*chimæra*] a poetical fiction of a monſter, compoſed of a union of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundleſs or vain imagination, which has no foundation in reaſon or nature.

CHIME'RICAL, Adj. that which is the mere product of fancy or imagination; imaginary, fantaſtic.

CHIME'RICALLY, Adj. in a wild, fantaſtic, vain manner; without any reality; without any exiſtence but in the imagination.

CHI'MNEY, S. [*cheminée*, Fr. *chminea*, Span. *caminus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the paſſage or funnel through which the ſmoak aſcends in a building. A turret or building at the top of a houſe through which the ſmoak paſſes; the hearth or fire-place. *Chimne,-corner*, is the fire-ſide, or, in country places, a ſeat at each end of the fire-grate. *Chimney-piece*, is a compoſition of certain mouldings ſtanding on the foreſide of the jaumbs, and coming over the mantle-tree.

CHI'N, S. [*cinne*, Sax. *kinn*, Goth. *gen*, Brit. *gena*, Perſ. and Arm. *kin*, Teut.] the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHI'NA, S. in Geography, an opulent empire, ſituated on the eaſtern verge of the Aſiatic continent, bounded on the north by Eaſt and Weſt Tartary, from which it is divided by a prodigious wall 1500 miles in length. On the eaſt it is bounded by the eaſt ocean; on the weſt by the empire of the Mogul and India beyond the Ganges; and on the ſouth by the kingdoms of Laos, Tonquin, Ava, Cochin China, and the Indian ſea. The fertility of the ſoil, the many natural curioſities of this place; the various products of the country, the manners, cuſtoms, and genius of the people; their great improvements in arts and manufactures; their language, compoſitions, and characters; the conſtruction of their ſhips; the proceſs of making their porcelain or lacquered ware; their different fabricks in ſilk, cotton, or muſlin; their excellent ſkill in dying, and in printing of linens; the inimitable brightneſs and duration of their colours, and a thouſand other particulars, equally demand our notice, and would certainly give ſome uſeful hints for improving our own manufactures; but as the compaſs of this work will not permit our enlarging on them, the reader is referred, for his ſatisfaction, to Duhalde's hiſtory.

CHI'N-COUGH, S. [pronounced *kin-cough*

in Lincoln, from *kinchoeſt*, or *kich-hoeſt*, Belg. from *kinchen*, or *kichen*, Belg. to breathe with difficulty, or pant, and *hoeſt*, Belg. a cough] in Medicine, a violent dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of ſuffocation. It is generally cured by bleeding and balſamics.

CHI'NE, S. [*cein*, Arm. *eſchine*, or *chinon*, Fr. *chiena*, Ital.] the part of the back, containing the ſpine or back bone.

To CHI'NE, V. A. to cut into chines; to ſplit along the back-bone.

CHI'NK, S. [*cine*, Sax. *klincke*, Belg. *cinan*, Sax. to gape] a narrow gape, or opening, whereby the contact of the parts of a body is diſſolved; a ſmall or narrow opening lengthwiſe.

To CHI'NK, V. A. to make money or pieces of any metal ſound by ſhaking them together. Neuterly, to make a ſound by being ſhaked together; to break in clifts or gapes, applied to ground.

CHI'NKY, Adj. full of narrow holes, gapes, or clifts.

CHI'NTS, S. a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the Eaſt Indies, generally printed with lively and durable colours.

To CHI'P, V. A. to cut wood into ſmall pieces. To cut off the cruſt of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHI'P, S. [*cyp*, Sax. See the verb] a ſmall piece of wood ſeparated from a larger, by a bill or cutting tool; any ſmall piece cut off from a larger.

CHI'PPING, S. the action of cutting off ſmall pieces from timber or other matter. Figuratively, a ſmall piece.

CHIR'AGRA, S. [from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and αγρα, a ſpoil] in Medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHI'RAGRICAL, Adj. [from *chiragra*] having or ſubject to the gout in the hands.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, S. [from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and γραφω, to write or deſcribe] a perſon's hand-writing; a deſcription of the lines of a perſon's hand; or palmiſtry.

CHIRO'MANCER, S. [from χειρ, Gr. and μαντις, a prophet] one who pretends to foretel future events by inſpecting the lines of a perſon's hand.

CHIRO'MANCY, S. [See *Chiromancer*] the pretended art of foretelling what ſhall happen to a perſon, by inſpecting the lines of his hand; palmiſtry.

To CHI'RP, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a noiſe like a ſparrow, or birds, which call to one another. Uſed actively, to make gay, or cheerful. "He takes his *chirping* "pint." *Pope.*

CHIR'PER, S. a bird that makes a noiſe like a ſparrow, or calls to another; a perſon that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

CHIRU'RGEON, S. [commonly and corruptly pronounced *ſurgeon*, from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and εργον, Gr. a work] one who cures ſuch diſorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGERY, S. [See *Chirurgeon*] the art of curing wounds and various diſeaſes, by external applications, or operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGIC, or CHIRU'RGICAL, Adj. having qualities fit for external or outward application. "The *chirurgical* or phyſical vir-"tues of wax." *Martin.* Belonging to external or manual operation, or applications in healing.

CHI'SEL, S. [*ciſeau*, Fr. *ciſello*, Ital. of *ſciſſum*, ſupine of *ſcindo*, Lat.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and ſometimes ground to an edge, uſed in carpentry, joining, maſonry, ſculpture, &c.

CHI'T, S. [from *cito*, Ital.] a young, little child; a mere baby: a word uſed in anger, and expreſſive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, S. [a cant word formed from a reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*] idle and unimproving diſcourſe. "A member of the *Chit-chat* club." *Spect.* No. 560.

CHI'TTERLINGS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, from *ſchyterling*, Belg. *ſhitterlings*, Eng. according to Skinner from *kutteln*, Teut. the inteſtines] the guts or bowels, generally applied to thoſe of beaſts fit for food. Likewiſe the frill, or border ſewed on the boſom of a man's ſhirt.

CHI'VALRY, S. [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, Fr. a horſe] knighthood, or military dignitary. "Degrees and orders of "*chivalry*." *Bacon.* The qualification of a knight, including courage, honour, and dexterity in the uſe of arms; the profeſſion, or rules to be obſerved by a knight; an adventure, or exploit.

CHI'VES, S. [*cive*, *ceve*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſtamina which ſupport the ſummits in the center of flowers; or the ſmall knobs growing on the ends of the fine threads, or ſtamina of flowers.

CHLORO'SIS, S. [χλωρος, Gr. from χλοη, graſs] in Medicine, a diſorder incident to maids, wives, or widows, vulgarly called the green ſickneſs.

CHO'COLATE, S. [Spaniſh] ſometimes uſed for the nut of cacao-tree, which, in botany, has an empalement of five ſpear ſhaped leaves: the flower has five petals irregularly indented, and five erect ſtamina; in the center is an oval germen, which afterwards becomes an oblong pod, woody, warted, and divided into five cells, filled with oval compreſſed, fleſhy ſeeds. It has but one ſpecies; and was claſſed by Father Plumier, who communicated its characters to Mr. Tournefort. *Chocolate*, when applied to ſignify the cake, from whence the liquor is made, is a compoſition of the nut, ſugar, and vanilla; to this ſome add ſpices, eſpecially the Spaniards, but this mixture is diſagreeable to an Engliſh palate. *Chocolate-houſe* is a place where only chocolate is ſold ready made, and reſembling a coffee-houſe.

CHOICE, S. [*choix*, Fr.] a faculty or act of the will, by which it prefers one thing to another, including that it is in our power to have determined otherwiſe. Figuratively, the preferring

preferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reasonable motives; the thing chosen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred; a variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may select from thence those which are best. *To make choice of*, is to prefer or select one or more things from several which are proposed to the judgment or will.

CHOI'CE, Adj. [comparative *choicer*, superlative *choiceſt*; *choiſi*, Fr.] that which deſerves to be preferred; of ſuperior excellence. In the ſuperlative, moſt valuable, or beſt. "My "*choiceſt* hours of life are loſt." Careful, frugal, oppoſed to prodigal, or profuſe. "He "that *is choice of* his time, will *be choice of* his "company." *Taylor.*

CHOI'CELESS, Adj. without the power of chooſing; not free; without a ſufficient number of objects to exerciſe the act of preferring; under neceſſity.

CHOI'CELY, Adv. with all the qualifications which ſhould determine the will to give a preference.

CHOI'CENESS, S. that quality which determines the will to give it a preference; value, or ſuperior excellence which claims a preference.

CHOIR, S. [pronounced *quire*; *chorus*, Lat.] a band or company of ſingers. "The *choir* "together ſung Te Deum." *Shak.* "The "*choir* of angels." *Waller.* That part of a church where the choriſters and clergy are placed.

To CHO'KE, V. A. to ſtop up the paſſage of the throat ſo, that a perſon cannot breathe; to kill, by ſtopping a perſon's breath. Figuratively, to ſtop up any paſſage; to intercept or obſtruct the motion of any thing; to ſmother; to hinder from growing.

CHO'KE, S. in Botany, the fillamentous or capillary part of an artichoke, immediately covering the fleſhy part of the bottom.

CHO'KE-PEAR, S. in Gardening, a rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

CHO'KER, S. one who kills another by forcibly ſtopping his breath. Figuratively, one that puts another to ſilence; an unanſwerable objection: both low terms.

CHO'KY, Adj. that which cannot eaſily be ſwallowed, but is apt to ſtick in the paſſage, and ſtop the breath.

CHOLA'GOGUES, S. [χολος, Gr. and αγω] in Medicine, remedies that purge the bile downwards.

CHO'LER, S. [*cholera*, Lat. *colere*, Fr.] in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry perſons, is uſed figuratively for anger.

CHO'LERIC, or CHO'LERICK, Adj. abounding with *choler*. Figuratively, angry; eaſily provoked; paſſionate.

CHO'LERICKNESS, S. being eaſily provoked to anger; iraſcibility.

To CHO'OSE, V. A. [preter *I choſe*, *I have choſen*, *or choſe*, from *ceoſan*, Sax. *choiſer*, Fr. *kieſen*, Teut. *keyſer*, Belg. *chexidan*, Perſ. *cheice*, Pol. *ſchoxere*, Ruſſ.] to prefer, or take from ſeveral things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to ſelect; or pick out of a number, including the idea of ſuperior qualifications.

CHO'OSER, S. one who has the power of chooſing; one who has a right to vote for a perſon who is candidate for any poſt; an elector.

To CHO'P, V. A. preter *chopt*, or *I have chopt*, *happen*, Belg. *couper*, Fr.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping knife, by a quick and ſudden ſtroke; to devour or eat quickly. "*Chopping* up your entertainment." *Dryd.* Neutetly, to change with a quick and unexpected motion. "The wind *chops* about." To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold or hard water on the hands. "Her pretty "*chopt* hands." *Shak.*

To CHO'P, V. A. [*koopen*, Belg. *ceapen*, Sax. to buy] to purchaſe by exchanging one thing for another; to take a thing back again which had been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice. Joined with the word *change*, "We go on *chopping* and *changing* our "friends." *L'Eſtr.* To bandy; to perplex with ſubtleties, and nice diſtinctions. "Leave "off your *chopping* of logic." *L'Eſtr.*

CHO'P, S. a piece cut off by a ſudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally confined to mutton. "Mutton *chops*." *King.* A chink, cleft, hole, or vacuity made by the warping of wood. *Chop-houſe*, a kind of cook's ſhop, where meat is ready dreſſed, ſo called from their dealing moſtly in mutton chops.

CHO'PIN, S. [Fr.] a French liquid meaſure, containing fifteen and a half or ſixteen ounces of water. In Scotland equal to a quart of our wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING, Adj. [from *chioppine*] large or luſty, applied to infants. "The fair and "*chopping* child." *Fent. Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, uſed by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife*, a larger ſort of knife, uſed for chopping or mincing meat.

CHO'PPY, Adj. [from *chop*] full of holes, or clefts; appearing as if cut, or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c. "Her *choppy* finger." *Shak.*

CHO'PS, S. [it has no ſingular, and is ſuppoſed by Johnſon to be a corruption of *Chaps*] the mouth of a beaſt. Figuratively, uſed in contempt, for the mouth of a man. In low and familiar language, the mouth of any thing; as "The *chops* of the channel." "The *chops* "of a ſmith's forge."

CHO'RAL, [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging to, or compoſing a choir, or chorus.

CHO'RD, S. [pronounced hard, as if the *h* was dropped; when it implies a ſtring made of hemp or ſilk, it is ſpelt *cord*, but when it retains its primitive ſenſe, the *h* is retained] the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by the vibration of which all ſounds are excited, as by its diviſions the ſeveral degrees of tune are determined. In Geometry, a right line, terminating

at

at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not paſſing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the ſector or plain ſcale. In Anatomy, a little nerve extended over the drum of the ear, ſuppoſed by ſome to vary and modify ſounds that beat on the tympanum, in the ſame manner as the braces or ſtrings ſtretched over the war-drum.

CHORIA'MBUS, S. [Lat.] in Latin Poetry, a foot, conſiſting of four ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are long, and the two middle ones ſhort.

CHO'RION, S. [from χωρεω, Gr. to hold, or contain] in Anatomy, a thick, ſtrong, whitiſh membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, S. one who ſings in a choir, generally applied to ſignify a ſinging boy. Figuratively, one who ſings or makes part of a chorus, beautifully applied to birds. "The "aerial *choriſters*." *Ray*.

CHORO'GRAPHER, S. [from χωρα, Gr. a region, and γραφω, to deſcribe] he that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Chorographer*] the art of deſcribing particular regions and countries, either in words or by maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extenſive than that of topography.

CHO'RUS, S. [Lat.] a number of ſingers joining in the ſame piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a ſong in which a whole company join. In Antient Drama, one or more perſons preſent on the ſtage during a dramatic performance, ſuppoſed ſometimes as by-ſtanders, at others ſerving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the ſtage.

CHO'SE, the preter of *Chooſe*.

CHO'SEN, the participle paſſive of *Chooſe*.

CHOU'GH, S. [*ceo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird, like a jack-daw, but ſomewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the ſea-ſide.

CHOU'LE, S. [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*, from *gula*, Lat. a throat] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower ſide of the bill, and deſcending by its throat, ſomewhat reſembling a bag or ſatchel, and ſerving as a kind of firſt ſtomach to prepare its food for digeſtion.

To CHOU'SE, V. A. to deprive a perſon of any thing by plauſible ſtories, or falſe pretences.

CHOU'SE, S. one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble, or tool; a trick or ſham.

CHRI'SM, S. [from χρισμα, Gr. of χριω, to anoint] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into ſome office, or rendering a perſon qualified for ſome profeſſion, in a ſcriptural ſenſe.

CHRIST, [*chriſtus*, Lat. of Χριστος, Gr. anointed, *Criſt*, Sax.] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus, ſignifying the ſame as *Meſſiah*, uſed by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he aſſumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

To CHRIS'TEN, V. A. [*chriſtnian*, Sax. from *Criſt*, Sax. Chriſt] to initiate or enter into the church of Chriſt by the ſacrament of baptiſm. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming perſons at this ceremony. "*Chriſten* the thing what you will." *Burnet*.

CHRI'STENDOM, S. [*criſtendome*, Sax. from *criſtene*, Sax. Chriſtian, and *dome*, Sax. office, province, or dominion] the collective body of Chriſtians; thoſe parts wherein Chriſtianity is profeſſed.

CHRI'STENING, S. the ceremony of baptiſm.

CHRI'STIAN, S. [*chriſtianus*, Lat. χριστιανος, Gr.] a perſon who believes in Chriſt, and profeſſes the principles of his religion. They who profeſſed the religion of Jeſus, were at firſt termed diſciples, but the title of *Chriſtians* were firſt given to thoſe of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apoſtles*.

CHRI'STIAN, Adj. [*chriſtianus*, Lat. *criſtene*, *criſtene folc*, *criſtene men*, Sax.] profeſſing the Chriſtian religion. The *Moſt Chriſtian* king is a title aſſumed by the king of France, ſuppoſed by French antiquarians to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel, and to have been borne by his ſucceſſors.

CHRI'STIAN-NAME, [from *criſtene naman*, Sax.] is that name which is given a perſon at his baptiſm.

CHRISTIA'NITY, S. [*chrétienté*, Fr.] the doctrines delivered by Chriſt and his Apoſtles, and profeſſed by Chriſtians.

To CHRISTIANI'ZE, V. A. [from *criſtnian*, Sax.] to convert a perſon, or convince him of the truth of the doctrines of Chriſtianity.

CHRIST'MAS, S. the day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated. *Chriſtmas-box*, in which money collected, as gifts, by ſervants, at Chriſtmas, is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Chriſtmas*.

CHRO'MA, S. [Gr. colour] in Rhetoric, the method made uſe of to palliate any circumſtance.

CHROMA'TIC, Adj. [from *chroma*] in Painting, that part which conſiſts in colouring.

CHRO'NIC, or CHRO'NICAL, S. [from χρονος, Gr.] that which endures or laſts a long time. In Medicine, applied to thoſe diſeaſes which are oppoſed to the acute, or ſuch as ſoon come to a criſis.

CHRO'NICLE, S. [*chronique*, Fr.] a regular account of tranſactions in the order they happen; a hiſtory.

To CHRO'NICLE, V. A. to inſert in an hiſtory; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of poſterity. "In two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty." *Congreve*'s Old Batch.

CHRO'NICLER, S. one who writes a regular

gular account of tranſactions according to the order in which they were performed; an hiſtorian; one who tranſmits any fact to poſterity.

CHRO'NOGRAM, S. [from χρονος, Gr. time, and γραμμα, a writing, of γραφω, to write] an inſcription, whoſe numeral letters compoſe ſome particular date.

CHRONO'LOGER, S. one who makes the ſettling the dates of former tranſactions his particular ſtudy.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, Adj. relating to chronology; the periods in which any tranſactions happened.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is conſiſtent with the rules of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GIST, S. See *Chronologer*.

CHRONO'LOGY, S. [See *Chronologer*] the art of tracing the times wherein any remarkable tranſaction is performed.

CHRONO'METER, S. [from χρονος, Gr. and μετρον] an inſtrument uſed for the meaſuring time.

CHR'YSALIS, S. [of χρυσος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a worm or caterpillar in its ſecond ſtate, wherein it continues without eating, or any motion unleſs in its tail, for ſome time, till it burſts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butter-fly.

CHR'YSOLITE, S. [from χρυσος, Gr. and λιθος] a general term, given by the ancients to all precious ſtones, that had a caſt of gold or yellow in their compoſition. Among moderns, a precious ſtone of a duſky-green colour, with a caſt of yellow.

CHU'B, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a non-ſpinous fiſh, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

CHU'BBED, Adj. Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To CHU'CK, V. N. to make a noiſe like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To CHU'CK, V. A. [*choc*, Fr.] to give a perſon a gentle ſtroke under the chin; to endeavour to throw money into a hole, made in the ground, at ſome diſtance.

CHU'CK, S. the noiſe of a hen; an expreſſion of endearment; a caſt, by which a perſon endeavours to throw money into a hole, made in the ground for that purpoſe. *Chuck-farthing*, a play wherein money is chucked into a hole made in the ground.

To CHUC'KLE, V. A. [*ſchaecken*, Belg.] to laugh vehemently, ſo as to be out of breath; to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle, or chuck under the chin.

CHU'FE, S. a coarſe, heavy, blunt, ſurly, and paſſionate clown.

CHU'FFILY, Adv. in a ſurly moroſe manner. "John anſwered *chuffily*," *Clariſſa*.

CHU'FFY, Adj. ſurly; moroſe.

CHU'MP, S. a thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

CHU'RCH, S. [*cyric*, *circe*, Sax. *kercke*, Belg. *kirch*, Teut. κυριακη, Gr. from κυριος, Lord, and οικος, a houſe] the whole collective body of Chriſtians. "The whole *catholic* "*church*." A body or aſſembly of Chriſtians, united by the ſame principles and doctrines, and making uſe of the ſame mode of worſhip; a place of worſhip. In Architecture, a large oblong building, conſiſting of a ſteeple, belfry, nave, choir, iſles, *&c.*

To CHURCH, V. A. to read the peculiar ſervice, of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the perſon who is recovered from child-bed.

CHURCHILL [JOHN] duke of Marlborough, born June 24, 1650, was ſecond ſon of Sir Winſton Churchill, knight, of Wotton, in the county of Wilts, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, baronet. His ſiſter, who was maid of honour to the ducheſs of York, recommended him to the duke; who made him one of his pages of honour; and ſoon afterwards preſented him with a pair of colours in the guards. In 1672, the duke of Monmouth gave him a captain's commiſſion in his own regiment, when he ſerved under his Grace, in the Netherlands, againſt the Dutch, who were at variance with Lewis XIV. Here he learned the art of war under that great general marſhal Turenne, and laid hold of every opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf, being a volunteer in all difficult enterprizes. At the ſiege of Maeſtricht the next year, he was the firſt who mounted a breach in a half moon that the Dutch had retaken, and planted the French colours thereon with his own hand. Upon his return to England, king Charles promoted him to be lieutenant colonel of Sir Charles Littleton's regiment of foot. In 1681 he married Sarah, daughter and co-heireſs of Richard Jennings, eſq; of Sandridge, in Hertfordſhire. In 1682 he attended the duke of York into Scotland, when the frigate they were on board running aground, they narrowly eſcaped, 130 ſeamen being loſt. Next year he was created lord Churchill, and baron of Eymouth, in the kingdom of Scotland, and had the command of the third troop of horſe guards given him. Upon the acceſſion of James II, on Feb. 6, 1684-5, he continued him in all his employments, created him baron Churchill of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, advanced him to a brigadier-general, and ſent him ambaſſador to France, to notify king Charles's death, and his own acceſſion. Upon his return, he was ſent to command the troops in the weſt againſt the duke of Monmouth, who had taken up arms againſt his ſovereign, and greatly contributed to the victory at Sedgmore, which put an end to the rebellion. As he was one of thoſe who had invited the prince of Orange over, he joined him, upon his landing, at Sherborne, excuſing himſelf to the king by letter for this conduct. His highneſs continued him a gentleman of the bedchamber; promoted him to the rank of a lieutenant-general; and in April 1689 he was created earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts; and the ſame year he commanded the Engliſh forces in Flanders. Next year he was ſent over to Ireland, and reduced Cork and Kinſale. In 1691 he attended king William all the ſummer in Flanders.

ders. In 1692 he fell into diſgrace (upon what occaſion is not clearly known) and the king diſmiſſed him his ſervice, and ſoon after he was ſent to the Tower, with ſome other peers, upon a falſe accuſation of high treaſon. In 1698 he he was taken into favour again, and appointed governor to the duke of Glouceſter, and ſworn of the privy council. Towards the latter end of the king's reign, he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the States-General, general of foot, and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in Holland. In 1702, upon the death of the king, he was intruſted with the chief command of the confederate forces, and a ſalary of 10,000 l. per ann. allowed him, when, May 4, war was declared againſt France by Great Britain, the Emperor, and the States-General, though the French did not proclaim till July 3d. As he was paſſing Guelders by water, a party of 35 men, iſſuing from the garriſon, attacked and took the yatcht on board which he was; but, with his uſual preſence of mind, producing a paſs granted to his brother general Churchill, which was long before expired, he was ſuffered to proceed. Upon his return to England, he had the thanks of the parliament for his conduct, and the queen this winter created him marquis of Blandford, and duke of Marlborough, and gave him 5000 l. a year out of the poſt-office for life, to ſupport that dignity. In the campaign of 1703, his grace took Bonne, the uſual reſidence of the elector of Cologne, with Huy and Limbourg. On July 2, 1704, his grace attacked the enemy, who were chiefly Bavarians, ſtrongly intrenched at Schellenberg, and entirely defeated them, driving great numbers of them into the Danube; and next morning he took poſſeſſion of Donawert. On Auguſt 4, at the famous battle of Blenheim, he totally the routed the enemy, and took marſhal Tallard priſoner, whom he afterwards brought with him to England. The loſs of the French in this engagement was computed at 30,000 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. Upon his arrival in England he not only had the thanks of both houſes of parliament, but the commons addreſſing the queen to perpetuate his memory, her majeſty declared her intention of granting the intereſt of the crown in the manor of Woodſtock, free from all incumbrances, and a bill paſſed both houſes for that purpoſe. In June 1705 his grace raiſed the ſiege of Liege; and the next month retook Huy, and paſſed the enemy's lines, who retreated with ſo much precipitation, that they left 1000 men behind them, who were made priſoners. The emperor, as an acknowlegement of his eminent ſervices, made him an actual grant of the territory of Mundelheim in Swabia. May the 23d, 1706, was fought the memorable battle of Ramellies, in which the enemy had about 8000 killed, and 6000 taken priſoners; but his grace had two horſes killed under him. He paſſed the Dyle the next day, and the ſtates of Brabant immediately ſent their ſubmiſſion to his grace. He arrived in England the latter end of November, and received the thanks of both houſes of parliament; and an act paſſed, December 29, ſettling the honours and dignities of duke of Marlborough upon his poſterity, annexing the manor of Woodſtock and Blenheim-houſe. On July 12, 1708, the duke and prince Eugene beat the French at Oudenard, where the enemy had 4000 killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 made priſoners; for which the thanks of the houſe of commons were tranſmitted to him while at Bruſſels, and he received thoſe of the lords on his arrival. On Sept. 11, he attacked the French at Malplaquet, and obtained a victory; but with the loſs of a great number of men. In 1710, Doway, Fort Scarpe, Bethune, and ſome other places, were taken. On December 28, he arrived in England; but, the miniſtry being changed, not meeting with the uſual reception, and his ducheſs having incurred the queen's diſpleaſure, he ſurrendered all his places; but her majeſty renewed his commiſſion, and made a diſpoſition of the other generals to his ſatisfaction. In April 1711 his grace joined the army, and on the 10th of Auguſt he inveſted Bouchain, which ſurrendered Sept. 13th, the garriſon being made priſoners of war. This was his laſt military exploit; for he now found himſelf accuſed by the houſe of commons of taking large ſums yearly from the contractors for bread and bread-waggons, which was voted illegal; and that the two and a half per cent. deducted from the foreign troops, ought to be accounted for. This accuſation his grace anſwered. However, the ſpirit of faction running ſtrongly againſt him, on January 1, 1712, he was removed from all his offices of truſt; and finding every attempt made uſe of to render him odious, he wiſely withdrew, and embarked for Oſtend Nov. 30, where, on his arrival, he was ſaluted with a general diſcharge of the cannon, as he was at other places; but returning again to England in 1714, he landed at Dover the very day queen Anne died; and king George reſtored him to all his dignities, though he never more appeared at the head of an army; but retired from buſineſs, ſpending the remainder of his days in the country. He died at Windſor Lodge, June 16, 1722, in the 73d year of his age, and was buried Auguſt 9 with all the pomp due to his great ſervices, in Weſtminſter Abbey, at his majeſty's expence.

CHURCHMAN, S. one who profeſſes the religion or mode of worſhip by law eſtabliſhed; a miniſter, or perſon who officiates in a church.

CHURCHWARDEN, S. [*cyricean-ealdor*, Sax. or from *church* and *warden*, of *wearden*, to watch, or keep] an officer elected yearly, in Eaſter week, by the miniſter and pariſhioners of every pariſh, to look after the church, churchyard, and the things belonging to them.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried.

CHU'RL, S. [*carl*, Brit. a ruſtic, or clown, *karl*, Iſl. an old man, *kaerl*, Belg. ſtrong] a clown, or unpoliſhed countryman. Figuratively, a moroſe, ſurly, or ill-bred perſon; a niggard, or a miſer.

CHU'RLISH,

CHU'RLISH, S. like a rude, ignorant, ill-bred clown; ſurly, uncivil, ſelfiſh, avaricious.

CHUR'LISHLY, Adv. in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner.

CHU'RLISHNESS, S. rude, obſtinate, and ſurly behaviour.

CHU'RN, S. a veſſel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To CHU'RN, V. A. to make butter, by frequent and continual motion.

CHURR-WORM, S. an inſect remarkable for the nimbleneſs with which it turns itſelf.

To CHU'SE, V. A. See *Chooſe*.

CHYLA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *chyle*] conſiſting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; reſembling chyle.

CH'YLE, S. [χυλος, Gr.] in the Animal OEconomy, a milky inſipid liquor, conſiſting of oily and mucilaginous particles extracted from diſſolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechaniſm conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, S. the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor, called the *chyle*.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, Adj. [See *Chylifaction*] having the power of making chyle; endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, Adj. [from χυλος, and ποιεω, Gr.] having the power, or office of converting aliment into chyle. "The *chylopoetic* organs." *Arbuth.*

CHY'LOUS, Adj. conſiſting of chyle; reſembling, or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or CHYMICAL, Adj. [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by or relating to chymiſtry.

CHY'MICALLY, Adv. in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, or CHE'MIST, S. [See *Chymiſtry*] a profeſſor of chymiſtry.

CHY'MISTRY, S. [from χυμος, Gr.] an art by which ſenſible bodies, contained in veſſels, are ſo changed by means of fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, their ſeveral ſubſtances are ſeparated, and new bodies are compoſed by the mixture of different ſubſtances or ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. [*cibarius*, Lat.] proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CIBO'L, S. [*ciboule*, Fr.] in Botany, a ſmall degenerate kind of onion.

CI'CATRICE, or CI'CATRIX, S. [Lat.] a little ſeam, or elevation of callous fleſh, riſing and remaining on the ſkin, after the healing of a wound.

CICATRI'SANT, or CI'CATRISIVE, Adj. in Medicine, applied to ſuch applications, as are deſiccative, aid nature to repair the ſkin of a wound, and form an *eſchar*.

CICATRIZA'TION, S. in Surgery, the act of healing a wound; the ſtate of being healed or ſkinned over.

To CICATRI'ZE, V. A. [from *cicatrix*] to apply ſuch medicines to wounds, as heal and ſkin them over; to heal and ſkin a wound over.

CI'CELY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of *ſweet cicely*.

CICHORA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cichorium*, Lat.] having the qualities of ſuccory. "Bitter "*cichoraceous* plants." *Floyer*.

CICU'TA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a vegetable poiſon, divided into *major* and *minor*; likewiſe a poiſonous juice or liquor expreſſed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians uſed to put their ſtate criminals to death. 'Twas with this that Socrates was deſtroyed.

CI'DER, S. [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σικερα, Gr. שכר, Heb.] a briſk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation.

CI'DERIST, S. a maker of cider.

CI'DERKIN, S. [from *cider* and *kin*, a diminutive particle] the liquor made of the murk, or groſs matter of the apples, after the cider is preſſed out, by the addition of boiled water, which is ſuffered to infuſe for 48 hours.

CIELING, See *Ceiling*.

CIE'RGE, S. [Fr.] a candle carried in proceſſions.

CILIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the palliſadoes of ſtiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded: their uſe is to keep out flies and moats, to break the impetuoſity of the rays of light, and at the ſame time to leave ſpace enough for the diſcernment of objects.

CI'LIARY, Adj. [*cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to the eyelids.

CI'METER, S. [*cimetarra*, Span. and Port. from *chimeter*, Turk.] a ſort of a ſword, uſed by the Turks, ſhort, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. It is ſometimes ſpelt *ſcymeter*, or *ſcimetar*.

CIN'CTURE, S. a girdle, or cloathing worn round the body. Figuratively, an incloſure.

CIN'DER, S. [*cindre*, Fr. *finder*, Sax. and Teut. *cineri*, Ital. of *cineres*, Lat.] coals burnt till moſt of their ſulphur is conſumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to aſhes; a red-hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CINERA'TION, S. [*cineres*, Lat.] in Chymiſtry, the act of reducing a body to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS, S. [*cineritius* of *cineres*, Lat.] having the form, or reſembling aſhes.

CI'NGLE, S. [*cingulum*, Lat.] a girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABAR, S. [κινναβαρ, Gr. *cinnabaris*, Lat.] a mineral ſubſtance, red, heavy, and brilliant; the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, conſiſting partly of a ſulphurous, and partly of a mercurial nature.

CI'NNAMON, S. [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree reſembling the camphire, or olive tree, and growing in the iſland of Ceylon.

CIN'QUE, S. [Fr.] in gaming, a five on dice, &c.

CIN'QUEFOIL, S. a kind of five-leaved clover.

CI'ON, S. [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, Fr.] in Botany,

a

a young twig, ſhoot, or ſprout of a tree; a ſhoot ingrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

CI'PHER, S. [*chifre, cifra,* Ital. *ſiphre,* Heb. numbers] an arithmetical character or number marked thus (o), though of no value itſelf, in integers it encreaſes the value of figures, when ſet on the right hand, and decreaſes them in the ſame proportion, when ſet before them, in decimal fractions; a collection or aſſemblage of letters, conſiſting of the initials of a perſon's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, or painted, inſtead of eſcutcheons, on coaches; certain characters made uſe of by perſons to conceal the ſubjects they write about, from others; the key to explain any private characters. *A meer cypher,* a perſon of no importance, or intereſt.

To CI'PHER, V. N. to perform the operations of arithmetic.

CIRCASSIA, S. a province of Aſiatic Turkey. It lies between the two ſtreams of the Don or Tanais, and Wolga; theſe bound it on the N. E. and N. W. as the Caſpian ſea and Aſtracan does on the E. It borders on Ruſſia on the N. and Georgia, Mengrelia, and Dageſtan on the S. from which it is parted by a long branch of Mount Caucaſus. The coaſts of this large territory, from the canal of the Palus Meotis to Mengrelia, are reckoned 600 miles in length, being covered with mountains and woods, inhabited by Circaſſian Tartars, who form a kind of republic, ſometimes putting themſelves under the protection of Perſia, ſometimes Ruſſia, and ſometimes that of the Turks. They generally dwell in tents, removing from place to place with their herds and flocks. Circaſſia is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful children; from which, and its neighbouring county Georgia, the Perſian and Turkiſh ſeraglios are commonly ſupplied. They barter honey, wax, furs, leather, and the ſkins of ſome other creatures, which they kill in their mountains, for rice, linen, ſilks, and other commodities; in which trade they are dexterous thieves. They were formerly Chriſtians; but have nothing left of that, or any other religion, but ſome wild ceremonies. They follow the barbarous method of plundering each other, and ſelling men and women. Thoſe in its eaſtern parts, towards the Caſpian ſea, called alſo Caſpian Sarmatians, occupy that part of ancient Albania, which is bounded on the E. by the Caſpian ſea; on the W. by Mount Caucaſas; on the N. by the river Buſtro; and on the S. by the horrid wilds of Tartary and Aſtracan. They have neither corn, nor any other valuable production in great quantity, and all the bread they have is made of a ſmall grain like millet. Their language is the ſame with that uſed by all the Tartarian nations on this ſide Caucaſus; but moſt of them underſtand likewiſe the Ruſſian. Their capital is Terchi. Circaſſia lies between lat. 45 and 50 deg. N. and between 40 and 50 deg. E.

CIR'CLE, S. [*circulus,* Lat. *circle,* Fr.] in Geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively, a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a point in the middle called the center: but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle; the circumference or extremities of any round body; an aſſembly of people forming a ring; a company; a ſeries of things following one another alternately. In Logic, an argument, which ſuppoſes the principle it ſhould prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it ſeemed to prove. A ſyllogiſtic circle, is when one of the premiſes is queſtioned and oppoſed, and attempted to be proved by the concluſion. *Circles of the empire,* are ſuch as have a right to be preſent at the diets, they are ten in number.

To CI'RCLE, V. A. to move round any thing; to ſurround, encompaſs, or incloſe; to confine, or keep together.

CI'RCLED, Part. having the form of a circle.

CI'RCLET, S. [a diminutive of *circle*] a circle; an orb.

CI'RCLING, Adj. ſurrounding or encompaſſing like a circle.

CI'RCUIT, S. [*circuit,* Fr. *circuitus,* Lat. from *circumeo,* Lat. to go round] the moving round any thing; the motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit; a ſpace incloſed with a circle; the circumference of any thing; the ſpace which any thing meaſures in going round it; a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing; the journies taken by the judges, into different counties, to adminiſter juſtice in thoſe places that are diſtant from London; the particular tract viſited by a judge.

To CI'RCUIT, V. N. to move round, or in a circle.

CIRCUITE'ER, or CIRCUITER, S. one that travels in a circuit; that which moves in an orbit.

CIRCUI'TION, S. [*circuitio,* Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; compaſs, or comprehenſion of argument.

CI'RCULAR, Adj. [*circulaire,* Fr. *circularis,* Lat.] round, in the form of a circle. Figuratively, ſucceſſion, in which that which proceeds firſt returns again. *Circular-letter,* a letter addreſſed to ſeveral perſons; who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair. *Circular-lines,* ſuch ſtraight lines as are divided by the diviſions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular-ſailing,* is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARLY, Adv. in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE, V. N. [from *circulus,* Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in uſe, ſo as to be conſtantly changing its owner.

CIRCULA'TION, S. the act of moving in a circle; a motion wherein a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it ſet out, a ſeries or ſucceſſion, in which things preſerve the ſame order, and return to the ſame ſtate; the *circulation of the blood* was diſcovered in England

England in 1628, by *Harvey*. *Circulation*, in Chymiſtry, is a motion given to liquors, in a circulating glaſs, cauſing them to aſcend and deſcend.

CIRCULA'TORY, S. [from *circulate*] in Chymiſtry, a glaſs veſſel, conſiſting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the fineſt parts mount to the top, and finding no paſſage fall down again.

CIRCULA'TORY, Adj. applied to letters. See the article *Circular*.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, S. [*circum*, Lat. and *ambio*, Lat.] the act of encompaſſing or ſurrounding.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, Part. [*circumambiens*, Lat.] compaſſing a thing round; encircling; incloſing; ſurrounding; encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMCI'SE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. round about, and *ſcindo*, Lat. to cut] to cut off the prepuce or foreſkin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to ſuch a ſtate as was typified by circumciſion, *i. e* to live in a conformity with the divine commands. "*Circumciſe* the fore-"ſkin of your heart." *Deut.* x. 16.

CIRCUM'CISION, S. [from *circumciſe*] the act of cutting off the foreſkin. Figuratively, Judaiſm, or a Jew. "Cometh this bleſſedneſs "on the *circumciſion* only." *Rom.* iv. 9.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, S. *circumferentia*, Lat. of *circum*, round, and *fero*, Lat. to carry] the periphery of a circle; the line including and ſurrounding any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form. "The broad *circumference* hung on his ſhoulders "like a moon." *Par. Loſt.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE, V. A. to include in a circle; to circumſcribe, or confine. "In-"cluded only in itſelf, or *circumferenced* by its "ſurface." *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, S. [from *circumfero*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors in taking angles, conſiſting of a braſs index with ſights, a compaſs, and mounted on a ſtaff, with a ball and ſocket.

CIR'CUMFLEX, S. [*circumflexus*, Lat.] an accent, marked thus (^) uſed to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, S. [*circumfluentia*, Lat.] an incloſure made by waters flowing round any thing.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, Part. flowing round any thing, or incloſing any thing with water.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, V. A. *circumfuſus*, Lat. from *circumfudo*] to pour round; to diffuſe, or ſpread every way.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, Adj. [from *circum*, and *fuſilis*] that which may be poured, diffuſed, or ſpread round any thing.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, Part. [*circumjacens*, Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on every ſide, contiguous.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, S. [from *circum*, Lat. about, and *locutum*, ſupine, of *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] the expreſſing a ſentiment in a number of words; a periphraſis; an indirect way of expreſſing a perſon's ſentiments.

CIRCUMMU'RED, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. about, and *murus*, Lat. a wall] walled round; encompaſſed, or ſurrounded with a wall. "A garden *circummured* with bricks." *Shak.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [*circumnavigo*, Lat.] that which may be ſailed round. "Rendering the whole terraqueous globe *cir-*"*cumnavigable*." *Ray.*

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, S. [*circumnavigatum*, ſupine of *circumnavigo*, Lat.] the ſailing round any tract of land. "The *circum-*"*navigation* of Africa." *Arbuth.*

CIRCUMPO'LAR. Adj. [from *circum*, and *polaris*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, applied to ſtars near the north pole, which move round it without ſetting.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, S. [from *circum*, and *poſitio*, Lat.] the act of ſetting or placing any thing in a ring or circle. "Now is your "ſeaſon for *circumpoſition*." *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, S. [from *circum*, and *roto*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round, with a motion like that of a wheel; the ſtate of a thing whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, V. A. [from *circumſcribo*, Lat.] to incloſe in certain lines or limits. Figuratively, to bound, limit, confine, or reſtrain. In Geometry, the deſcribing a figure, with many angles, about a circle, in ſuch a manner as all the ſides ſhall be tangents to the circumference.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, S. [*circumſcriptio*, Lat.] the determination to a particular figure; limitation, reſtraint, confinement, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVE, Adj. [See *Circumſcription*] that which determines the ſhape or figure of a body.

CIRCUMSPE'CT, Adj. [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] cautious; a perſon attentive to the effects of his actions, and who weighs the dangers or difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, S. [See *Circumſpect*] looking round about one. "With ſly *circum-*"*ſpection*." *Par. Loſt.* A cautious or wary conduct, wherein a perſon weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard againſt them.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, Adj. looking round about; taking all the meaſures which may prevent a diſappointment, or ſecure a perſon from any maliciouſneſs of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, Adv. in a cautious, diſcreet, and prudent manner; guarding againſt accidents, and precluding any diſappointments.

CI'RCUMSTANCE, S. [Lat.] the particular incident belonging to any action, which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable; an event. Uſed in the plural, for the ſtate or condition of a perſon; *bad circumſtances* ſignifying diſtreſs or poverty, and *good circumſtances*, riches or affluence.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, V. N. to be placed

in

in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CIRCUMSTANT, Part. [*circumſtans*, Lat.] ſtanding round, ſurrounding.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, Adj. [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.] accidental, oppoſed to eſſential. Minute; particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reaſons of an action are enumerated.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, S. the ſtate of a thing, with all the peculiarities attending it.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, V. A. to place a thing or action in a particular ſituation or relation, with reſpect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality,

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, V. A. [*circumvallatum*, of *circumvallo*, Lat.] to incloſe or ſurround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, S. the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by beſiegers, encompaſſing all their camp, to defend it againſt any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, V. A. to over-reach a perſon by ſuperior craft; to deceive, or impoſe upon, by ſpecious pretences, and ſecret artifices.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, S. [*circumventio*, Lat.] the impoſing upon, or over-reaching a perſon by ſecret artifices and ſubtlety.

To CIRCUMVE'ST, V. A. [from *circum*, and *veſtio*, Lat.] to cloath all over with a garment; to cloath, or ſurround as with a garment. "Mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it." *Wotton.*

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, V. A. [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle. "Aſcribe to each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it." *Grew.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, [*circumvolutum*, Lat.] the act of rolling a thing round; the ſtate of being round; the thing rolled round. In Architecture, the turns of the ſpiral line of the Ionic volute.

CI'RCUS, or CI'RQUE, S. [*circus*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a large building, either round or oval, arched at one end, encompaſſed with porticoes, furniſhed with rows of ſeats riſing above each other, and uſed for the exhibiting ſhews to the people.

CIR'RI, S. in Botany, the fine ſtrings or hairs, by which ivy and other ſuch plants faſten themſelves to walls for their ſupport.

CISSO'ID, S. an algebraical curve of the ſecond order, invented by Diocles, an antient Greek geometrician, in order to find two mean proportionals between two given right lines: but reckoned by Sir Iſaac Newton amongſt one of the defective hyperbolas, and belonging to the 42 ſpecies.

CIS'T, S. [*ciſta*, Lat. *ciſte*, Sax.] a caſe; a covering. In Medicine, the coat of a tumor.

CI'STED, Adj. [from *ciſt*] incloſed in a bag, or membrane.

CIS'TERN, S. [*ciſterna*, Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family uſe; a large reſervoir of water, or incloſed fountain. Figuratively, a reſervoir, or repoſitory. "The *ciſtern* of my luſt."

CIS'TUS, S. [Lat.] the name of a plant, called likewiſe the *rock-roſe*.

CIT, S. [a contraction of citizen] one who lives in the city, oppoſed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CIT'ADEL, S. [*citadelle*, Fr.] a fort or place fortified with four, five, or ſix baſtions, in order to defend a city againſt enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

CI'TAL, S. [from *cite*] a reproof, or impeachment; a ſummons, or a call to appear in a court. Sometimes a quotation, or mention that a ſentiment is borrowed from ſome author.

CITA'TION, S. [from *citatum*, Lat.] in Law, a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge, on ſome cauſe relating to the church; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the paſſage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration. "There remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in "any other." *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY, Adj. having the power of a ſummons, or uſed as a ſummons.

To CI'TE, V. A. [from *cito*, Lat.] to ſummons or call a perſon to appear in a court of juſtice; to enjoin, or call on a perſon with authority; to quote. "That paſſage which I "*cited* before." *Bac.*

CI'TER, S. one who ſummons a perſon to appear in a court; one who quotes a paſſage from an author.

CIT'HERN, S. [*cittara*, Ital. *citbara*, Lat.] a muſical ſtringed inſtrument, played on by the fingers.

CIT'IZEN, S. [*citoyen*, Fr.] a perſon who is free of a city; one who carries on a trade in a city, oppoſed to a gentleman, or a ſoldier. "When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*, you find "him a ſoldier." *Shakeſp.*

CI'TRINE, Adj. [*citrinus*, Lat.] lemon-coloured, of a dark yellow.

CI'TRINE, S. [*citrinus*, Lat. *citrine*, Fr. and Ital.] a ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws; it is very plentiful in the Weſt-Indies, oftentimes ſet in rings by our jewellers, and may be miſtaken for a topaze.

CI'TRON, S. [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit, which comes from a hot country, and is in ſmell, taſte, and ſhape, ſomewhat like a lemon, from which however it is diſtinguiſhed by its dimenſion, the fineneſs of its pulp, the briſkneſs of its ſmell, and deepneſs of its colour.

CI'TRONNATE, S. citron-peel candied, and cut into pieces.

CI'TRUL, S. in Botany, a fruit, ſo named from its yellow colour; the ſame as the pumpion.

CI'TY, S. [*cité*, Fr. *citta*, Ital.] a large town incloſed with a wall. In Law, a town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city; the heart or middle of a place, oppoſed to the extremities.

CI'TY,

CI'TY, Adj. living in a city; like a citizen, with vain parade or oſtentatious affluence. "Make not a *city* feaſt of it." *Shakeſp.*

CI'VET, S. [*civet*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not much unlike our cat.

CI'VIC, Adj. [*civicus*, Lat.] that which relates to civil matters, oppoſed to military. A *civic crown* among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to thoſe that had ſaved the life of a citizen.

CI'VIL, Adj. [*civilis*, Lat.] that which belongs to a city, or the government thereof; poliſhed; well regulated. *Civil war*, is that which citizens or people of the ſame nation wage with one another. *Civil death*, is that which is inflicted by the laws, in oppoſition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magiſtrate*, that which is exerciſed on the principles of government, oppoſed to military. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well-bred; complaiſant; gentle; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The rude ſea grew *civil* at her ſong." *Shak.* *Civil law*, is that which is oppoſed to the common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the inſtitutes, digeſts, and code. *Civil year*, that which is eſtabliſhed by law in any country, and is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVI'LIAN, S. [*civilis*, Lat.] one who profeſſes and makes the civil law his peculiar ſtudy.

CIVILISA'TION, S. a law which renders a criminal proceſs civil, by turning an information into an inqueſt, *&c.*

CIVI'LITY, S. politeneſs; a polite addreſs, attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindneſs beſtowed in a polite manner.

To CIVILI'ZE, V. A. to inſtruct in ſuch ſciences as tend to render men humane.

CIVILI'ZER, S. one that reforms the ſavage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

CI'VILLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of ſociety; in a kind, condeſcending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CI'ZE, S. [generally written *ſize*, perhaps from *inciſum*, ſupine, of *incido*, Lat. to cut] the dimenſions of any thing with reſpect to magnitude or bulk. "Give them the *cize* and fi-"gure which they have." *Grey.*

CLACK, S. [*clace*, Brit. *clac*, Fr. *klack*, Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and laſting noiſe, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, inceſſant and importunate tattle; the tongue. "He knows not when my *clack* will "lie." *Prior.*

To CLACK, V. N. [*cleccian*, Brit. *klatſchen*, Teut.] to make a noiſe like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLA'D, Part. preter. from *clothe*.

To CLA'IM, V. A. [*clamer*, Fr.] to demand as a right or due.

CLA'IM, S. a demand, or right of demanding a thing, as a due.

CLA'IMABLE, Adj. that which may be demanded as a due, or as belonging to a perſon.

CLA'IMANT, S. he that pretends a right to any thing in the poſſeſſion of another, and demands it as his property.

CLA'IMER, S. one who demands a thing as his property.

CLA'IR-OBSCURE, S. See *Clare Obſcure*.

To CLA'M, to clog with any glewiſh or viſcous matter.

To CLA'MBER, V. N. [*klemmen*, Belg. perhaps corrupted from *climb*, or *climber*] to aſcend or go up a ſteep place with difficulty, ſo as to be forced to uſe both the knees and hands.

CLA'MMINESS, S. the quality by which any ſubſtance ſticks to, or glews any thing that touches it; viſcidity; ropineſs.

CLA'MMY, Adj. viſcous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

CLA'MOROUS, Adj. [from *clamour*] making a noiſe with the voice; ſpeaking loud; turbulent.

CLA'MOUR, S. [*clamor*, Lat.] a noiſe, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things. "The loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours*." *Addiſ.*

To CLA'MOUR, V. N. to make a noiſe; or ſpeak in a loud, paſſionate, and turbulent manner.

CLA'MP, S. [*klamme*, *klampe*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to ſtrengthen it, and prevent its burſting; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, uſed in a mortice, inſtead of a pully; a quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-nails*, are ſuch as are uſed to faſten on clamps in the building or repairing of ſhips.

To CLA'MP, V. A. in Joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece acroſs the grain; this is of uſe to prevent warping.

CLA'N, S. [*klaan*, Scot. children, *claan*, Brit.] a family, race, or tribe; a body of perſons.

CLA'NCULAR, Adj. [*clancularius*, Lat.] underhand; private; unknown; ſecret; hidden; clandeſtine.

CLANDES'TINE, Adj. [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] underhand; ſecret, in order to evade any law; private; always uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CLANDES'TINELY, Adv. in a ſecret or private manner, including ſome illegal or bad practice.

To CLA'NG, V. A. [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud ſhrill noiſe, with a brazen ſound, like that of a trumpet; or to make a noiſe like that of armour when ſtruck with a ſolid body; or like ſwords when beat together; to claſh or ſtrike together, ſo as to make a noiſe.

CLA'NGOUR, S. [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud ſhrill ſound.

CLA'NGOUS, Adj. [pronounced *clangus*] making a loud and ſhrill noiſe.

CLA'NK, S. a loud, ſhrill or harſh noiſe made by hard bodies when claſhed together.

To CLAP', V. A. [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Belg. *klapffen*, Teut.] to ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe; to put one thing upon another with a haſty, ſudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praiſe a perſon by ſtriking the hands together; to ſhut with a quick or ſudden motion. "*Clap to* the door."

CLA'P, S. [*clap*, Brit. *klapff*, Teut.] a loud noiſe, made by the ſtriking of two ſolid bodies together, or by exploſion, when applied to thunder; applauſe or approbation, teſtified by ſtriking the hands together. In Medicine, the firſt ſtate or ſtage of the venereal diſeaſe.

CLA'PPER, S. one who ſtrikes his hands together by way of applauſe; the tongue, or piece of iron, which hangs in the inſide of a bell, and makes it ſound; a piece of wood in a mill for ſhaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a perſon that is very talkative; a word of reproach.

To CLA'PPER-CLAW, V. A. to ſcold.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCIEUX, S. [Fr. pronounced *clauraunſſuu*] the ſecond king of arms, ſo called from the duke of Clarence, ſon of Edward III. who firſt bore this office. He marſhals and diſpoſes the funerals of all the lower nobility on the ſouth ſide the Trent, and is therefore likewiſe called Surroy, *i. e.* South-roy or South-king.

CLARE-OBSCURE, [*chiaro-ſcuro*, Ital. from *clarus* bright and *obſcurus*, Lat. obſcure or dark] in Painting, the lights and ſhades in a paſture; the art of diſtributing the lights and ſhades in a piece to the greateſt advantage.

CLA'RET, S. [*vin clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLA'RICORD, or CLA'RICHORD, S. [from *clarus*, Lat. clear, and *chorda*, Lat. a ſtring, *clavicordio*, Span.] a muſical inſtrument, in form of a ſpinnet, with 49, or 50 keys, and 70 ſtrings, bearing on five bridges gradually decreaſing in height; the jacks have braſs hooks in lieu of the quils in ſpinnets, and the ſtrings are covered with cloth, which renders the ſound ſweeter.

CLARIFICA'TION, the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLA'RIFY, V. A. [*clarifier*, Fr. *clarus* clear, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to fine or make any liquor clear.

CLA'RION, S. [*clarion*, Fr. *clarino*, Ital. *clarin*, Span.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and ſhriller ſound than the common ſort.

CLA'RITY, S. [*clarté*, Fr. *claritas*, Lat.] brightneſs, ſplendor. "By abundant *clarity* "inviſible." *Raleigh.*

CLA'RK, S. See *Clerk.*

To CLA'SH, V. N. [*kletzen*, Belg. to make a noiſe by beating; *glas*, *gles*, *glos*, Sclav. Both. Celt. Pol. Dalm, *glaſe*, *glaſne*, Ruſſ. a claſh, or claſhing] to make a noiſe, applied to two bodies ſtruck together; to act with oppoſite views; to contradict, oppoſe, or diſagree. "Every time *claſhing* metaphors are put toge- "ther." *Spect.* N° 595.

CLA'SH, S. [See the verb] a noiſe made by colliſion, or the ſtriking two bodies together; oppoſition of ſentiments, opinions, or intereſts.

CLA'SHING. See *Claſh.*

A CLA'SP, S. [*gheſpe* or *cheſpe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremeties, which enters into a hole made in another piece, and is uſed to faſten two things together, ſuch as the two covers of a book, or the two fore-parts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a perſon.

To CLA'SP, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhut or faſten by a claſp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to incloſe. "*Claſp* their joints in arms." *Shak.*

CLA'SPER, S. in Botany, tendrils, ligaments, or threads, whereby ſhrubs and other plants lay hold on trees.

CLA'SP-KNIFE, S. a knife which is furniſhed with a ſpring, and folds into the handle.

CLA'SS, S. [*claſſis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures, and value; a rank or order. In Schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, Adj. [*claſſicus*, Lat.] in antient Literature, the authors of the Auguſtan age, of received note, and acknowledged abilities.

CLA'SSIC, S. an author of the firſt rank for abilities, and eſteemed a ſtandard for ſtyle, &c.

To CLA'TTER, V. N. [*clatrung*, *cleadur*, Sax. a rattle, *klatteren*, Belg. to make a noiſe] to make a noiſe by being ſtruck often together, applied to ſonorous or metalline bodies; to make a noiſe by talking aloud, faſt, and little to the purpoſe. A low word.

CLA'TTER, S. a rattling noiſe made by the frequent ſtriking of hard bodies together, a confuſed and tumultuous noiſe.

CLAVA'TED, Part. [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLA'VE, the preter of *Cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED, Part. [*clavellatus*, Lat.] in Chymiſtry, made with burnt tartar.

CLA'VICLE, S. [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two ſituated between the ſcapula and ſternum, each of them reſembling an italic *S*, but in women more ſtraight than in men.

CLAU'SE, S. [*clauſula*, Lat.] a ſentence; a ſingle article; ſo much of a ſentence as will make ſenſe.

CLAU'STRAL, Adj. [from *clauſtrum*, Belg.] belonging to a cloiſter, or religious houſe, "*Clauſtral* priors." *Ayliffe.*

CLAU'SURE, S. [*clauſura*, Lat.] confinement; the ſtate of a perſon ſhut up or confined in a monaſtery.

CLA'W, S. [*clawan*, Sax. *klauw*, Belg. *klauw*, Teut. *clow*, Dan.] the foot of a bird or beaſt,

beaſt, armed with a ſharp pointed horny ſubſtance.

To CLA'W, V. A. [*clawan*, Sax. *klauwen*, Belg. *klaven*, Teut. *klaar*, Dan.] to ſcratch, or tear with the nails.

CLA'WED, Adj. having claws. Participially, ſeized or ſcratched with a claw.

CLA'Y, S. [*clai*, Brit. *kley*, Belg. *kaly*, Perſ.] a compact, weighty, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile earth, when moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, eaſily diſſolving in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly ſubſiding. Figuratively, the earth, or ſubſtance out of which our bodies are by Scripture ſaid to be produced.

To CLA'Y, V. A. to cover with clay. In Agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLA'Y-COLD, Adj. [a compound word] as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeleſs. "His *clay-cold* corpſe." *Rowe.*

CLA'YES, S. [*claye*, Fr.] in Fortification, hurdles, or wattles, made with ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, to cover lodgments.

CLA'YEY, Adj. conſiſting of, or abounding in clay.

CLA'YISH, Adj. of the nature of clay, like clay.

CLA'Y-MARL, S. a whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky earth, reſembling clay, but ſomewhat more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones.

CLE'AN, Adj. [*clæne*, Sax. *glan*, Brit.] free from dirt or ſoil. Figuratively, free from any moral ſtain, wickedneſs, or impurity. Adverbially uſed, it implies entirely, perfectly, fully, or compleatly. "Domeſtic broils *clean* "overblown." *Shak.*

To CLE'AN, V. A. [from the adjective] to free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity; innocent; chaſte.

CLE'ANLY, Adv. in a clean, neat manner; free from dirt, or filth.

CLE'ANNESS, S. neatneſs; free from dirt or filth; elegance; exactneſs; freedom from any immoral impurity.

To CLE'ANSE, V. A. [*clænſian*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by waſhing or rubbing; to free from bad humours by purges, in Medicine. To free from matter or funguſes, applied to wounds.

CLE'ANSER, S. in Medicine, that which removes any humours, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLE'AR, Adj. [from *clair*, Fr. of *clarus*, Lat.] that which may be ſeen through. That which is free from filth, applied to ſtreams. Free from clouds or miſts, applied to the weather. Without mixture; poſitive; plain, or free from any ambiguities or doubtful expreſſions; void of guilt; free from any undue bias or impediment, applied to the judgment. Uſed adverbially, for entirely or quite. "Bit it *clear* "off." *L'Eſtrange.*

To CLE'AR, V. A. to remove any filth, dirt, or other obſtruction; to free from obſcurity, perplexity, or difficulty; to juſtify, or remove any charge of guilt or accuſation, by manifeſting innocence; to cleanſe; to brighten; to remove any thing which intercepts the light. *To clear a ſhip*, is to obtain leave for ſailing, or ſe ling the cargo, by paying the cuſtoms.

CLE'ARANCE, S. a certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe, by paying the duties.

CLEA'RER, S. the perſon or thing that removes any filth or obſtruction; that which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudices which may obſcure the judgment. "Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of "the underſtanding." *Spectat.*

CLEA'RLY, Adj. free from darkneſs, obſcurity, ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence, or prejudice. "Deal *clearly* and "impartially with yourſelves." *Tillot.* Without deduction or diminution, applied to gains; without evaſion, or reſerve; plainly; downright.

CLEA'RNESS, S. tranſparency, which renders a thing eaſy to be ſeen through, applied to glaſs. Freedom from dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Diſtinctneſs, plainneſs, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEA'R-SIGHTED, Adj. [a compound word] able to diſcern and diſtinguiſh things; judicious; ſeeing into the conſequences of things.

To CLEA'R-STARCH, V. A. to ſtarch in ſuch a manner, that linen may appear tranſparent and clearer than in common waſhing.

To CLE'AVE, V. A. [preter I *clave*, part. *cloven*; *cleowan*, Sax. *klaevan*, Belg. *klaowen*, Teut. of *klaeve*] to ſtick; to adhere to; to unite one's ſelf to a perſon.

To CLE'AVE, V. A. [preter I *clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, particip. *cloven*, or *cleft*, from *cleafan*, *cleofen*, *clyfan*, Sax. *klyf*, preter. *klauf*. Iſl. *kloven*, Belg. *kloffver*, Dan.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a ſwift or rapid motion. "The fierce eagles "*cleave* the liquid ſky." *Prior.* To divide, or ſeparate; to part aſunder.

A CLEA'VER, S. a large flat inſtrument made of metal, with a handle, and of a long ſquare form, uſed by butchers to ſeparate the joints of meat from their carcaſes; one who chops any thing. In Botany, a weed, named likewiſe *clivers*.

CLE'F, S. [from *clef*, Fr. a key] in Muſic, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of muſic, which determines the name of each line, according to the ſcale; the tune or key in which it is to begin, and all the uniſons in a piece.

CLE'FT, Participle paſſive, from *cleave*.

CLE'FT, S. [from *cleave*, *klufft*, Teut.] a ſpace made by the ſeparation of the parts of any body; a crack. In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes, which appears on the hough of the paſterns.

To CLE'FT-GRAFT, V. A. in Gardening, to engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch into it.

CLE'MENCY, S. [*clementia*, Lat. *clemence*, Fr.] unwilling to puniſh, and tenderneſs in the inflicting puniſhment.

CLE'MENT, Adj. [*clemens*, Lat.] unwilling to puniſh, and tender in executing or in limiting puniſhment.

CLE'RGY, S. [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κλῆρος, Gr. ſelected] a body of men officiating in the public ſervice of the church, and ſet apart for that purpoſe.

CLE'RGYMAN, S. a perſon dedicated, by ordination, to the ſervice of the church; a perſon in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, Adj. [*clericus*, Lat.] belonging to the clergy.

CLE'RK, S. [*clerc*, Fr. *cleric*, Sax. *clericus*, Lat.] in Law, a title appropriated to the clergy. In antient authors, a ſcholar or man of letters; a writer in a public office. In Commerce, a perſon employed in a merchant's compting-houſe to tranſact ſuch buſineſs as is performed by the pen; and when an out door clerk, to attend at the cuſtom-houſe, water-ſide, and Change. In the Church Service, a layman, who has a ſeat adjoining to the reading deſk, pronounces the reſponſes with an audible voice, gives out the ſinging pſalms, *&c.* A *bible clerk* at the univerſity, is a ſcholar of an inferior order, who rings the bell, lights the candles, and ſhews the leſſons to thoſe who read them in the chapel.

CLE'RKSHIP, S. the office or employ of a clerk.

CLE'VER, Adj. dextrous, quick, or ſkilful in the performance of any thing; well-pleaſing, convenient, well. "'Twou'd ſound "more *clever*." *Pope.* Well-made; handſome.

CLEV'ERLY, Adv. in a dextrous, ingenious, ſkilful, and proper manner.

CLEVE'RNESS, S. a proper, ſkilful, and dextrous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitneſs, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites ſatisfaction in the mind.

CLE'W, S. [*clywe*, Sax. *klowe*, Belg. *klawel*, Teut. any thing in a globular form] a ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a perſon may ſurmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made uſe of by perſons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a ſail*, is the lower corner, reaching down to the earing, where the tackle and ſheets are faſtened.

To CLE'W, V. A. among Sailors, joined with the word *ſail*, ſignifies to raiſe them in order to be furled by means of a rope faſtened to the clew, and called a *clew-garnet*.

To CLIC'K, V. N. [*clicken*, Belg. *cliqueter*, Fr.] to make a ſmall, ſharp, and ſucceſſive noiſe, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLI'ENT, S. [*cliens*, Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice, or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependent on ſome great perſonage, who undertook to defend him from oppreſſion. "They are your "friends and *clients*." *Johnſ.* Catal.

CLIENTE'LE, S. [*clientela*, Lat.] the condition of a client. "Under the pretext of "*clientele*." *Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, S. the office or condition of a client.

CLI'FF, S. [*cliff*, Sax. *kliff*, Belg. *clivus*, Lat.] a ſteep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the ſea coaſt. In Muſic, uſed, improperly, for *Clef*.

CLIMA'CTER, S. [κλιμακτὴρ, Gr.] a certain period of life or portion of years, ſuppoſed to terminate in ſome great danger.

CLIMA'CTERIC, or CLIMACTE'RICAL, Adj. [from κλιμαξ, Gr. a ſcale] containing a certain number of years, at the expiration of which, ſomething dangerous is ſuppoſed to happen to the body. The *climacteric year*, is a critical year in a perſon's life, wherein he is ſuppoſed to ſtand in great danger of death.

CLI'MATE, S. [κλιμα, Gr.] in Geography, a ſpace on the ſurface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt days are half an hour longer in thoſe near the poles, than in thoſe neareſt the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates increaſe the ſpace of a whole month. In a popular ſenſe, any country differing from another, either in reſpect of its ſeaſons, the quality of the ſoil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

CLI'MAX, S. [κλιμαξ, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the ſenſe of a period aſcends or increaſes every ſentence, till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul or Apol-"los, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or "death, or things preſent, or things to come, "all are yours, and ye are Chriſt's, and Chriſt "is God's." 1 *Cor.* iii. 22, 23.

To CLI'MB, V. N. [preter, and participle paſſive, *climbed*, ſometimes pronounced *clime*, from *climan*, Sax. *klimmen*, Teut. *klemmen*, Belg.] to aſcend, including the idea of difficulty and ſucceſſive attempts; to riſe higher from the horizon, applied to the ſun; to aſcend, by their ſpecific levity, *&c.* applied to vapours; to mount, aſcend, or go upwards.

CLIM'BER, S. one who mounts, aſcends, or ſcales any high or ſteep place; a plant ſo called, from its creeping up on other ſupports.

CLI'ME, S. [from κλιμα, Gr.] the ſame as *climate*; generally uſed in poetry.

To CLI'NCH, V. A. to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb meeting over it; to ſhut the hand, ſo as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, eſtabliſh, or puſh home, applied to an argument.

CLI'NCH, S. a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made uſe of to conclude ſeveral lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhime to as many different words. "Here one poor word a thouſand *clinches* "makes." *Pope.* In Navigation, that part of a cable which is faſtened to the ring of an anchor.

CLI'NCHER, S. a cramp or hold-faſt made

made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and uſed to faſten planks.

To CLI'NG, V. A. [preter, I *clung*, or *have clung*, part. *clung*, *klynger*, Dan.] to ſtick cloſe to, or hang upon, by twiſting round a thing.

CLI'NGY, Adv. apt to ſtick or adhere to.

CLI'NIC, or CLI'NICAL, Adj. [from κλινω, Gr.] thoſe who keep their beds on account of the violence of any diſorder. Antiently uſed for a patient, or phyſician. At preſent uſed, when applied to perſons, for a quack; but when applied to medicine, the method of attending, &c. on ſick perſons confined to their beds, in order to learn the various ſymptoms of their diſorders, their criſes, &c.

To CLI'NK, V. A. to ſtrike metals together ſo as to make them ſound. Neuterly, to make a noiſe, applied to the ſound made by two pieces of metal ſtruck together.

CLI'NK, S. a noiſe made by the ſtriking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or ſteel, on each other.

CLI'NQUANT, S. [Fr.] embroidery; ſplendor or dreſs; or tinſel finery.

To CLI'P, V. A. [*clippan*, Sax. to embrace] to embrace by folding the arms cloſely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug; to cut with ſheers, from *klepper*, Dan. or *klupper*, Dut. Figuratively, to diminiſh, applied to coin. To cut ſhort, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLI'PPER, S. one that debaſes the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwiſe diminiſhing its ſize and weight.

CLI'PPING, S. [See *Clip*.] that which is cut off from a thing.

CLI'VER, S. [more properly written *cleaver*] in Botany, an herb, whoſe ſeeds ſtick to the cloaths of ſuch as touch it; and uſed in medicine.

CLO'AK, S. a looſe outer garment without ſleeves, worn over the reſt of a perſon's cloaths, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext or pretence, in order to conceal any deſign.

To CLO'AK, V. A. to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any deſign by ſome ſpecious pretext or artifice.

CLO'AK-BAG, S. a *bag* in which cloaths are carried; a portmanteau.

To CLOATH, V. A. [*clad*, Sax. *kleeder*, Dan.] to furniſh or cover with cloaths; to dreſs.

CLO'ATHING, S. dreſs; garments; or that which a perſon wears to cover and defend his body from the weather.

CLO'CK, S. [*cocle*, Brit. from *clock*, Brit. and Arm. a bell, *cloche*, Fr. *clugga*, Sax. *klocke*, Belg. and Dan. and *glocke*, Teut.] a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, ſerving to meaſure time, and ſhew the hour by ſtriking on a bell. Huygens was the firſt perſon who brought the art of clock-making to any perfection; and the firſt pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Fromantil, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phraſe, importing what hour is it? *'Tis nine o'clock*, implies, it is the ninth hour. Applied to ſtockings, *clock* ſignifies the work with which the ankles are adorned.

CLO'CK-WORK, S. any movements which go by means of ſprings, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that reſpect reſemble the movements of a clock.

CLO'D, [*clud*, Sax. a little hillock, *klotte*, Belg.] a ſmall maſs of moiſt earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground; any thing vile, baſe, and earthly, applied to the human body, by way of contempt, oppoſed to the ſoul; a dull, groſs, ſtupid perſon.

To CLO'D, V. N. [from the noun *klotteren*, Belg.] to unite into a maſs, on account of its moiſture or viſcidity. To curdle, uſed inſtead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, Adj. conſiſting of little heaps, ſmall maſſes, or clods of earth; full of unbroken clods or maſſes of earth.

CLOD'PATE, S. a ſtupid fellow; one who cannot eaſily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod-pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehenſion, or ſtupid.

To CLO'G, V. A. to load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to burthen; to embarraſs; to be filled with any thing that may hinder its operation; to be obſtructed by the ſticking of ſomething to a thing.

CLO'G, S. any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a reſtraint; an incumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction, or impediment; a compoſition of leather, conſiſting of a ſoal and two ſtraps, worn by women over their ſhoes, to keep their feet clean, or warm.

CLO'GGINESS, S. the ſtate of being hindered from motion; obſtruction.

CLO'GGY, Adj. that which by adhering to any inſtrument, ſtops up the paſſages, or otherwiſe hinders its motion.

CLOI'STER, S. [*clâs*, Brit. *clauſter*, Sax. *cloſter*, Germ. *kloſter*, Dan. *klooſter*, Belg. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtro*, Ital. *clauſtrum*, Lat.] a habitation ſurrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious; a monaſtery for the religious of either ſex. In a more reſtrained ſenſe, the principal part of a regular monaſtery, conſiſting of a ſquare built on each of its ſides. In Architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four ſides; a periſtile or piazza.

To CLOI'STER, V. A. to ſhut up in a monaſtery; to confine in a religious houſe.

CLOI'STERAL, Adj. ſhut up in a monaſtery or nunnery; ſolitary; retired; recluſe.

CLOI'STERED, Part. ſolitary; inhabiting a cloiſter; confined in a monaſtery, or religious houſe. In Architecture, built round, or ſurrounded with a piazza, or periſtile.

CLOI'STRESS, S. a nun; or female retired from the world, and inhabiting a religious houſe.

CLO'KE, S. See *Cloak*.

To CLO'OM, V. A. to cover or ſtop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To CLO'SE, V. A. [*clos*, Fr. *cluſus*, Lat.]

to ſhut any thing that is open; to conclude, finiſh, or perfect; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being ſeparated. "The earth *cloſed upon them.*" To join with a party.

CLO'SE, S. any thing ſhut, without paſſage or outlet; a ſmall field ſurrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period, or portion. "The *cloſe* "of night." *Dryd.* The end of a ſentence; a concluſion.

CLO'SE, Adj. uſed with the verbs, *tie*, *ſhut*, or *faſten*, ſhut ſo as nothing can come out, nor any air make its entrance. "A *cloſe* box." "A *cloſe* room." Without vent or inlet; without motion; ſtagnating; ſultry, or not eaſily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That "very *cloſe* metals." *Locke.* Denſe; conciſe; ſhort; without any redundancies; or thick, applied to the manner of expreſſion. "Your "thoughts lie ſo *cloſe* together." Applied to ſituation, touching, or without any diſtance between the things mentioned. Applied to deſigns, ſecret, or without diſcovery; having the appearance of reſerve and ſecrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts *cloſe* to "their buſineſs." *Locke*, Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He "keeps very *cloſe*." Under great reſtraint. "A *cloſe* priſoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, miſty, and ſultry, applied to the ſky, or weather. Uſed adverbially, either by itſelf, or in compoſition.

CLO'SE BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight round the body, oppoſed to that which hangs looſe.

CLOSE-HA'NDED, Adj. covetous; illiberal; void of generoſity.

CLO'SE-LEAGUED, Adj. ranged near one another; in a thick and impenetrable body; ſecretly leagued, or privately conſpiring againſt.

CLO'SELY, Adv. applied to ſhutting any veſſel, &c. without vent or paſſage for the internal or external air; very near; not deviating from, applied to the tranſlation of authors. "I have tranſlated *cloſely*."

CLO'SENESS, S. the ſtate of having no paſſage for the air; narrowneſs; want of air; denſeneſs; compactneſs; without many interſtices or pores; recluſeneſs; ſolitude; reſerve; ſecrecy; avarice; connection; or dependence.

CLO'SE-PENT, Adj. wanting vent; ſhut cloſe.

CLO'SER, S. a finiſher; or concluder.

CLOS'ET, S. [from *cloſe*] a ſmall room for privacy and retirement; a ſhallow place furniſhed with ſhelves, and with a door, ſerving as a repoſitory for curioſities, or family utenſils.

To CLO'SET, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhut up or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet, for the ſake of privacy.

CLO'SH, S. a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, called likewiſe the *founder*.

CLOSU'RE, S. the act of ſhutting or ſtopping up any aperture or cliſt; confinement; concluſion; end.

CLO'T, S. [*klot*, Belg.] a maſs formed by thickening of any fluid body.

To CLO'T, V. N. [*klotteren*, Belg.] to grow into ſmall maſſes, applied to any fluid ſubſtance. To gather into clods, applied to moiſt or clayey earth.

CLO'TH, S. [plural, *cloths* or *clothes*] in a general ſenſe, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable ſubſtances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvaſs on which pictures are painted; the ſeveral coverings which are laid on a bed.

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

CLOTH-SHEA'RER, S. one who ſhears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raiſed by the carders or teazers.

CLOT-POLL, S. a word of contempt and reproach, implying a ſtupid perſon; a block-head, or thick-ſkull.

To CLO'TTER, V. A. See To *Clot*.

CLO'TTY, Adj. full of clots, or lumps.

CLOU'D, S. [from *clod*, according to Sommer, or from *clodde*, Belg. a ſpot] a collection of condenſed vapours ſuſpended in the atmoſphere. *Couds* are the moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the exceſſive heats of the torrid Zone, and ſcreening it from the beams of the ſun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they ſuffer in their paſſage through them, thereby prolonging the ſtay of light after the ſun is deſcended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming ſome time before it has aſcended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform ſable ſubſtance, the rays of light would be ſcattered abroad in the immenſe regions of ſpace without reaching our eyes, and the raviſhing proſpect of nature would become a large blot. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydroſtatics, above the ſurface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours, of the ſame ſpecific gravity with themſelves, when meeting with cold, and by running into each other, they form maſſes, or collections heavier than that part of the atmoſphere, which they ſwam in before, and ſo fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins, or duſky marks in agates, or ſtones; any thing which obſcures; a ſtate of darkneſs; a crowd, or great number. "A *cloud* "of witneſſes." *Atterb.*

To CLO'UD, V. A. to darken; to make the countenance appear lowring; to render a truth obſcure, or difficult to be underſtood; variegated, or diverſified, with dark veins, applied to wood and ſtones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or over-caſt, applied to the ſky, or weather.

CLO'UD-BERRY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the *rubus*, or *bramble*.

CLOU'D-CAPT, Adj. covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The *cloud-capt* "towers." *Shak.*

CLOU'DILY, Adv. in a cloudy or dark manner.

CLOU'DINESS, S. a ſtate wherein clouds procure darkneſs and obſcurity; want of brightneſs or luſtre; foulneſs, applied to precious ſtones. "I ſaw a diamond made clearer by lying in "cool liquor, and by lying longer the ſtone "would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*." *Boyle.*

CLOU'DLESS, Adj. without clouds; clear, applied to the weather. Without ſpots or foulneſs, applied to jewels.

CLOU'DY, Adj. [See *Cloud.*] formed of clouds; dark, obſcure, or over-caſt with *clouds*. Figuratively, obſcure; dark; imperfect; ſullen; gloomy; dejected.

CLO'VE, the *preter* of *Cleave*.

CLO'VE, S. [*clou*, Fr. a nail, *clavo di eſpecias*, Ital. *chido de girofano*, Span.] an aromatic fruit, brought from the Eaſt Indies, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the bay-tree.

CLO'VEGILLYFLOWER, S. [ſo called from its ſmelling like cloves] in Botany, the *dianthus*, or *caryophilus*.

CLO'VEN, participle, from *Cleave*.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, or CLO'VEN-HOOFED, Adj. having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, or CLO'VER-GRASS, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is a phraſe for living luxuriouſly, becauſe clover is reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLO'VERED, Adj. covered with clover.

CLO'UGH, S. [Sax. pronounced *cloff*] the cliſt of a hill; a cliſt. In Commerce, an allowance of two pound in every hundred weight, for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight, when ſold by retail.

CLO'UT, S. [*clut*, Sax. *kluyte*, Belg. *lod*, Teut.] a ſquare piece of cloth made double, ſerving among other uſes, to keep infants clean from their evacuations; a patch on a ſhoe or garment.

To CLOU'T, V. A. to patch; or mend in a coarſe and clumſy manner; to cover with a thick cloath; to join awkwardly or clumſily together.

CLO'UTED, Part. gathering or congealing in clots.

CLOU'TERLY, Adj. clowniſhly; clumſily; or performed in an awkward manner.

CLO'WN, S. a ruſtic, or country fellow; one whoſe behaviour is rude, and manners are unpoliſhed.

CLO'WNISH, Adj. in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude; awkward; ill-bred; and coarſe, like a clown.

CLOW'NISHLY, Adj. in a clumſy, coarſe, rude, and ill-bred manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, S. a quality reſembling the unpoliſhed rudeneſs, ruſtic ſimplicity, or awkward addreſs, of a clown; broadneſs and coarſeneſs of expreſſion.

To CLO'Y, V. A. [*enclouer*, Fr.] to fill ſo with food, as to leave no appetite for any more; to ſurfeit almoſt to loathing. In Gunnery, to nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into their touch-holes.

CLO'YLESS, Adj. that which will never ſatisfy; that which will never ſurfeit, and, on account of its excellence, will always leave a deſire of more.

CLU'B, S. [*clwppa*, Brit. *kloppel*, Belg. *kolb*, Teut.] a heavy and ſtrong ſtick, uſed as an offenſive weapon. In Gaming, the name of one of the ſuits of cards, called in French *treſle*, from its reſembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover-graſs. In Spaniſh, it is called *baſtos*, which ſignifies *ſtaves* or *clubs*, from whence we ſeem to have borrowed our name for this ſuit, though we retain the French figure; the money, proportion, or ſum every member is obliged to pay at a drinking ſociety; an aſſembly meeting at a public houſe to ſpend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders eſtabliſhed among themſelves; concurrence; joint expence or contribution.

To CLU'B, V. A. to contribute one's proportion to a public expence; to join and unite in one common deſign; to lend aſſiſtance either with reſpect to ſtrength or mental abilities; to carry on ſome common deſign which requires the aſſiſtance of many; to pay or contribute one's proportion of money or abilities to a common expence, or towards perfecting any undertaking.

CLU'BHEADED, Adj. having a round or thick head.

CLU'B-LAW, S. the compelling the aſſent of a perſon by external force, or violence.

To CLU'CK, V. N. [*cloccian*, Brit. *clocbat*, Arm. *cloclan*, Sax. *klocken*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a hen, when calling her chickens.

CLU'MP, S. [*klomp*, *klumpe*, Teut.] a ſhapeleſs thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLUM'SILY, Adv. in an uncouth, awkward, graceleſs, and unpleaſing manner.

CLUM'SINESS, S. want of ingenuity, ſkill, dexterity, or readineſs in performing any thing; awkwardneſs.

CLU'MSY, Adj. awkward, artleſs, unhandy, and without grace, in the performance of any thing; heavy, thick, and coarſe, with reſpect to weight and ſhape.

CLU'NG, the preter and participle of *cling*.

To CLU'NG, V. N. [*clingan*, Sax. to waſte away] to dry or waſte like wood, after it is cut.

CLU'NG, Part. waſted away, by a conſumption, or other diſorder; ſhrunk.

CLU'STER, [*cluſter*, *clyſter*, Sax. *klyſter*, Belg.] a bunch, or ſeveral things of the ſame ſort growing cloſe together, and on one common ſtalk. Figuratively, a number of inſects crouding together; a body of, or ſeveral, people collected together.

To CLU'STER, V. N. to grow in bunches cloſe together, and on one ſtalk, applied to vegetables. To gather cloſe together in bodies, applied to bees. To collect into bunches.

CLU'STER-GRAPE, S. in Botany, the ſmall black grape, generally the forwardeſt of any.

CLUS'TERY, Adj. growing cloſe together on one common ſtalk.

To CLU'TCH, V. A. to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb cloſed together; to gripe, or graſp; to ſhut the hand cloſe, ſo as to ſeize and hold a thing faſt.

CLU'TCH, S. a gripe, graſp, or ſeizure with the hand, ſhut very faſt and cloſe. Figuratively, in the plural, *clutches*, the paws or talons of a bird or wild beaſt. Poſſeſſion, including the idea of rapaciouſneſs.

CLU'TTER, S. [See *Clatter*] a noiſe made by a perſon's being in a hurry about ſome trifling affair; a hurry or clamour: a low word.

To CLU'TTER, V. N. [from the noun] to make a noiſe or buſtle about ſome trivial affair; generally uſed in contempt, or reproach.

CLY'STER, S. [χλυσ'τηρ, from χλυζω. Gr. to waſh] in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a ſyringe, or pipe and bladder.

To COACER'VATE, V. A. [*coacervatum*, ſupine of *coacervo*, Lat.] to heap together.

COACERVA'TION, S. [from *coacervate*] the act of heaping, or the ſtate of things heaped together.

CO'ACH, S. [*coche*, Fr. *kotzzy*, Boh. *kocby*, Hung. *cucky*, Tur.] a carriage of pleaſure and ſtate, having both back and front ſeats, hung upon ſtraps or ſprings, running on four wheels, and diſtinguiſhed from a *chariot*, becauſe it has two ſeats fronting each other, and form a *vis-a-vis*, becauſe more than one perſon can ſit oppoſite to another. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when firſt introduced into cities, there were but two even at Paris, one of which belonged to the queen and the other to Diana, natural daughter of Henry II. The firſt courtier who ſet up this equipage, was John de Laval De Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horſeback, on account of his enormous bulk. We find even in England, that as low as queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both ſexes attended her in proceſſions on horſeback.

To CO'ACH, V. A. to carry or convey in a coach.

CO'ACH-BOX, S. the ſeat whereon the perſon ſits to drive a coach.

CO'ACH-HIRE, S. the fare of a hackney coach, or money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

To COA'CT, V. [from *con*, together, and *actum*, ſupine of *ago*, Lat. to act] to act together, or in concert. "The two did *coact*." *Shak.* Seldom uſed, *co-operate* being the term now in vogue.

COA'CTION, S. the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing any action; force; compulſion.

COA'CTIVE, Adj. having the force of reſtraining from, or compelling to, any action; acting in concert with.

COADJU'TANT, Part. [from *con* and *adjutans*, Lat.] helping, aſſiſting, or taking part with a perſon in any action; co-operating. Subſtantively, uſed for an accomplice, or the perſon who partakes in any action; a co-operator.

COADJU'TOR, S. [from *con*, together, and *adjutor*, Lat.] one engaged in aſſiſting another; an aſſiſtant; aſſociate; or partner in any undertaking. In the Canon Law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, S. [from *con*, and *adjuvans*, participle of *adjuvo*, Lat. to aſſiſt] help; concurrence in any proceſs or operation; a contributing to effect any particular deſign.

COADUNI'TION, S. [from *con*, *ad*, and *unitio*, Lat.] the uniting of ſeveral things or particles, ſo as to form one common maſs. "The *coadunition* of particles." *Hale.*

To COAGME'NT, V. A. [from *coagmento*, Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together, ſo as to form one maſs. "Had the world been *coagmented* from that fortuitous jumble." *Glanv.*

COAGMENTA'TION, S. [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwiſe heaping ſeveral particles, or ſubſtances together, ſo as to form one common maſs. The joining ſeveral ſyllables or words together, ſo as to form one word, or ſentence, applied to ſtyle, or grammar. "Cementing and *coagmentation* of words." *Johnſon.*

COA'GULABLE, Adj. [from *coagulo*, Lat. to curdle] that which may thicken, grow denſe, or concrete.

To COA'GULATE, V. A. [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, S. [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids; the ſtate of a thing congealed, curdled, or condenſed; the ſubſtance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

COA'GULATIVE, Adj. [from *coagulate*] that which has the power of cauſing coagulations, concretions; curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

COAGULA'TOR, S. that which cauſes condenſations, or concretions.

COA'L, S. [*col*, Sax. *kol*, *kohl*, Teut. *koll*, Belg. *kul*, Dan.] a ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtance, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting generally in an horizontal direction, of a black glaſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving, when burnt, a great quantity of aſhes. Uſed ſometimes for charcoal. Figuratively, any thing which may be fired, or which conſumes and warms like fire, applied to anger or diſcord.

CO'AL-BLACK, S. of the colour of coal; the deepeſt black.

COA'LERY,

COA'LERY, S. a place where coals are dug. *Coal-mine*, is moſt frequently uſed.

To COALE'SCE, V. N. to unite together.

COALE'SCENCE, S. [*coaleſcens*, Lat.] the act of coaleſcing or uniting of ſeveral particles, whereby they adhere together, and form one common maſs.

COALI'TION, S. [*coalitum*, ſupine of *coaleſco*, Lat. to unite together] the uniting or joining of different particles, ſo as to compoſe one body, or common maſs.

COA'L-WORK, S. a coal mine, or place where coals are dug.

COA'LY, Adj. abounding in coal.

COAPTA'TION, S. the fitting or artful diſpoſition, or arangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a ſentence.

COA'RSE, Adj. mixed with droſs, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, and conſiſting of large threads, applied to cloth or ſilk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour, or manners. Unpoliſhed, and not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value.

COA'RSELY, Adv. [from *coarſe* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in a rude, rough, inelegant manner, free from any graces, or appearance of politeneſs.

COA'RSENESS, S. want of purity; abounding in droſs; want of elegance, or delicacy; clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs, or ruſticity; a compoſition of mean and cheap materials.

COA'ST, S. [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Ital. and Lat.] a ſhore or land, which lies near, and is waſhed by, the ſea. Uſed by Sir Iſaac Newton, in the ſenſe of the original French and Latin for a ſide, or part. "Otherwiſe would "not be refracted towards that *coaſt*, rather "than any other *coaſt*." *The coaſt is clear*, a phraſe implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obſtacles in a perſon's way.

To COA'ST, V. N. in Navigation, to ſail near a coaſt, or keep within ſight of land.

COA'STER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port on the ſame coaſt, keeping at the ſame time within ſight of the ſhore; one who ſails near the ſhore.

CO'AT, S. [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital.] the outward garment of a man, made with plaits at the ſides; the lower part of a woman's dreſs tied round the waſte, and covering the legs. Figuratively, any covering, or tegument. "The "eye has its *coats*." The hair or fur of a beaſt. In Heraldry, the eſcutcheon, field, or habit, on which a perſon's arms are pourtrayed.

To CO'AT, V. A. to cover, or ſpread over. "To *coat* a retort." "To *coat* a ceil-"ing."

To CO'AX, V. A. to endeavour to perſuade a perſon by flattery, or inſinuating addreſs; a low word.

COA'XER, S. one who endeavours to perſuade a perſon by flattery, or artful and inſinuating behaviour.

To CO'BBLE, V. A. [*kebler*, Belg.] to mend any thing in a clumſy manner, generally applied to ſhoes. To do or make any thing in a coarſe, unhandy, or awkward manner.

CO'BBLER, S. [from the verb] a mender of old ſhoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman; one who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

COBI'RONS, S. [from *cop*, Sax. or *kopff*, Belg. a head, and *irons*] irons with a knob at the upper end, uſed in fire-places where wood is burned.

CO'B-SWAN, the head or leading ſwan in a ſwannery.

CO'BWEB, S. [from *kop*, Belg. a ſpider, and *web*] the web or net of a ſpider. Figuratively, any ſnare, or trap. Sometimes uſed for a reſtraint which may be eaſily broken through.

COCCI'FEROUS, Adj. [from κοκκος and φερω, Gr.] in Botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCHINE'AL, S. [*cochinilla*, Span.] an inſect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour, made uſe of by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew] made in the form of a ſcrew.

CO'CHLEATED, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat.] twiſted in form of a ſcrew. Turbinated, applied to ſhells.

CO'CK, S. [*cocc*, Sax. *kock*, Belg. *coq*, Fr.] the male of the ſpecies of domeſtic fowls, famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather-cock*, an inſtrument turning round a pivot, uſed to ſhew the point from which the wind blows; an inſtrument, turning with a ſcrew, made of bell-metal, and uſed in drawing liquors from caſks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun, which holds the flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed; the ſtyle or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a ballance. *Cock-a-hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phraſe implying triumphant exultation, or elation on acccount of ſome ſucceſs.

To CO'CK, V. A. to erect, or ſet upright. "*Cocks* his ears." *Gay*. To mould the ſhape of a hat; to wear the hat with an air of petulance, and ſmartneſs; to fix the cock of a gun ready for diſcharging; to lay hay in ſmall heaps. Neuterly, to ſtrut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little ſucceſs.

COCKA'DE, S. a ribband, tied in a bow, or formed in the ſhape of a roſe, worn in a man's hat.

COCKA'TRICE, S. [from *cock* and *atter*, Sax. a ſerpent] a ſerpent ſuppoſed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a perſon of an inſidious, venemous, and treacherous diſpoſition.

CO'CK-BOAT, S. a ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

CO'CK-CROW'ING, S. the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

To CO'CKER, V. A. [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to indulge

indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondneſs.

CO'CKER, S. one who keeps cocks for fighting.

CO'CKEREL, S. a young cock.

CO'CKET, S. a ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe; an inſtrument drawn on parchment, ſigned, ſealed, and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the cuſtoms for their goods.

CO'CK-HORSE, Adv. triumphant; exulting; a kind of low word. "Sits *cock-horſe* "on her throne." *Prior.*

CO'CKLE, S. [*coquille*, Fr.] a ſmall ſhell fiſh.

To CO'CKLE, V. N. to contract any ſtuff into wrinkles by wet, or rain.

CO'CKLED, Part. ſhelled; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLOFT, S. a room over a garret, ſo called from its ſmallneſs.

CO'CKNEY, S. [*pais de cocaigne*, in Boileau, is a country of dainties; ſimilar to this is "*a lond yhote cocayng*." Sax. On which Dr. Hickes remarks, that the laſt word implied a perſon given to luxury, voluptuouſneſs, and effeminate pleaſures, and from hence was given, as a term of reproach, to thoſe that live in cities, being at firſt wrote *cocaign*, and by time corrupted into *cockney*] a perſon born in London; a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant, or inexperienced perſon dwelling in a city.

CO'CKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ſhip, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are diviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates.

CO'CK'S-COMB, S. a plant, the ſame as *hemſwort*. See *Coxcomb*.

CO'CK'S-HEAD, S. in Botany, a plant called likewiſe *ſanſoin*, and eſteemed one of the beſt ſorts of fodder for cattle.

CO'CK-SHUT, the cloſe af the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

CO'CK-SPUR, S. in Botany, the Virginian hawthorn.

CO'CKSURE, Adj. confident; certain.

CO'CKSWAIN, S. [*coggſwaine*, Sax. from *cogg*, a boat, and *ſwain*] an officer on board men of war, who has the command of the boat.

CO'CKWEED, S. in Botany, the *dittander*, or pepper-wort.

CO'COA, S. See *Chocolate-nut*.

CO'CTILE, Adj. [*coctilis*, Lat.] made by baking.

CO'CTION, S. [Lat.] a boiling. In Surgery, a digeſtion of matter. "Taken off by "a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh mat-"ter." *Arbut.*

COD, or CO'DFISH, S. a ſea fiſh, caught on the banks of Newfoundland, and many other parts.

COD, S. [*codde*, Sax.] in Botany, any caſe, or huſk, in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, V. N. to incloſe in a huſk, caſe, or pod.

CO'DE, S. [from *codex*, Lat.] a book; a book of civil laws, appropriated, by way of eminence, to the collection made by Juſtinian.

CO'DICIL, S. [a diminutive of *codex*, Lat.] a writing made by way of ſupplement to a will, in order to ſupply ſomething omitted, or alter and explain ſomething contained in the teſtament.

CODIL'LE, S. [Fr. *codillo*, Span.] in Gaming, a term at ombre, implying that the game is won againſt the player; this is termed *baſted* in quadrille.

To CO'DLE, V. A. [of *coctulo*, a diminutive of *coquo*, Lat.] to parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple, ſo called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COE'FFICACY, S. [from *con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] the united power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFI'CIENCY, S. [from *con* and *efficiens*, part. of *efficio*, Lat.] the acting together, or joint act of ſeveral things to produce any effect.

COEFFI'CIENT, Part. [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities, prefixed to letters, into which they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity ariſing from the diviſion of that term by the generated quantity.

COE'LIAC, Adj. [from κοιλια, Gr. the belly] in Medicine, joined to *paſſion*, a diarrhœa, looſeneſs, or flux, wherein the aliment comes away either indigeſted, or turned to chyle, inſtead of excrements.

COE'LIAC-ARTERY, S. in Anatomy, the firſt artery detached from the deſcending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen.

COE'QUAL, Adj. [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] being in the ſame ſtate, condition, and circumſtance as another.

COEQUALI'TY, S. the ſtate of two perſons or things which are equal to each other.

To COE'RCE, V. A. [*coerceo*, Lat.] to reſtrain by force, or puniſhments, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, Adj. that which may, or ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION, S. [from *coereco*, or *coercio*, Lat.] a check, or reſtraint. A reſtraining from the violation of any law, by means of puniſhment.

COE'RCIVE, Adj. that which has the power of reſtraining; that which has the authority of reſtraining by means of puniſhment.

COESSE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *eſſentia*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIALI'TY, S. the quality of partaking of the ſame eſſence with another.

COETA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *con* and *ætas*, age] of the ſame age with another.

COETER-

COETER'NAL, Adj. [from *con* and *æternus*, Lat.] existing eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETER'NALLY, Adv. in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETER'NITY, [from *con*, and *æternitas*, Lat.] having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to, the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, Adj. [*coævus*, Lat.] born or produced at the same time; of the same age as another. "*Coeval* with eternity." *Pope*. "*Coeval* to mankind" *Hale*.

COE'VOUS, Adj. [*coævus*, Lat.] of the same age; living at the same time.

To COEXI'ST, V. N. [from *con* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place.

COEXI'STENCE, S. [from *coexist*] the having existence at the same time or place with another.

COEXI'STENT, Adj. having existence at the same time with another. "*Coexistent* with "the motions." *Locke*.

To COEXTE'ND, V. A. [from *con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another, followed by *with*, before the object with which the coextension is formed.

COEXTE'NSION, S. the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

CO'FFEE, S. [*cabuch*, Turk. *cahuah*, Arab. *caffé*, Fr.] the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman, in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies, in Jamaica especially, where it is little inferior to the best Turky. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction made from the berry roasted, was introduced into England first by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, S. a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, if near Change, to transact business, and the news-papers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

CO'FFEE-MAN, S. one who keeps a coffee-house. "Preferred a *coffee-man* to Age-"silaus." *Addis.*

CO'FFER, S. [*coffre*, Sax.] a chest for keeping money. Figuratively, treasure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrazures. It is generally used by the besieged to repulse the enemy, when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To CO'FFER, V. A. to put into chests or coffers, followed by *up*, "Might *coffer up*." *Rowe*.

CO'FFERER *of the king's houshold*, S. a principal officer at court, in the compting house, or elsewhere, next to the comptroller, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, S. [*cofin*, Fr. *cofano*, Ital. *cofa*, Sax. *kofe*, Isl. a little house] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for its interment. In Pastry, a mould of paste for a pye. A paper case, in form of a cone, or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their boluses in, to keep the outward paper clean

To CO'FFIN, V. A. to place, or inclose in a coffin.

To CO'G, V. A. to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address. "I'll *cog* their hearts from them." *Shak.* To falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. To *cog a die*, is to secure it so, as to direct it in its fall. To lye; to wheedle.

CO'G, S. the tooth of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel.

To CO'G, V. A. to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, S. [*cogens*, Lat. from *cogo*, Lat. to force] the power of compelling; the power of extorting assent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, Part. [*cogens*, Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; resistless.

CO'GENTLY, Adj. in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. [*cogitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITA'TION, S. [*cogitatio*, Lat.] the beholding any idea in the mind; the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, or design; meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. [*cogitatus*, Lat.] having the power of thought; given to thought, study, or reflection.

CO'GLE STONE, S. [*cuogolo*, Ital.] a small pebble; a little stone.

COGNA'TION, S. [*cognatio*, Lat.] in Civil Law, the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock; relation; a partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE'E, S. in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, S. in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

CO'GNITIVE, Adj. that which has the power of knowing or apprehending. "Its *cog-*"*nitive* or apprehensive power." *South*.

CO'GNIZABLE, Adj. [*cognisable*, Fr.] proper for the consideration or inspection of a person; subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, S. [*connoissance*, Fr.] in Law, an acknowlegement of a fine or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially;

judicially; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice; a badge by which any person may be known or distinguished.

COGNOS'CIBLE, Adj. [*cognoſco*, Lat.] that may be known; possible to be known; being the object of knowlege.

To COHA'BIT, V. N. [from *con*, together, and *habito*, to dwell] to dwell in the same place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, S. [*con* and *habitans*] one who dwells in the same place with another.

COHABITA'TION, S. the act of dwelling with another in the same place; the living together as man and wife.

COHE'IR, S. [from *cohæres*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

CAHEI'RESS, S. a female, who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE, V. N. [from *cohæreo*, Lat.] to stick together; to hold fast to one another, as parts of the same body. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions. To suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHE'RENCE, or COHE'RENCY, S. [*coherentia*, Lat.] in Physics, the state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so as to resist divulsion, or separation; relation; dependency; consistency, so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHE'RENT, Part. [*cohærens*, Lat.] sticking together so as to resist a separation; suitable; adapted to one another; consistent, or not contradictory.

COHE'SION, S. [from *cohære*] the action whereby the atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are connected together, so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together, so as to form sensible masses. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter and other things; connection.

COHE'SIVE, Adj. that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation.

COHE'SIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting, so as to resist any attempt to separate them, applied to the particles of matter.

To CO'HOBATE, V. A. to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBA'TION, S. the returning any liquor distilled upon that which remains, after the distillation, and the distilling it again.

CO'HORT, S. [*cohortis*, genitive of *cohors*, Lat.] a troop of soldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In Poetry, used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COI'F, S. [*coeffe*, Fr. *cuffia*, Span. *cofia*, Ital. *quehf*, Arab. the head, *quefia*, Arab. a head-dress] a head-dress; a lady's cap; a serjeant at law's cap.

COI'FED, Adj. wearing a cap.

COI'FURE, S. [from *coeffure*, Fr.] head-dress. "I am highly pleased with your *coi-* "*fure*." *Spect.* No. 98.

CO'IGNE, S. [Fr.] a corner, a wooden wedge used by printers.

To CO'IL, V. A. [*cueillier*, Fr. *cogliare*, Ital.] to reduce into a narrow compass. *To coil a rope*, is to wind it in a ring.

CO'IL, S. [*kolleren*, Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by some quarrel; a rope wound into a ring.

CO'IN, S. [*coigne*, Fr.] a corner; any thing standing with a corner outwards; a brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quoin* or *quine*.

CO'IN, S. [*coin*, Fr. *conio*, Ital.] money, or metal stamped with a lawful impression; payment of any kind; compensation.

To CO'IN, V. A. to mint, or stamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing, used in an ill sense.

CO'INAGE, S. the stamping metals; or making money. This was formerly performed by a hammer, but at present by a mill; the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The English coinage, by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection. Figuratively, this word is used for coin or money; the charges or expence of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense.

To COINCI'DE, V. N. [*coincido*, Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the same point; to be consistent with; to concur.

CO'INCIDENCE, S. the state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence; consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point.

CO'INCIDENT, Adj. [*coincidens*, Lat.] falling upon the same point, applied to bodies, or lines. Concurring; consisting; agreeing; mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

CO'INDICA'TION, S. [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] the concurrence of many symptoms, bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

CO'INER, S. one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money; an inventor.

To CO'JOIN, V. N. [*conjungo*, Lat.] to join with another in the same office. "Thou "may'ſt *cojoin*." *Shak.*

CO'ISTRIL, S. a coward, or run-away cock. "He's a coward and a *coſtril*." *Shak.*

CO'IT, S. [*kote*, Belg. a die] a thing thrown at a mark. See *Quoit*.

COITION, S. [from *coitio*, Lat.] the act of propagating the species; the act by which two bodies come together.

CO'KE, S. [perhaps from *coquo*, Lat. to bake] fewel made by burning pit-coal under the ground, and quenching the cinders; as in making charcoal. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COL'ANDER, S. [pronounced *cullender*, from *colándus*, part. of *colo*, Lat. to strain] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which

which any mixture is ſtrained, and leaves the groſſer parts behind it.

COLA'TION, S. [from *colatum*, ſupine of *colo*, Lat.] the act of filtering, ſtraining, or ſeparating any fluid from its dregs, or impurities.

CO'LATURE, S. [*colatus*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the dregs of any fluid by ſtraining it through a ſieve, or filtrating it through paper; the matter ſtrained or filtrated.

CO'LBERTINE, S. a kind of a fine lace worn by women.

CO'LCOTHAR, S. in Chemiſtry, the dry ſubſtance remaining after diſtillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

CO'LD, Adj. [*cole*, Sax. *coel*, Belg. *kubl*, Teut.] without warmth, or warming; having a ſenſation of cold, or ſhivering, becauſe the particles of air are leſs in motion than thoſe of our body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminiſh the motion of thoſe of the body; that which is not volatile, or eaſily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected; not eaſily excited to action; indifferent; not able to move the paſſions; reſerved, or void of the warmth of friendſhip and affection; chaſte, temperate, not eaſily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

CO'LD, S. ſomething void of heat or motion, and which contains in it no particles of fire; that which produces the ſenſation of cold; a diſeaſe cauſed by ſtopping perſpiration, and other effects of cold weather.

CO'LDLY, Adv. without warmth or heat. Figuratively, with great indifference, unconcern, and without any teſtimony of eſteem or friendſhip.

CO'LDNESS, S. oppoſite to heat; that quality which cauſes a ſenſation of cold, and deprives a perſon of his natural warmth and heat; want of kindneſs, love, eſteem, or affection; coyneſs, chaſtity, or freedom from any immodeſt deſires.

CO'LE, S. [*caul*, Sax.] a general name for all ſorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED, S. in Botany, the rape, from whence rape-ſeed-oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LEWORT, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the cabbage.

CO'LIC, S. [*colicus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a ſevere pain in the lower venter, and ſo called becauſe it was formerly thought to be ſeated in the *colon*. A *bilious colic*, proceeds from bilious, ſharp, and ſtimulating humours. A *flatulent colic*, is a pain in the bowels, owing to dry fæces contained in the inteſtines. A *nervous colic*, is from convulſive ſpaſms, or contortions of the guts, whereby their capacities are ſtraitened. An *hyſteric colic*, riſes from diſorders peculiar to women, and from a conſent of parts. The *ſtone colic*, proceeds, by conſent of parts, from the irritation of the ſtone, or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

CO'LIC, Adj. affecting the bowels.

To COLLA'PSE, V. N. [*collapſum*, ſupine of *collabor*, Lat.] to fall together; to cloſe together ſo as one ſide ſhall touch another. Uſed moſtly by medical writers.

COLLA'PSION, S. the ſtate of veſſels cloſing of themſelves; the act of cloſing together.

CO'LLAR, S. [of *collum*, Lat. the neck] an ornament of metal worn by knights of ſeveral military orders, hanging over the ſhoulders on the mantle, and generally conſiſting of a gold chain, enamelled with cyphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order ſuſpended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter conſiſts of SS, with roſes enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. *Collar*, is likewiſe that part of the harneſs, which is round a horſe's neck; the part of the dreſs which ſurrounds the neck. *To ſlip the collar*, is a phraſe for getting free, eſcaping, or extricating one's ſelf from any difficult engagement. A *collar of brawn*, is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundiſh parcel.

To COL'LAR, V. A. to ſeize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a ſtring, in order to make it retain a round form.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavicle; one of the bones which are on each ſide of the neck.

To COLLA'TE, V. Ar [*collatum*, ſupine of *confero*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the ſame kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Uſed with *to*, to place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, Adj. [from *con* and *lateris*, genitive of *latus*, Lat. a ſide] ſide to ſide; running parallel; mutual, or ſuch as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In Geography, ſituated by the ſide of another. Not direct, oblique, concurrent, applied to proofs. In Coſmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In Genealogy, applied to relations of the ſame ſtock, but not in the ſame line of aſcendants and deſcendants; ſuch are uncles, aunts, nephews, couſins. *Collateral deſcent*, in Law, is that which paſſes to brothers children. *Collateral aſſurance*, is a bond made over and above the deed itſelf for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral ſecurity*, is a deed made of other lands, beſides thoſe granted by the deed of mortgage, on their not being a ſufficient ſecurity.

COLLA'TERALLY, Adj. ſide by ſide, applied to poſitions or ſituation. In an indirect manner, without deſign, applied to argument. Not in the ſame line of deſcendants, though from the ſame ſtock, applied to genealogy.

COLLA'TION, S. [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of beſtowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy, or thing of the ſame kind with another. In Cannon Law, the beſtowing of a benefit by a biſhop, who has right of patronage; an elegant public entertainment or feaſt.

COLLA'TOR, S. [from *collate*] one who examines

examines copies or manuſcripts, by comparing them with ſome other writing. In Law, one who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical living or benefice, generally applied to the preſentation of a biſhop.

CO'LLEAGUE, S. [*collega*, Lat.] a partner or aſſociate in the ſame office.

To COLLEA'GUE, V. N. to unite or join with.

To COLLE'CT, V. A. [*collectum*, ſupine of *collego*, Lat.] to gather together; to bring ſeveral things together, or into the ſame place; to add into a ſum; to infer, draw, or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. to recover from a ſurprize; to reaſſemble one's ſcattered ideas.

CO'LLECT, S. [*collectum*, ſupine of *collego*, Lat.] a ſhort comprehenſive prayer uſed in the church ſervice.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered together, collected; *Collectanea*, are notes or remarks gathered or compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be gathered, or deduced from any premiſes.

COLLE'CTION, S. [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering ſeveral pieces together; an aſſemblage of things in the ſame place.

COLLECTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*collectitius*, Lat.] gathered up. Wants authority.

COLLE'CTIVE, Adj. [*collectivus*, Lat. *collectif*, Fr.] gathered together; conſiſting of ſeveral members or parts, forming a whole, or one common maſs. In Logic, a *collective idea*, is that which unites ſeveral things of the ſame kind. In Grammar, a *collective noun*, is a noun which expreſſes a multitude, or ſeveral of the ſame ſort, though uſed in the ſingular number; as a *company*, an *army*, a *fleet*. Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative. "Cri- "tical and *collective* reaſon." *Brown*.

COLLE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a body, taken together, oppoſed to ſingly or ſeparately. In general; or generally; in one maſs or heap.

COLLE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who gathers ſcattered things together.

COLLE'GATORY, S. in Civil Law, a perſon who is left to a legacy together with others.

CO'LLEGE, S. [Fr. *collegium*] a collection of body of animals. "Thick as the *college* of "the bees." *Dryd.* This is an unuſual ſenſe. A ſociety of men dedicating themſelves to the ſtudy of divinity and learning; a public place endowed with certain revenues, where the ſeveral branches of learning, both divine and human, are taught; a collection of colleges form an univerſity.

COLLE'GIAL, Adj. [from *college*] relating to a college, or poſſeſſed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, S. an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, Adj. conſiſting of colleges; inſtituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a ſociety or body corporate, conſiſting of a dean and ſecular prieſts, without a biſhop; of this kind are Weſtminſter Abbey, Windſor, &c.

COLLE'GIATE, S. a member of a college, or one bred at an univerſity.

CO'LLET, S. [from *collum*, Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among Jewellers, that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

To COLLI'DE, V. A. [*collide*, Lat.] to ſtrike, beat, or daſh two things together, or againſt each other.

COL'LIER, S. one who digs for coals in a mine; one who ſells or deals in coals; a veſſel made uſe of to convey coals by water.

CO'LLIFLOWER, S. See *Cauliflower*.

COLLIGA'TION, S. [*colligatio*, Lat.] the binding things cloſe, or together. "The *col-* "*ligation* of veſſels." *Brown*.

CO'LLIQUATABLE, Adj. [See *Colliquate*] eaſily diſſolved, or melted.

COLLI'QUAMENT, S. the ſubſtance any thing is reduced to by diſſolution, or fuſion, *i. e.* by being diſſolved, or melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, Part. [*colliquans*, Lat.] that which has the power of diſſolving, melting, or waſting.

To CO'LLIQUATE, V. A. [*colliqueo*, Lat.] to melt, diſſolve, or turn a ſolid into a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQU'ATION, S. [from *colliquate*] the melting of any thing by heat. In Medicine, a diſorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow through the ſecretory glands. *Colliquation* is applied to the blood, when it loſes its balſamic texture; and to the ſolids, when they waſte away.

COL'LIQUATIVE, Adj. [from *colliquate*] melting or diſſolvent. A *colliquative fever*, is that which is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, S. [from *colliqueo*, to melt, and *factum*, of *facio*, Lat. to make] the reducing different metals to one maſs by melting them on a fire.

COLLI'SION, S. [*colliſio*, Lat.] the act of ſtriking two bodies together.

COLLOCA'TION, S. [*collocatio*, Lat.] the act of placing; diſpoſition; the ſtate of being placed.

To COLLO'GUE, V. A. to wheedle, flatter, impoſe upon, or ſeduce by fair words. A low word.

CO'LLOP, S. a thin ſlice of meat, or ſteak; a piece or ſlice of any animal.

CO'LLOQUY, S. [*colioquium*, Lat.] a conference, or converſation; a diſcourſe in writing, wherein two or more perſons are repreſented as ſpeaking or talking together on any topic.

CO'LLOW, S. [ſuppoſed by Johnſon rather to be *colly*, from coal] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTA'TION, S. [*colluctatio*, Lat.] the mutual ſtruggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themſelves; oppoſition; fermentation. Figuratively, conteſt; ſpite; mutual oppoſition.

To COLLU'DE, V. N. [*colludo*, Lat.] to join

join in a fraud; or conſpire in impoſing on a perſon.

COLLUS'ION, S. [*colluſio*, Lat.] in Law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more perſons, for the one to bring an action againſt the other, in order to defraud a third perſon of his right.

COLLU'SIVE, Adj. fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two perſons, in order to cheat a third.

COLLU'SIVELY, Adv. concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, or with a fraudulent deſign.

COLLU'SORY, Adj. carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

C'OLLY, S. See *Collow*.

To COLLY, to ſmut or black with coal.

COLLY'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, an external remedy for diſorders in the eyes.

CO'LMAN, S. [Fr.] a ſpecies of pear.

COLO'GN-EARTH, S. [from *Cologn* in Germany] in Natural Hiſtory, a deep brown light ochre, containing more vegetable than mineral matter, and produced from the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

CO'LON, S. [from κωλον, Gr. a member, becauſe it ſeems to bear the ſame reſemblance to a period as a member does to the body] in Grammer, a point or ſtop marked thus (:) uſed to make a pauſe greater than that of the ſemicolon, and leſs than that of a period; and when ſtops were firſt invented, to ſeparate any member of a ſentence: but at preſent it is uſed in a period where the ſenſe ſeems complete, but is lengthened by ſome ſupernumerary ſentence, beginning with an adverſative conjunction, as *but, nevertheleſs*, &c. likewiſe in a very long period, to give eaſe and reſpite to the breath, and where the conjunct members of a ſentence are capable of being divided into others, and a pauſe may be made between them while a perſon may count three, without confuſion, or interrupting the ſenſe of the reſt of the period. In Anatomy, the greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines.

CO'LONEL, S. [Fr. pronounced *kulnel*; *colonello*, Ital. derived by Skinner from *colonialis*, Lat. the leader of a colony; and by Minſhew from *columen exercitus*, Lat. the pillar, or ſupport of an army] an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel lieutenant*, is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great perſonage, is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel*, is the ſecond officer of a regiment, at the head of the captains, who commands in the abſence of the colonel.

CO'LONELSHIP, S. the office of a colonel.

To CO'LONISE, V. A. [from *colony*] to plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with people brought from ſome other place; to plant with colonies.

CO'LONNADE, S. [*colonna*, Ital.] a periſtyle of a circular form; or a ſeries of pillars placed in a circle, and inſulated withinſide. Figuratively, any ſeries or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, S. [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people ſent from the mother country, to cultivate and ſettle ſome other place. Figuratively, the country ſettled by a body of people born and coming from ſome other place.

CO'LOPHONY, S. [from *Colophon*, a city, whence it is imported] a reſinous ſubſtance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a ſlow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its ſubſtance by fire.

COLOQUI'NTIDIA, S. [*colocynthis*, Lat. from καλοκυνθις, of κοιλια, Gr. the belly, and κινεω, to move] the fruit of a plant in the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, of a golden colour; its inſide is full of kernels, which are taken out before it is uſed. Both the pulp and ſeed are intollerably bitter, on which account it is called *bitter apple*.

CO'LORATE, Adj. [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; dyed; marked or ſtained with any colour.

COLORA'TION, S. [*coloratum*, of *color*, Lat.] the art or practice of colouring or painting; the ſtate of a thing coloured. Figuratiuely, colour or hue.

COLORI'FIC, Adj. [*colorificus*, Lat.] that which has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or COLO'SSUS, S. [Lat.] a ſtatue of enormous ſize; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was ſo high that ſhips could paſs, with full ſails, between its legs; its height was 126 feet; few people could fathom its thumb; it was overthrown by an earthquake after ſtanding 1360 years, and being found proſtrate on the ground by the Saracens, when they became maſters of the iſland, was ſold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the braſs of it.

CO'LOUR, S. [*coleur*, Fr. *color*, Lat.] the different ſenſations excited by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which bodies are compoſed. In a popular or vulgar ſenſe, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the roſy hue of the cheeks; the tints or hues produced by covering any ſurface with paint. *Under colour*, appearance, or pretence. In the plural, an enſign or flag, applied to the foot, that of the horſe being termed a *ſtandard*.

To CO'LOUR, V. A. [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark, or dye with ſome hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuſe; to aſſign ſome plauſible or ſpecious reaſon for an undertaking; to bluſh.

COLOU'RABLE, Adj. ſpecious, plauſible.

CO'LOURABLY, Adv. in a ſpecious or plauſible manner, wherein a falſe reaſon is aſſigned, in order to palliate a bad intention or action.

CO'LOURED, Part. ſtreaked; diverſified with different hues.

C'OLOURING, S. that branch of painting which teaches the proper diſtribution of lights and ſhades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST,

CO'LOURIST, S. a painter excellent in the tints he gives his pieces, and the manner in which he diſpoſes his lights and ſhades.

CO'LOURLESS, Adj. without any colour, not any ways tinged; white; tranſparent.

CO'LT, S. [Sax.] a young horſe that has never been ridden, or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant perſon; a proper object for ſharping and waggery.

CO'LT'S-FOOT, S. [*koſzbub*, Teut.] in Botany, the cacalia.

CO'LT'S-TOOTH, S. an imperfect and ſuperfluous tooth in the mouth of a young horſe. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleaſures, wantonneſs, or gaiety.

CO'LTER, S. [*cultor*, Sax. *kouter*, Belg. *coltro*, Ital. *culter*, Lat.] the ſharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the plough-ſhare.

CO'LTISH, Adj. reſembling a colt; wanton.

CO'LUMBARY, S. [*columbarium*, Lat.] a place where doves or pidgeons are kept; a dove-cot; or pidgeon-houſe.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [*columbina*, Lat.] in Botany, the aquilegia.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [*columbinus*, Lat.] in Dying, a pale violet, or changeable dove colour. Likewiſe the heroine, or chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

CO'LUMN, S. [*columna*, Lat.] in Architecture, a round pillar made to ſupport or adorn a building. In War, a deep file or row of troops, or diviſion of an army, marching at the ſame time towards the ſame place, with intervals between them to prevent confuſion. In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left-hand margin. When the lines are ſhorter, a page is ſometimes divided into three, four, or more of theſe *columns*, either by interſtices or black lines running between them; any collection of particles preſſing perpendicularly on each other, and gravitating jointly to the center, or the baſe by which they are ſupported. "A *co-*"*lumn* of water." "A *column* of air."

CO'LUMNAR, or CO'LUMNARIAN, Adj. formed in the ſhape of a column.

CO'LURES, S. [a word of two ſyllables, from *coluri*, Lat.] in Geography and Aſtronomy, two great circles imagined to interſect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of which paſſes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the ſoliſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn; the latter determining the ſolſtices, and the former the equinoxes, and, as they divide the ecliptic into four equal parts, mark out the four ſeaſons of the year, and the four points of the compaſs, the points, where they interſect the ecliptic, being termed the cardinal points.

CO'LWORT, S. See *Colewort*.

CO'MA, S. [from κωμα, Gr.] in Phyſick, a kind of lethargy or ſleepy diſeaſe, wherein a perſon has a violent propenſity to ſleep.

COMATO'SE, Adj. lethargic; ſleepy; or affected with a coma.

CO'MB, S. [from *comb*, Sax. *kam*, Belg.] an inſtrument made of horn, tortoiſe-ſhell, or box, ſawed, through which the hair is paſſed in order to cleanſe or adjuſt it; likewiſe an inſtrument made of iron or ſteel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood, through which flax, wool, or hemp is paſſed, to prepare it for ſpinning; the top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its reſembling the teeth of a comb; or from its being an ornament, and then derived from κομεω, Gr. to adorn; the receptacles or hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is ſtored, from κομβος, Gr. See *Card*.

To C'OMB, V. A. [*kemb*, North Brit. from *cœmban*, Sax. *coma*, Lat. κομη, Gr.] to clean or ſmooth the hair by paſſing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for ſpinning, by paſſing it through a comb.

To CO'MBAT, V. N. [*combattre*, Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel or a fight, where the perſons engage hand to hand. Actively, to fight. Figuratively, to engage. "Love "*combated* by pride."

CO'MBAT, S. [Fr.] a conteſt; a battle, generally applied to an engagement between two perſons; a duel. Figuratively, oppoſition, or ſtruggle. "The noble *combat* 'twixt joy and "ſorrow." *Shak*.

CO'MBATANT, S. [*combattant*, Fr.] he that fights with another; ſometimes reſtrained to a duel. Figuratively, a champion, or ſtickler for any opinion.

CO'MBER, S. [from *comb* and *wær*, Sax. a man] one who paſſeth wool through the comb, and prepareth it for the ſpinner.

CO'MBINATE, Adj. [from *combine*] betrothed; promiſed. "Her *combinate* huſband." A word peculiar to Shakeſpear.

COMBINA'TION, S. [from *combine*] an union of private perſons for ſome peculiar purpoſe, generally uſed in a bad ſenſe, and diſtinguiſhed from a *confederacy*, which is between ſtates. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. Union or aſſociation, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be diſpoſed. We wonder at the multiplicity of words that are made out of the letters of the alphabet, in all the different languages of Europe, but our aſtoniſhment muſt increaſe when we recollect that the the four and twenty letters of the alphabet may be combined, 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200 different ways.

To COMBI'NE, V. A. to join together. Figuratively, to link together in unity, affection or concord. Neuterly, to join together, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body. To unite in friendſhip, applied to perſons.

CO'MBLESS, Adj. wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBU'ST, Part. burnt. In Aſtronomy, applied to a planet, when eight one-half deg. diſtant from the ſun.

COMBU'STIBLE, Adj. [See *Combuſt*] that which

which may be burnt, or that which eaſily catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of catching fire eaſily.

COMBU'STION, S. [from *combuſtum*, ſupine of *comburo*, Lat. *combuſtion*, Fr.] the burning of ſeveral things together; conflagration; conſumption by fire. Figuratively, confuſion, noiſe, hurry, commotion, produced by reſtleſs minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To CO'ME, V. N. [preter *I came*, or *have come*, participle *come*, from *comen*, Sax. *cuiman*, preter *cam*, Goth. *kem*, preter *kom*, Iſl. *komen*, Belg. *kommen*, Teut. *kommer*, Dan. ιχομαι, Gr. or, according to Skinner, χομιζω, which in Herodotus and Euripides implies the ſame] to move from a diſtant to a nearer ſituation, either to a thing or perſon; to approach, draw near to, or advance towards. *To come abroad*, to be publicly known or publiſhed. "As ſoon as "the commandment *came abroad*." 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5. *To come to*, to arrive at, or attain. Applied to the appearance of a thing expected, to perform, to be made. "The butter does "refuſe to *come*." *Hud.* To follow as a conſequence; to happen. *To come again*, to come a ſecond time; to return. *To come at*, to reach; to get within the reach of; and applied to ſcience, to attain. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a ſhare of any thing, alluding to the cuſtom in hunting, where thoſe dogs that are ſlow *come in for* no ſhare of the game. *To come near*, to approach; to reſemble. *To come off*, to eſcape; to quit or fall from, or leave. "His "hat *came* off." *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or conſent; to amount to, applied to arithmetic. *To come to himſelf*, &c. to recover from a fright, or a fit. *To come up with*, to overtake. "He *came up with* them at Oxford." *To come upon*, to invade, attack, or ſeize unexpectedly.

CO'ME, Interjection, implying an exhortation to attention, diſpatch, and courage, when uſed ſingly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permiſſion, ſuppoſition, or a tranſition from the topic, which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

CO'ME, S. a ſprout. Uſed by gardeners, and no better than a cant term.

COME'DIAN, S. [*comedien*, Fr.] one who acts on the ſtage. In a reſtrained ſenſe, applied only to one who appears in comedy; but in a more looſe ſenſe, any actor. "His majeſty's "company of *comedians*."

CO'MEDY, S. [*comedie*, Fr. *comedia*, Lat. from κωμη, Gr. a village, and ωδη, becauſe it at firſt was only a poem exhibited in villages] a dramatic piece, repreſenting ſome diverting tranſaction, being an exact picture of common life, expoſing the faults of private perſons, in order to render them ridiculous and univerſally avoided. Obſcenity, and too great an affectation of repartee ſhould be avoided by the writers in this branch of poetry, as the one is oppoſite to the very end of theatrical repreſentations, and the other is inconſiſtent with the very eſſence of comedy, which is to be an exact repreſentation of nature.

CO'MELINESS, S. grace; handſomeneſs, united with an appearance of dignity.

CO'MELY, Adj. handſome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence, rather than love. Applied to things, that which is ſuitable to a perſon's age, or condition, conſiſtent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reaſon.

CO'MELY, Adv. in a graceful, becoming, and pleaſing manner.

CO'MER, S. [from *come* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] that which ſoon grows, or riſes above ground, applied to plants. A viſiter; a perſon who enters or ſettles in a place; any one who enters the liſts in a literary conteſt. "To prove it againſt all *comers*." *Stilling. To give up one's ſelf to the firſt comers*, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

CO'MET, S. [*cometa*, or *comctes*, Lat. a hairy ſtar, from *coma*, Lat. a hair] in Aſtronomy, an opaque heavenly body, like the planets, moving in its proper orbit, which is very excentric, having one of its foci in the center of the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed not only by its orbit, but likewiſe by its appearance from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eaſtward of the ſun, and its light marches before; tailed when weſtward of the ſun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid, excepting a few ſcattered rays. The orbits of comets approaching near to a right line, in ſome parts thereof they go ſo near the ſun, that, according to Sir Iſaac Newton's computation, their heat is 2000 times as great as that of red-hot iron. To this let it be added from the ſame great author, that theſe bodies are ſo far from being ſuch tremendous objects, as they are eſteemed to be by the vulgar, and falſely pretended to be by atheiſts, that their atmoſpheres being dilated, rarified, and diffuſed through the celeſtial regions, may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmoſpheres, and by that means ſupply the deficiencies which would otherwiſe, by continual exhauſting, affect this and other planets; ſo that their revolutions inſtead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, ſhould rather be eſteemed a friendly and benevolent viſit, wherein they beſtow ſuch preſents to every planet they paſs by, as is requiſite to prevent its decay, and ſupply its inhabitants with ſuch things as are neceſſary to their exiſtence.

COMETA'RIUM, S. [Lat.] a mathematical machine, repreſenting the method of a comet's revolution.

CO'METARY, or COMETIC, Adj. that which belongs or relates to a comet.

CO'MFIT, S. [*confit*, Fr. *konfit*, Belg. from *confect*, of *confectio*, Lat.] a dry ſweat-meat; any vegetable preſerved by boiling it in ſugar, and drying it afterwards.

To CO'MFIT, V. A. to preſerve with ſugar.

COMFITURE, S. [from *comfit*, or *confectio*] ſweetmeat.

To CO'MFORT. V. A. [*conforter*, Fr. *confortare*, Ital.] to ſtrengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a perſon undertake a thing boldly by perſuaſions; to make a perſon grow cheerful that is in ſorrow, by advice and arguments.

CO'MFORT, S. [from the verb] ſupport, aſſiſtance, or countenance; conſolation, or ſupport under calamity and danger; that which cauſes a perſon to be cheerful amidſt the glooms of ſorrow, and to extricate himſelf from the depreſſion of grief.

CO'MFORTABLE, Adj. receiving relief or ſupport in diſtreſs; affording conſolation, or having the power of leſſening grief and diſtreſs.

CO'MFORTABLY, Adv. in a cheerful manner; in a manner free from dejection or deſpair.

CO'MFORTER, S. one that diminiſhes or leſſens the degree of a perſon's ſorrow under misfortunes; one who ſtrengthens and ſupports the mind in miſery or danger. In Scripture, applied as a title to the Holy Ghoſt, wherein it ſignifies not only a *comforter*, but likewiſe an inſtructor, or adviſer.

CO'MFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burthen, or allay the ſenſation of misfortunes. Applied both to perſons and things.

CO'MIC, or CO'MICAL, Adj. [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.] relating to, or fit for comedy; ridiculous, or cauſing mirth, either from an unuſual aſſemblage of ideas ſeeming inconſiſtent, or antic geſtures, and polite rallery.

CO'MICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe mirth, either by an aſſociation or aſſemblage of ideas ſeemingly inconſiſtent; by polite, or good-natured rallery, or by ſome odd and antic gaſture; after the manner of a comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, S. that quality by which a thing appears odd, or ridiculous, and raiſes mirth in the mind.

CO'MING, S. the act of moving towards a perſon or place; approach; preſence, or arrival; the preſence of a thing, which was abſent ſome time before. *Coming in*, the products of a perſon's eſtate, penſion, ſalary, or buſineſs. "What "are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in*?" *Shak.*

CO'MING, Part. [from *come*] applied to the inclination, propenſity, or affection; fond; forward; eaſily complying. Applied to time, ſomething not preſent; ſomething future.

COMI'TIAL, Adj. [from *comitia*, Lat.] relating or belonging to an aſſembly, applied peculiarly to that of the Romans.

CO'MITY, S. [*comitas*, Lat.] a kind, humane behaviour, including in it the idea of politeneſs, and good breeding. Wants authority.

CO'MMA, S. [κομμα, Gr. the leaſt part or fragment of a diſcourſe, from κοπτω, to cut off] in Grammar, a pauſe, or ſtop, marked thus (,) uſed to diſtinguiſh ſuch members of a diſcourſe from each other wherein there is a verb, and nominative caſe, ſeveral nouns adjective, or ſubſtantives, in the ſame ſentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the ſenſe is not complete. In Muſic, the ſmalleſt of all the ſenſible intervals of tune, ſeldom uſed but in theory, to ſhew the juſtneſs of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect ſemitone, or tone, ſurpaſſes an imperfect one. In Natural Hiſtory, a very beautiful moth, ſo called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

To COMMA'ND, V. A. [*commander*, Fr. *commandare*, Ital.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in ſubjection; to oblige a perſon to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be ſituated above any place, ſo as to be able to look into, or annoy it.

COMMA'ND, S. [from the verb] authority or power, including the relative idea of perſons in ſubjection, and applied to the authority of an officer over his men. Figuratively, the exerciſe of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a Military ſenſe, the power of overlooking, and taking or annoying any place.

COMMA'NDER, S. he that has the direction of, or authority over others. In a Military ſenſe, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving-beetle, rammer, or great and heavy wooden mallet, with a handle, about three feet long, to be uſed with both hands. In Surgery, an inſtrument called likewiſe a gloſſocomium, uſed in moſt tough, ſtrong bodies, where a luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMA'NDERY, S. the exerciſe of a command, or the office of a commander. In Hiſtory, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on antient knights who had done ſome conſiderable ſervice to the order.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. [*commandement*, Fr.] an expreſs order to do or abſtain from any thing. When it orders any thing to be done, it is named a *poſitive command*; but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command*. The precepts of the decalogue, ſo called by way of eminence, and containing, in a conciſe manner, the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMA'NDRESS, S. a female, or woman inveſted with the ſupreme power or authority over others.

COMMATE'RIAL, Adj. [from *con*, Lat. and *materia*, Lat. matter] of the ſame ſubſtance or matter. "The beaks in birds are *commate-* "*rial* with teeth." *Bacon.* Not much in uſe.

COMMATERIA'LITY, S. of the ſame matter or ſubſtance with another; reſemblance to ſomething in its matter or ſubſtance.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*commemoro*, Lat.] deſerving to be mentioned with honour and reverence; worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing ſome-

thing

thing in order to preſerve the remembrance of any perſon or thing.

COMMEMORATIVE, Adj. tending to preſerve the remembrance of any perſon or thing.

To COMME'NCE, V. N. [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to aſſume a new character which it never did before, applied to perſons and things. "To *commence* a ſuit, or action."

To COMME'ND, V. A. [*commendo*, Lat.] to repreſent a perſon as poſſeſſed of thoſe virtues that demand notice, approbation, and eſteem; to praiſe; to deliver or entruſt with confidence, and full aſſurance of protection. "To "thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul." *Shak.* To deſire to be mentioned in a kind and reſpectful manner. "Seignior Antonio *com-* "*mends* him to you." *Shak.*

COMME'NDABLE, Adj. worthy of praiſe.

COMME'NDABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, S. [*commenda*, low Lat.] in Canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a perſon to ſupply till ſome other perſon is preſented or named to it.

COMME'NDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. a favourable repreſentation of a perſon's good qualities; praiſe; recommendation; a meſſage of kindneſs.

COMME'NDATORY, Adj. that which commends or engages notice, eſteem, and approbation, from a favourable diſplay of good qualities; containing praiſe.

COMME'NDER, S. one who praiſes, or diſplays the virtues of another, in order to render him eſteemed and beloved.

COMMENSA'LITY, S. [*commenſalis*, Lat.] the act of eating, or ſitting to eat, at the ſame table with another.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, S. [from *commenſurable*] the capacity of being meaſured by ſome common meaſure or ſtandard.

COMME'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *con* and *menſura*, Lat.] in Geometry, having ſome common aliquot part; or which may be meaſured by ſome common meaſure, ſo as to leave no remainder. Thus a foot and a yard are *commenſurable*, becauſe an inch taken 12 times is a foot, and 36 times a yard.

To COMME'NSURATE, V. A. [from *con* and *menſura*, Lat.] to reduce to one common meaſure; to extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, Part. [from the verb] reducible to one common meaſure; equal; proportionate; as extenſive.

COMME'NSURATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be meaſured by ſome common meaſure or ſtandard, without leaving a remainder; with the capacity of meaſuring or being meaſured by another; equally extenſive.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the reduction of, or meaſuring a thing by ſome common meaſure; proportion.

To CO'MMENT, V. N. [*commentor*, Lat] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

CO'MMENT, S. [from the verb] notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; expoſition; explanation; remark.

CO'MMENTARY, S. [*commentarius*, Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the ſenſe of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. [from *comment*] one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

COMME'NTER, S. See *Commentator*, which is moſt in uſe.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*commentitius*, Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any exiſtence, but in the brain.

CO'MMERCE, S. [*commercium*, Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and ſelling merchandize both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increaſe the conveniences of life. *Commerce* is uſed, figuratively, for intercourſe of any kind.

To CO'MMERCE, V. N. to hold intercourſe with any. Not much in uſe.

COMME'RCIAL, Adj. belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

To CO'MMIGRATE, V. A. to move in a body, or with one common conſent, from one country to another.

CO'MMIGRATION, S. [from *commigrate*] the removal of a large number of perſons or animals from one country to another.

CO'MMINATION, S. [*comminatio*, Lat.] a threat; a declaration or denunciation of puniſhment or vengeance for any crime; an office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced againſt any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Aſh-Wedneſday.

CO'MMINATORY, Adj. applied to Laws, a clauſe in any law or edict, importing a puniſhment for the breach or violation of it.

To CO'MMINGLE, V. A. [*commiſceo*, Lat.] to mix liquors together; to mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to blend. Seldom uſed.

COMMI'NUBLE, Adj. [from *comminuo*, Lat.] that which may be broken, powdered, or reduced into ſmall parts.

COMMINUTION, S. the act of reducing into ſmall particles, either by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMMI'SERABLE, Adj. [from *commiſeror*, Lat.] that which deſerves, or is an object of pity and relief; ſhewing pity and compaſſion to perſons in diſtreſs, by ſympathizing with them in their afflictions, and giving them relief.

To COMMI'SERATE, V. A. [*commiſeratus*, part of *commiſeror*, Lat.] to pity; to compaſſionate; to ſympathize with, and feel the misfortunes of others.

COMMISERA'TION, S. [from *commiſeratus*, Lat.] a tender, ſympathizing, and affectionate regard for thoſe in diſtreſs.

CO'MMISSARY, S. an officer commiſſioned occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate or deputy. In Church Government, one who exerciſes eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in ſuch places as are at a conſiderable diſtance from the biſhop's ſee. In the army, a *commiſſary general* of the muſters, is one who takes a view of the

numbers or ſtrength of every regiment, ſees that the horſe be well mounted, and that the men be well cloathed and accoutred. *Commiſſary general* of proviſions, furniſhes the army with every thing neceſſary for its food.

COMMI'SSARISHIP, S. the office of a commiſſary.

COMMI'SSION, S. [*commiſſum*, ſupine of *committo*, Lat.] the act of entruſting any perſon, or the employing him to tranſact a thing for one's ſelf; an authority by which a perſon is entruſted with the care of tranſacting buſineſs for another; the ſum allowed or demanded for ſelling or buying, *&c.* for another; a warrant for the exerciſe of any office. In Divinity, the actual performing of ſome action forbidden by the Scriptures, diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion, which are barely the not performing ſomething enjoined; charge; office, or employment. A *commiſſion of bankruptcy*, is made out under the great ſeal, and directed to ſeveral perſons to enquire into the ſeveral circumſtances of a perſon that is broke, and to act according to the particular laws made in that caſe.

To COMMI'SSION, V. A. to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a perſon authority to diſcharge any office.

The COMMI'SSIONATE, V. A. to inveſt with power. See *Commiſſion*.

COMMI'SSIONER, S. one whoſe name is inſerted in any warrant for the diſcharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent, or warrant.

CO'MMISSURE, S, [*commiſſura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined together.

To COMMI'T, V. A. [*committo*, Lat.] to intruſt, or truſt a perſon; to ſend a perſon to priſon; to perform, act, or perpetrate ſome crime or fault.

COMMI'TABLE, Adj. [from *commit*] liable to be committed; an object worthy of impriſonment.

COMMI'TMENT, S. the act of ſending a perſon to priſon; the ſtate of a perſon in priſon.

COMMI'TTEE, S. a number of perſons to whom the conſideration or examination of an affair is referred, either by ſome event, to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties.

COMMI'TTER, S. one who does ſomething he ought not to do.

To COMMI'X, V. A. [*commixtus*, Lat.] to mix, blend, or join ſeveral things together, or into one maſs.

COMMIX'TION, S. [*commixum*, Lat.] the act of joining ſeveral things together ſo as to make one maſs.

COMMI'XTURE, S. the act of mingling ſeveral things, or the thing formed from the mingling ſeveral things together.

COMM'ODE, S. the head-dreſs of a woman.

COMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [*commodus*, Lat. *commode*, Fr.] the ſuitableneſs of a thing to any particular purpoſe; free from any hindrance or obſtruction; convenient; ſeaſonable; or ſuitable; ſpacious, well contrived, applied to buildings. "A *commodious* apartment."

COMMO'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a convenient manner, applied to ſituation. Enjoying the neceſſaries and comforts of life, applied to condition. "To paſs *commodiouſly* this life." Fitted or ſuited to any particular end or view.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, S. a relative term, implying the fitneſs or ſuitableneſs of a thing to any end; advantage.

COMMO'DITY, S. [*commodité*, Fr. *commoditas*, Lat.] conveniency, profit, intereſt, or advantage. In Commerce, wares, goods, merchandize, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODO'RE, S. in the Navy, an under-admiral, or perſon commiſſioned to command a ſquadron of ſhips. When three or more ſail of ſhips are in company, the eldeſt captain aſſumes this poſt, and has this title.

CO'MMON, Adj. [*commun*, Fr. *communis*, Lat.] that which is enjoyed by different ſpecies of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no perſon; without a proprietor or poſſeſſor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently ſeen; uſual; eaſy to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the uſes of every body. A *comman woman*, not confined to one perſon, but proſtituted by any one. In Grammar, applied to ſuch verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion. Applied to nouns, ſuch as ſignify both ſexes under one term, as *parent* ſignifies both father and mother.

COM'MON, S. an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordſhip wherein the common lies to graze his cattle in.

To COM'MON, V. N. to enjoy a right of paſture in an open field in conjunction with others.

COM'MONABLE, Adj. that which may become open or free, applied to ground.

COM'MONAGE, S. [from *common*] in Law, the right of paſture in a common; of fiſhing in another perſon's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of uſing any thing equally and together with others.

COM'MONALTY, S. [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part, or bulk of mankind. "The *commonalty* bearing record of the God of gods." *Hooker.*

COM'MONER, S. one of the common people; one of low rank; a perſon who bears no titles; one who has a ſeat in the houſe of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to paſture, *&c.* in an open field. In the Univerſity, one who wears a ſquare cap with a toſſel when under graduate, is of a rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table. Applied to a woman, a leud perſon, or proſtitute. "A public *commoner*." *Shakeſ.*

COM'MONLY, Adv. generally; frequently; uſually.

COMM'ONNESS,

COM'MONNESS, S. frequency, or repetition; participation amongſt, or application to, ſeveral.

To COM'MON-PLACE, V. A. to reduce to, and tranſcribe under general heads.

COM'MON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to aſſiſt a perſon's memory, or enable him to ſupply himſelf with any curious obſervation on any topic he wants.

COM'MON-PLEAS, S. the king's court, now held at Weſtminſter, but formerly moveable: it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In perſonal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent juriſdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals: the chief judge is called, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas*, who is aſſiſted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent from the king.

COMM'ONS, S. the vulgar; the lower ſort of people; the lower houſe of parliament, conſiſting of members choſen by the people, who act as their repreſentatives, paſs all money bills, are a check upon the other branches of the conſtitution, and the great bulwark of Engliſh liberty and property. A portion of food or victuals uſually eaten at one meal, ſo called at the univerſities.

CO'MMONWEAL, or COMMONWEALTH, S. in its primary ſenſe, uſed in Law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, eſtabliſhed by common conſent; a form of government, in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people, applied to that which was in force during the great rebellion; a republic; a democracy.

COMMO'TION, S. [*commotio*, Lat.] tumult, diſturbance, ſedition, diſorder, or confuſion, ariſing from the turbulent diſpoſitions of its members, applied to a ſtate. Figuratively, inward confuſion or violence; diſorder of mind; perturbation; a violent motion or agitation. "The *commotion* of the water." *Woodw.*

COMMO'TIONER, S. one who cauſes a ſedition, or tumult in a ſtate; a diſturber of the peace. A word not much in uſe.

To COMMO'VE, V. A. to diſturb; to put into a violent motion. "The ſands *commoved* "around." *Thomſ.*

To CO'MMUNE, V. A. [*communico*, Lat.] to converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually to each other.

COMMUNICABIL'ITY, S. [from *communicable*] an open or generous diſpoſition, whereby a perſon is not only able, but likewiſe willing, to impart his ſentiments to another; the poſſibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMU'NICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another; uſed with *to*.

To COMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*communico*, Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourſelves; to confer or beſtow a poſſeſſion; to diſcover one's ſentiments or knowledge to another. Neuterly, in Theology, to receive the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper; to be connected or joined; to have ſomething common with another. "The houſes *commu-* "*nicate*." "The canals *communicate* with one "another."

COMMUNICA'TION, S. [Fr.] applied to ſcience, the act of imparting, diſcovering, or revealing. A common inlet or paſſage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between perſons or places; a converſation, conference, or imparting a perſon's ſentiments in mutual diſcourſe

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, S. a readineſs of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMU'NION, S. [*communio*, Lat.] intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; a partaking of the ſame thing. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's-Supper.

COMMU'NITY, S. [*communitas*, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the ſame form of government; common participation, poſſeſſion, or enjoyment, oppoſed to appropriation.

COMMUTABI'LITY, S. [See *Commutable*] the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, Adj. [from *commute*] an alteration or change of diſpoſition or ſentiments, applied to the mind. A change of form or quality, applied to bodies; the giving one thing in exchange for another; the act of ſubſtituting a pecuniary for a corporal puniſhment; ranſom, or redemption.

COMMU'TATIVE, Adj. [*commutatus*, Lat.] relating to exchange. *Commutative juſtice*, is that which is exerciſed in trade, and is oppoſed to fraud or extortion in buying or ſelling.

To COMMU'TE, V. A. [*commuto*, Lat.] to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to buy off, or ranſom; to ſubſtitute one vice inſtead of another, by practiſing it inſtead of the other. Some *commute* ſwearing for who- "ring." *L'Eſtrange.*

COMMU'TUAL, Adj. that which is equally accepted and received by two parties; reciprocal; mutual. Uſed only in poetry.

CO'MPACT, S. [from *con* and *pactum*, Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into between two or more parties; a contract.

To COMPA'CT, V. A. [*compactum*, ſupine of *compingo*, Lat.] to unite or join together cloſely; to conſolidate, or render ſolid by preſſing the particles of a body cloſe together; to league or enter into a bargain; to join and connect the ſeveral parts of a thing, ſo as they may have a mutual dependence on each other, and form one ſyſtem.

COMPA'CT, Adj. [from the verb] cloſe, denſe, and heavy; having few pores, and thoſe very ſmall. Applied to Stile, conciſe, or containing much matter in few words.

COMPA'CTEDNESS, S. firmneſs; hardneſs; denſity.

COMPA'CTLY, Adv. in a close, neat manner.

COMPA'CTURE, S. the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining.

COMPA'GES, S. [Lat.] a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPAGINA'TION, S. union, or joining of several parts together.

COMPA'NION, S. [*compagnon*, Fr. *compagno*, Ital.] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

COMPA'NIONABLE, Adj. fit for the company of others; agreeable; sociable.

COMPA'NIONABLY, Adv. in a sociable manner; in such a manner as to render a person agreeable, and fit for the converse or acquaintance of another.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, S. a body of men forming one company; fellowship or association.

CO'MPANY, S. [*compagnie*, Fr. *compagnia*, Ital. See *Accompany*] several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation, or mutual entertainment; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a small body of infantry under one captain. In the Marine, a number of merchant ships going the same voyage, and mutually bound, by charter-party, to stand by and defend each other. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often.

To CO'MPANY, V. A. [from the noun] to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person; to attend; to associate with.

CO'MPARABLE, Adj. worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling.

CO'MPARABLY, Adv. in such manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

COMPARA'TES, [*comparata*, Lat.] in Logic, the terms or subjects of a comparison; the two things between which a comparison is formed.

COMPA'RATIVE, Adj. [*comparatif*, or *comparative*, Fr. *comparativus*, Lat.] that which results merely from a comparison with another; that which has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In Grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in excess or diminution is expressed.

COMPA'RATIVELY, Adv. in a comparative manner; in a state of comparison; according to the distance, or likeness found from comparing.

To COMPA'RE, V. A. [*compare*, Lat.] to bring two or more things together, in order by an inspection of them to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken. When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to* and *unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. "Solon "*compared* the people *unto* the sea." *Bac.* But when persons or things are compared together, to discover in what they agree, or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used. "If "he *compares* his translation *with* the original." *Spect.* No. 229.

COMPA'RE, S. [from the verb] the state of being compared; likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison; the possibility of being compared. "Beyond *compare*." *Milton.*

COMPA'RISON, S. [*comparaison*, Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining, setting, or comparing them together. *Comparison of ideas*, is an act of the mind, whereby it compares them with each other with regard to extent of time, place, &c. The state of a thing compared. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective, through the various degrees in which the signification of the positive is heightened or diminished, as *soft, softer, softest.*

To COMPA'RT, V. A. [*compartir*, Fr.] to divide, or lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions, or sub-divisions.

COMPA'RTIMEMT, S. [Fr.] a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, either as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture; a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTI'TION, S. [from *compart*] the act of comparting or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In Architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPA'RTMENT, S. [See *Compartiment*] a division or separate part of a design.

To CO'MPASS, V. A. [*compasser*, Fr. *compassare*, Ital.] to surround; to inclose; to stand round in a ring; to besiege or block up; to grasp or inclose in the arms; to obtain, attain, secure, or have.

CO'MPASS, S. orbit; revolution; extent or limits; inclosure. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. An instrument consisting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the North, and is used by mariners to steer their ships. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move, as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics. *Compass-saw*, is a saw whose teeth are not set like those of another saw, and are so broad, and its back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge, and have a wide kerf to turn in; it is used to cut a round, or any other compass kerf.

COMPA'SSION, S. [Fr. from *con* and *passum*, part. of *patior*, Lat. to suffer] a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others

others with the ſame pain and ſorrow as if they were our own.

To COMPA'SSION, V. A. to pity, or feel the ſame pain on viewing the ſorrows and diſtreſſes of another as if they were our own.

COMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. eaſily affected with ſorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and diſtreſſes of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, V. A. [from the adjective] to pity, and be moved with ſorrow at the ſufferings of others.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, and ſympathizing manner.

COMPATIBI'LITY, S. [from *compatible*] conſiſtency; the power or poſſibility of coexiſting in the ſame ſubject, or at the ſame time; agreement.

COMPA'TIBLE, Adj. conſiſtent with; fit for; ſuitable to; becoming or agreeable to.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of agreeing with.

COMPA'TIBLY, Adv. fitly; ſuitably, ſo as to be applicable to the ſame ſubject, and coexiſt in it at the ſame time.

CRMPA'TRIOT, S. [*compatriote*, Fr.] one of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER, S. [*compere*, Fr.] an equal in rank; an aſſociate, or companion.

To COMPE'ER, V. A. [from the noun] to be equal with in any quality; to match.

To COMPE'L, V. A. [*compello*, Lat.] to make a perſon do or refrain from ſome act by force; to extort by force, uſed with *from*, before the perſons ſuffering the violence. "*Compel from* each the ſixth part." *Shak.*

COMPEL'ABLE, Adj. that which may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION, S. a title given to a perſon in an addreſs made to him; the name by which a perſon is addreſſed.

COMPE'LLER, S. he that makes a perſon do or refrain from an action by force.

CO'MPEND, S. [*compendium*, Lat.] an abridgement of a diſcourſe.

COMPEN'DIOUS, Adj. conciſe, brief, or containing much in few words, applied to ſtile; near or ſhort, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſhort or conciſe manner.

COMPE'NDIOSITY, S. ſhortneſs or brevity, applied to writings.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, S. brevity, or ſhortneſs; the quality of containing much in a ſhort ſpace, or performing much in a ſhort time.

COMPEN'DIUM, S. [Lat.] See *Compend.*

COMPEN'SABLE, Adj. [from *compenſo*, Lat.] that for which an equivalent may be made; that which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSA'TE, V. A. [*compenſo*, Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterballance.

COMPENSA'TION, S. [See *Compenſate*] amends; recompenſe; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPEN'SATIVE, Adj. that which can equal in worth or may be given in lieu of ſomething elſe; that which compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE, V. A. [*compenſo*, Lat.] to tare, or be of equal weight in a ſcale; to counterballance; to *compenſate*, which is moſt in uſe.

CO'MPETENCE, or CO'MPETENCY, S. [*competens*, Lat.] ſuch a quantity as is juſt ſufficient, without ſuperfluity; ſuch a fortune as is ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſaries of life, and is between poverty on one ſide, and affluence on the other.

CO'MPETENT, Adj. [*competens*, Lat.] ſuitable; proportionable; ſufficient in numbers, quantity, or power, to any undertaking; moderate; qualified or fit for; conſiſtent with; applicable to.

CO'MPETENTLY, Adv. properly; ſufficiently; without exceſs or defect.

COMPE'TIBLE, Adj. conſiſtent with; agreeable or ſuitable to

COMPE'TIBLENESS, S. conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

COMPETI'TION, S. the endeavouring to gain ſomething in oppoſition to another; rivalry; conteſt; oppoſition.

COMPE'TITOR, S. [from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.] one who claims or endeavours to gain a thing in oppoſition to another; a rival.

COMPILA'TION, S. [from *compilatum*, ſupine of *compilo*, Lat.] a collection from various authors; an aſſemblage or maſs of things heaped together.

To COMPI'LE, V. A. [*compilo*, Lat.] to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; compoſe; to form from an aſſemblage of various circumſtances or incidents.

COMPI'LEMENT, S. the collecting ſeveral materials together in one maſs; the act of piling together, or heaping up; a maſs formed from heaping ſeveral things together.

COMPI'LER, S. a collector; one who compoſes a work from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, or COMPLA'CENCY, S. [*complacens*, Lat. from *con* and *placeo*, Lat.] a ſatisfaction ariſing in the mind on viewing ſome action, which is worthy of its approbation; or in contemplating ſomething, which, on account of its amiableneſs, produces joy; the cauſe of joy, of rational pleaſure and ſatisfaction; a genteel addreſs, which beſpeaks approbation, and cauſes pleaſure; civility, complaiſance, politeneſs, applied to behaviour.

COMPLA'CENT, Adj. [*complacens*, Lat.] affable; kind; civil; polite.

To COMPLA'IN, V. N. [*complaindre*, Fr.] to find fault with; to charge a perſon with having been guilty of ſome crime. Actively, to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLA'INT, S. [*complainte*, Fr.] a mournful repreſentation of injuries or pain; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cauſe of diſſatisfaction, or complaining. In Medicine, a diſeaſe; pain; diſtemper.

COMPLAISA'NCE, S. [Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a perſon complies with the inclinations of another, in order to inſinuate himſelf into his eſteem and favour.

COMPLAISA'NT, Adj. [Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to pleaſe.

COMPLAISA'NTLY, Adv. in a civil, kind, condeſcending, and polite manner.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, S. civility, or the quality of yielding or condeſcending to a perſon's diſpoſition, in order to engage his eſteem.

To COMPLANA'TE, or COMPLA'NE, V. A. [from *con* and *planus*, Lat.] to level, or make ſmooth and flat. "The vertebræ of the "neck and back-bone are made ſhort and *com-* "*planated*." *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT, See *Complete.*

COMPLE'MENT, S. [*complementum*, Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, and requiſite quantity or number. In Geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In Navigation, applied to a courſe, what it wants of 90 deg. 8 points, or a quarter of a circle. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith. In Fortification, applied to a curtin, that part of the interior ſide, which makes a demi-gorge; and applied to a line of defence, the remainder of the line, after taking away the angle of the flank. In Arithmetic, applied to a logarithm, what it wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLE'TE, Adj. [*completus*, Lat. from *compleo*, Lat. to fill up] finiſhed; perfect; wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded.

To COMPLE'TE, V. A. to perfect; to finiſh; to anſwer perfectly. "*Completes* the "nation's hopes." *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY, Adv. perfectly; fully; in a perfect manner.

COMPLE'TENESS, S. perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finiſhed without defect.

COMPLE'TION, S. [*completus*, Lat.] the exiſtence of ſome circumſtance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accompliſhment; the greateſt height, or perfect ſtate.

CO'MPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] compounded, oppoſed to ſimple; conſiſting of ſeveral parts; including ſeveral particulars. A *complex idea*, is that which conſiſts or is made up of ſeveral ſimple ones, ſuch as *gratitude*, &c.

CO'MPLEX, S. [from the adjective] a collection; ſummary; or the whole of a thing conſiſting of ſeveral parts. "The wedding "ſupper contains in it the whole *complex* of all "the bleſſings, *&c.*" *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS, S. compoſition; containing a variety of circumſtances or particulars.

COMPLE'XION, S. [*complexio*, Lat.] the containing or ranging ſeveral particulars different from each other; the colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Phyſic, the temperature, habit, or diſpoſition of the body. A *ſanguine complexion*, is that of hot or warm perſons, and is ſo called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in ſuch.

COMPLE'XIONAL, Adj. depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY, Adv. by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of ſome of the fluids. "Either by "converſe, or *complexionally* to deſtroy him." *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY, in a compound manner; conſiſting of ſeveral particulars, oppoſed to *ſimply*.

COMPLE'XNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being compoſed of ſeveral particulars different from each other.

COMPLE'XURE, S. the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, S. [from *comply*] the yielding conſent to a thing propoſed; the ready performance of a thing requeſted; condeſcending ſo far to the humours of a perſon, as to do every thing he can deſire, or expect; condeſcenſion.

COMPLI'ANT, Part. [from *comply*] yielding to the touch; bending with any force. "The *compliant* boughs." *Par. Laſt.* Yielding, condeſcending, ſubmitting to, or granting the requeſt of another.

To CO'MPLICATE, V. A. [*complico*, Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to unite by wrapping one thing in another; to compoſe or make a whole, by the uniting of ſeveral things different from each other.

COM'PLICATE, Adj. compounded of a variety of parts.

COM'PLICATENESS, S. the quality which reſults from the union of a variety of things or qualities in the ſame ſubject. Figuratively, intricateneſs, difficulty, or perplexity.

COMPLICA'TION, S. the joining, mixing, blending, or involving ſeveral things in one another. A whole conſiſting of ſeveral things united. In Medicine, applied to diſeaſes, when two or more affect a patient at the ſame time.

COM'PLICE, S. [Fr.] one united with another in ſome ill deſign. See *Accomplice.*

COMPLI'ER, S. a man of an eaſy temper; or one who yields to the humours or requeſts of another.

CO'MPLIMENT, S. [Fr.] a profeſſion of great eſteem, or an expreſſion of approbation or praiſe, merely from ceremony and politeneſs; a mere ceremonious expreſſion.

To CO'MPLIMENT, V. A. to make uſe of expreſſions of reſpect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to ſpeak in praiſe of a thing or perſon, contrary to one's real ſentiments and opinion.

COMPLIME'NTAL, Adj. expreſſive of reſpect and civility; ceremonious.

COMPLIME'NTALLY, Adv. in a mere ceremonious manner.

COMPLIME'NTER, S. one given merely to the bare ceremonious expreſſions of eſteem and reſpect, without the leaſt degree of ſincerity; a perſon abounding in compliments.

COMPLI'NE, S. [*complines*, Fr.] the laſt act of worſhip at night, which completes or finiſhes the ſervice of the day.

COMPLO'T, S. [Fr.] a plot, or ill deſign, concerted

concerted and carried on by two or more perſons; a conſpiracy or confederacy.

To COMPLO'T, V. A. [*comploter*] to join in a deſign; to bring about any ill deſign.

COMPLO'TTER, S. one who joins in a plot; a conſpirator.

To CO'MPLY, V. N. [from *con* and *plier*, Fr.] to conſent to any requeſt; to ſuit one's ſelf to a perſon's humours; to yield to, uſed with the preposition *with*.

COMPO'NE, or COMPO'NED, Adj. [*compone*, Fr.] in Heraldry, compoſed or formed of a row of angular parts, or chequers of two colours.

COMPO'NENT, Part. that which compoſes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To COMP'ORT, V. N. [*comporter*, Fr.] to ſuit; to agree with; to act agreeably or ſuitably to.

COMPO'RT, S. [from the verb] behaviour; manner of looking and acting; conduct.

COMPO'RTABLE, Adj. conſiſtency, oppoſed to contradictory.

COMPO'RTMENT, S. behaviour or conduct.

To COMPO'SE, V. A. [*compoſer*, Fr.] to form a maſs, conſiſting of ſeveral things joined together; to form, or conſiſt of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a diſcourſe with art and care; to reduce to a ſtate of calmneſs, reſt, and quiet; to reconcile. In Printing, to ſet letters or types in proper order; to place the letters in order in the forms. In Muſic, to ſet any thing to tune; to form a tune from a proper collection, order, or diſpoſition of the notes.

COMPO'SED, Part. calm, ſerious, ſedate, undiſturbed.

COMPO'SEDLY, Adv. in a calm, ſerious, ſerene, or ſadate manner; free from any perturbation or confuſion.

COMPO'SEDNESS, S. ſedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquility of mind; a freedom from any diſturbance or diſorder, applied to the mind.

COMPO'SER, S. an author, or writer on any ſubject; one that adopts or ſets words to muſic; or forms a tune from a peculiar aſſemblage of the notes of muſic.

CO'MPOSITE, Adj. [Fr. from *compoſitus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the laſt of the five orders of columns, ſo called becauſe its capital is framed from thoſe of different orders, and termed likewiſe the Italian or Roman order.

COMPOSI'TION, S. [from *compoſitio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining ſimple ideas together, in order to form a complex one; the diſtribution or orderly placing of the ſeveral parts of a plan, deſign, or picture; the work or production of an author; ſuitableneſs, or adapting to any particular ſentiment, applied to geſture. An agreement; contract; a reconciliation; or terms on which differences or quarrels are ſettled. In Grammar, forming a word by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word to increaſe, diminiſh, or alter its ſignification. In Oratory, the order or coherence of the parts of a diſcourſe. In Muſic, the art of diſpoſing notes ſo as to form tunes or airs. In Printing, the ranging ſeveral types or letters together to make a page; and of ſeveral pages together to make a form. In Commerce, a contract between an inſolvent debtor and his creditors, wherein they agree to accept a part of the debt and give him an acquittal, for the whole.

COMP'OSITIVE, Adj. formed of ſeveral ſubſtances or qualities; having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR, S. [*compoſiteur*, Fr.] in Printing, the perſon who works at the caſe, ſets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein, for printing; a caſeman.

COM'POST, S. a mixture of different ſoils together, in order to make a manure for aſſiſting the natural earth, ſo as to amend, improve, and render it more fruitful.

To COMPO'ST, V. A. [from the noun] to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different ſoils.

COMPO'STURE, S. a compoſt, or mixture of different ſoils.

COMPO'SURE, S. the writing or inditing a work; compoſition, or a production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; make; temperament; ſedateneſs; freedom from any diſturbance or perturbation, applied to the mind. Adjuſtment, or reconciliation, applied to differences or quarrels.

To COMPOU'ND, V. A, [*compono*, Lat.] to mingle ſeveral ingredients together into one maſs; to form by uniting ſeveral things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or poſitions; to produce by being united; to reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel by conceſſions, or compliance with the demands of an adverſary; to pay a part of a debt, for want of a capacity to diſcharge the whole, and to be cleared, for that reaſon, from any further demand. Neuterly, to come to terms of agreement, by abating ſomething of the firſt demands; to bargain in the lump; to contract to pay a groſs ſum for any temporary expence or charges; to agree on certain terms; to contract.

COMPO'UND, Adj. [from the verb] formed or produced from ſeveral ingredients, oppoſed to ſimple. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words.

COMPO'UNDABLE, Adj. that which may be united together ſo as to form one maſs; capable of being united.

COMPO'UNDER, S. one who endeavours to bring adverſe parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In the Univerſity, a perſon of ſuperior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for reſidence, by paying extraordinary fines.

To COMPREHE'ND, V. A. [*comprehendo*, Lat.] to compriſe, include, contain, or imply; to have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any doctrine, or propoſition.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE,

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being adequately, perfectly, and clearly known.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a large extent or latitude, applied to the acceptation of words.

COMPREHE'NSION, S. [Fr. *comprehenſio*, Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a ſummary, compendium, or abſtract; capacity, or the power of the mind to admit ſeveral ideas at once. In Rhetoric, a trope or figure, whereby a whole is put for a part, a part for a whole, or an indefinite number for a definite.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. able to underſtand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compaſs; extenſive.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, Adv. in a compendious or conciſe manner; containing much in a ſmall compaſs, or in few words.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of including much in a narrow compaſs, or in a few words.

To COMPRE'SS, V. A. [*comprimo*, Lat.] to reduce into a narrower compaſs by force; to ſqueeze cloſer together. Figuratively, to embrace.

COMPRE'SS, S. [*compreſſus*, Lat.] in Chirurgery, a bolſter formed of linen cloth, folded in ſeveral doubles, laid under a bandage, to prevent a wound from bleeding or ſwelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, S. [from *compreſſible*] the quality of being reduced, by force, into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSION, S. [*compreſſio*, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreaſing its bulk or dimenſion; the act of preſſing together.

COMPRE'SSURE, S. [from *compreſs*] the act or force of a body preſſing upon another.

To COMPRI'SE, V. A. [*compris*, part. of *comprendre*, Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

COMPROBA'TION, S. [*comprobatio*, Lat.] confirming by a joint teſtimony of two or more perſons.

CO'MPROMISE, S. [*compromiſſum*, Lat.] a mutual promiſe of one or more parties to refer the determination of a diſpute or controverſy to the arbitration or deciſion of one or more perſons; a compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions or compliances are made on each ſide.

To CO'MPROMISE, V. A. to ſettle, or put an end to a diſpute or claim by mutual conceſſions.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, Adj. relating to a compromiſe.

To COMPT, V. A. [pronounced *count*, from *compter*, Fr. *count* is the word now in uſe] to make an eſtimate; to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

To COMPTROL, V. A. See *Control*.

COMPTRO'LLER, or COMPTRO'LLERSHIP, S. See *Controller*, or *Controllerſhip*.

COMPULSA'TORY, Adj. [*compulſatum*, ſupine, of *compulſo*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a perſon againſt his will.

COMPU'LSION, S. [*compulſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abſtain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind; a violence or force; the ſtate of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, Adj. [*compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Lat.] having the power to force a perſon to perform, or abſtain from an action; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, Adv. in a forcible manner; by compulſion; by force.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, S. the quality of obliging a perſon to perform or abſtain from any act contrary to his inclination.

COMPU'LSORILY, Adv. in a forcible manner; by force.

COMPU'LSORY, Adj. [*compulſoire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding or forcing obedience.

COMPU'NCTION, S. [Fr. *compunctio*, Lat.] the act of cauſing a pain, reſembling that of pricking; irritation. In Divinity, an inward grief, cauſed by a conſciouſneſs of having offended God; ſorrow; anxiety; contrition, or repentance; remorſe.

COMPUN'CTIOUS, Adv. [from *compunction*] ſorrowful, on account of having done ſomething amiſs; repentant; full of remorſe; tender.

COMPUN'CTIVE, Adj. [*compunctum*, ſupine of *compungo*, Lat.] cauſing remorſe; cauſing ſorrow from a conſciouſneſs of guilt.

COMPURGA'TION, S. [*compurgatio*, Lat.] in Law, the juſtifying or confirming the veracity of one perſon by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who by oath juſtifies another, aſſerts his innocence, or confirms his evidence.

COMPU'TABLE, Adj. [from *compute*] capable of being numbered or eſtimated.

COMPUTA'TION, S. the act of eſtimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a ſum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical proceſs.

To COMPU'TE, V. A. [*computo*, Lat.] to find by an arithmetical operation; to eſtimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPU'TE, S. a reckoning; calculation; the amount or ſum total.

COMPU'TER, S. one who makes calculations; an accountant.

COMPU'TIST, S. [from *compute*] one ſkilled in numbers, or calculations.

COM'RADE, S. [*comerade*, Fr. *camerata*, Ital.] one who lives in the ſame houſe; a perſon who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

CO'N, [Lat.] always joined or prefixed to words, ſignifying *together*, as *connect*; ſometimes *againſt*, as *contend*; and ſometimes ſomething *great* or *immenſe*, as in *conflagration*; before a vowel or an *b*, it drops the *n*, as in *coeternal*, *co-habit*; and before the labials *b* and *p*, it

it is changed into an *m*, as in *combuſtion*, *compare*; and before *l* and *m*, it aſſumes the ſame letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. againſt] is uſed to imply an oppoſition to any motion; or that a perſon is on the negative ſide of a queſtion, *nem. con.* for *nemine contradicente*, Lat. is uſed to ſignify that a motion is paſſed without any oppoſition.

To CON, V. A. to know; to learn perfectly.

CONCAMERA'TION, S. [*concamerati̇o*, Lat.] an arch, or vault; any thing formed like an arch.

To CONCA'TENATE, V. A. [from *con*, together, and *catena*, Lat. a chain] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they ſhall have mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, S. [from *concatenate*] a ſeries of links. In Philoſophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCA'VATION, S. [from *concave*] the act of ſcooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

CONCA'VE, Adj. [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner ſurface of a circular body, ſuch as that of an egg-ſhell, of an arch, or a ball, oppoſed to *convex*. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity. "As *concave* as a "worm-eaten nut." *Shak.*

CONCA'VENESS, S. the quality of being hollow.

CONCA'VITY, S. the inner ſurface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CO'NCAVE, Adj. hollow, or concave, on both ſides.

CONCA'VO-CONVE'X, Adj. hollow, or concave, on one ſide, but convex, or protuberant, on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, Adj. hollow without angles, applied to the inward ſurface of a round body.

CONCA'VOUSLY, Adj. reſembling the hollow of the inner ſurface of a round body.

To CONCE'AL, V. A. [*con* and *celo*, Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the ſight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep ſecret.

CONCEA'LABLE, Adj. capable of being kept from the ſight or knowledge of others; poſſible to be kept ſecret.

CONCEA'LEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being hid or kept from the ſight or knowledge of others.

CONCEA'LMENT, S. [from *conceal*] the act of hiding from the knowledge, or ſight, of others; the ſtate of being hid or kept ſecret; a place of retirement from the ſight of others; an hiding place.

To CONCE'DE, V. A. [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant, or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point paſs without any diſpute.

CONCE'IT, S. [*concépt*, Fr. *conceptus*, Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehenſion; underſtanding; ſtrength of imagination; mere fancy; a pleaſant thought, or ſhining ſentiment; an opinitative perſuaſion, or high opinion of a perſon's judgment, which expoſes him to ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit with*, a phraſe for a perſon's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCE'IT, V. A. [from the noun] to fancy; to imagine; to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the ſanction of reaſon.

CONCE'ITED, Part. of a ſtrong imagination; proud; or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities. "*Conceited of* their "own wit." *Bentl.*

CONCE'ITEDLY, Adv. in a ſcornful, or whimſical manner; in a manner which diſcovers too high an opinion, or too great a fondneſs, in a perſon of his own parts.

CONCE'ITEDNESS, opiniated fondneſs, and a high opinion of a perſon's own abilities; a word of reproach and contempt.

CONCE'ITLESS, Adj. ſtupid; void of thought or underſtanding; dull of apprehenſion.

CONCE'IVABLE, Adj. that of which a perſon can form ſome idea; that which may be underſtood or believed.

CONCE'IVABLENESS, S. the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCE'IVABLY, Adv. an intelligible manner; in ſuch a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCE'IVE, V. A. [*concevoir*, Fr.] to be formed in the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine; to form an idea of; to think, or imagine. Neuterly, to apprehend; to become pregnant.

CONCE'IVER, S. one who apprehends or forms an idea of things in his mind.

CONCE'NT, S. [*concenſus*, Lat.] a concord, or harmony of voices, or inſtruments. Conſiſtency; agreeableneſs to.

To CONCE'NTRATE, V. A. [from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the center; to drive into a narrow compaſs; to condenſe.

CONCENTRA'TION, S. forcing into a narrow compaſs, or driving towards the center; the higheſt degree of mixture, whereby two or more particles touch, by a reception, or forcing of one within the other.

To CONCE'NTRE, V. N. [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the ſame, or towards one common center. Actively, to emit towards one center.

CONCE'NTRIC, or CONCE'NTRICAL, Adj. having one common center.

CONCE'PTACLE, S. [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reſervoir. "In that huge *conceptacle*." *Woodw.*

CONCE'PTIBLE, Adj. that which may be apprehended or underſtood; intelligible.

CONCE'PTION, S. [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; the ſtate of being conceived; notion; apprehenſion; idea. Sententious or pointed thoughts, applied to ſtile. Sentiment; purpoſe.

CONCE'P-

CONCE'PTIOUS, Adj. [*conceptum*, Lat.] apt to conceive or become pregnant; fruitful.

To CONCE'RN, V. A. [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.] to relate, or belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to make uneaſy, or ſorrowful; to be of importance to; to be engaged by intereſt; to be intruſted or commiſſioned to act for a perſon, uſed with *for*.

CONCE'RN, S. [from the verb] buſineſs; circumſtances; engagement; intereſt; importance.

CONCE'RNING, Prep. [from *concern*, *concernant*, Fr. though originally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun] about; of; relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, S. the thing in which a perſon is intereſted; an affair; buſineſs; influence; relation; importance; the engaging or taking part in an affair; paſſion; emotion of mind.

To CONCE'RT, V. A. [*concerter*, Fr.] to take meaſures with another to bring a deſign to paſs; to contrive.

CO'NCERT, S. a communication of deſigns; an eſtabliſhment of meaſures to be purſued by perſons engaged in one deſign. In Muſic, a number of muſicians and ſingers performing the ſame piece.

CONCERTA'TION, S. [*concertatio*, Lat.] ſtrife, conteſt, or contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, Adj. [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelſome; contentious.

CONCE'SSION, S. [*conceſſio*, Lat.] an act of granting or yielding, including the idea of compliance, or that of foregoing a right; the thing granted or yielded.

CON'CESSIONARY, Adj. given by indulgence, by allowance, or purely to terminate a diſpute.

CON'CESSIVELY, Adv. by way of conceſſion; by granting ſomething, or yielding up a point, in order to put an end to a debate or diſpute.

CO'NCHA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the ſecond or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CO'NCHORD, S. in Geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a ſtraight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it. It received its name from Nicomedes its inventor, and is by Sir Iſaac Newton preferred to other curves, on account of its ſimplicity.

To CONCI'LIATE, V. A. [*concilio*, Lat.] to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIA'TION, S. [from *conciliatum*, Lat.] the act of procuring eſteem; or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCILIA'TORY, Adj. relating to reconciliation.

CONCIN'NITY, S. [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency; fitneſs.

CONCIN'NOUS, Adj. [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely; becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE, Adj. [*conciſus*, Lat.] ſhort; brief.

CONCI'SELY, Adv. in a brief, or ſhort manner; in a few words.

CONCI'SENESS, S. brevity; ſhortneſs; the quality of containing a great deal in few words.

CONCI'SION, S. [*conciſus*, Lat.] cutting off; total deſtruction.

CONCITA'TION, S. [*concitatio*, Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or ſetting into a ferment or commotion.

CONCLA'VE, S. [*conclave*, Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is held for a pope; a meeting or aſſembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope; a cloſe or private aſſembly.

To CONCLU'DE, V. A. [*concludo*, Lat.] to draw as a concluſion or inference from certain premiſes; to infer; to judge, or determine; to end, or finiſh; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as a truth, or ſufficiently proved. "It is *concluded*, that he "is in the wrong." Neuterly, to draw or make an inference.

CONCLU'DENT, Part. [*concludentis*, genitive of *concludens*, Lat.] decisive; following by direct conſequence; conſequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, Adj. [*concluſus*, Lat.] following as a conſequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, S. [*concluſio*, Lat.] determination, or putting an end to an affair or tranſaction; an opinion formed from experience, or from a collection of propoſitions; the event of experiments.

CONCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*concluſum*, Lat.] deciſive, or that which puts an end to any conteſt; that in which the concluſion follows, according to the rules of logic.

CONCLU'SIVELY, Adv. in a determinate, poſitive, peremptory manner.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, S. the power of gaining aſſent, or forcing conviction; regular conſequence; or following from any premiſes, according to the rules of logic.

To CONCOA'GULATE, V. A. [from *con* and *coagulate*] to curdle ſeveral things at the ſame time, followed by *with*. "*Concoagulated* "*with* them." *Boyle*.

CONCOAGULA'TION, S. a coagulation or curdling, by which ſeveral bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CON'COCT, V. A. [*concoquo*, Lat.] in Medicine, to digeſt in the ſtomach, ſo as to form into chyle; to purify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

CONCO'CTION, S. [*concoctio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach ere it is converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CON'COLOUR, Adj. [*concolor*, Lat.] one uniform colour.

CONCO'MITANCE, or CONCO'MITANCY, S. [*concomitans*, Lat.] united to; attending; inſeparable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, S. a companion; an attendant.

CON-

CONCO'MITANTLY, Adj. accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

To CONCO'MITATE, V. A. [*concomitatus*, Lat.] to attend; to be joined inſeparably with another.

CO'NCORD, S. [*concordia*, Lat.] agreement between perſons and things; the ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; peace, union, or mutual kindneſs; a compact, or mutual agreement. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, perſon, and gender, *&c.* In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſonance.

CONCO'RDANCE, S. [*concordantiæ*, Lat.] an agreement; a dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places, where they occur, are referred to.

CONCO'RDANT, Part. agreeing with; conſiſtent with; correſpondent. In Muſic, conſiſting of concords or harmonies.

CONCO'RDATE, S. [*concordat*, Fr.] a compact; convention; or a ſociety held together by a common diſcipline, or ſtatutes.

CONCO'RPORAL, Adj. [*concorporo*, Lat.] belonging to the ſame body.

To CONCO'RPORATE, V. A. to unite, blend, or mix ſeveral things together, ſo as to form one maſs, ſyſtem, *&c.*

CONCORPORA'TION, S. [from *concorporate*] the mixing ſeveral things together, ſo as to form one body or maſs; the ſtate of ſeveral things joined or blended together.

CON'COURSE, S. [from *con* and *curſus*, Lat.] the aſſembling or confluence of ſeveral perſons to the ſame place; a crowd, or ſeveral perſons aſſembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CO'NCREMENT, S. [from *concreſco*, Lat.] to grow together; a maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. [*concreſcens*, Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of ſeveral particles.

To CONCRE'TE, V. A. to form from an union of ſeveral particles or bodies; to unite ſeveral maſſes or particles into one body. Neuterly, to coaleſce, cohere, or join together, ſo as to form one maſs.

CONCRE'TE, Adj. formed by the union or coheſion of ſeveral particles, or ſubſtances. In Logic, a *concrete term* is that which, while it expreſſes the quality, expreſſes, implies, or refers to ſome ſubject or ſubſtance in which it inheres, and is generally the ſame as a noun adjective in grammar.

CONCRE'TE, S. an aſſemblage or mixture; a body or maſs compoſſed of ſeveral particles or principles.

CONCRE'TELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to include the ſubſtance together with the quality.

CONCRE'TENESS, S. curdling; coagulation; or the gathering ſeveral fluids into a ſolid maſs.

CONCRE'TION, S. the act whereby a ſoft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, ſo as not to yield to the touch; the coalition, or uniting of ſeveral particles ſo as to form one maſs. Figuratively, the maſs formed by a coheſion or coalition of ſeveral particles.

CONCRE'TIVE, Adj. that which has the power of uniting ſeveral particles together, ſo as to form one maſs; that which has the power of turning a fluid into a ſolid; that which has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, S. a maſs formed by the coheſion of ſeveral particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, S. [Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CONCU'BINE, [*concubina*, Lat. from *con*, together, and *cumbo* to lie] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept miſtreſs.

CONCU'PISCENCE, S. [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] an inordinate deſire of women; leachery; luſt. Among Divines, an irregular deſire, luſt, or appetite after carnal things.

CONCU'PISCENT, Part. [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] leacherous; luſtful; having an immoderate deſire after women; or an irregular appetite after carnal things.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, Adj. relating to concupiſcence, or having an irregular deſire either after women, or carnal things.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, Adj. [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] that which may be deſired; that which raiſes, excites, or exerts deſire.

To CONCU'R, V. N. [from *concurro*, Lat.] to meet together; to join in one action or deſign, applied to ſeveral perſons; to unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event or deſign.

CONCU'RRENCE, or CONCU'RRENCY, S. aſſiſtance; union; conjunction; united effort to promote any deſign; agreement in any opinion or ſentiment.

CONCU'RRENT, Part. [*concurrens*, Lat.] acting in conjunction or together; promoting the ſame deſign.

CONCU'RRENT, S. that which contributes to the performance or effecting any deſign.

CONCU'SSION, S. [*concuſſio*, Lat.] the act of putting a thing into violent motion; ſhaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, Adj. [*concuſſus*, Lat.] that which has the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN, V. A. [*condemno*, Lat. *condemner*, Fr.] to paſs ſentence againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubject to puniſhment; to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CONDE'MNABLE, Adj. that which may be blamed, found fault with, or is ſubject to the ſentence of a judge.

CONDEMNA'TION, S. [*condemnatio*, Lat.]

Lat.] passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty, either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the blaming or declaring a dislike of a person or thing; the state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

CONDE'MNATORY, Adj. having the force of condemning or subjecting a person to punishment.

CONDE'MNER, S. the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made more solid, or forced into a smaller compass.

To CONDE'NSATE, V. A. [*condenso*, Lat.] to make more solid or thick, by compression or force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, Adj. made thicker or more solid by compression, or external force.

CONDENSA'TION, S. [from *condensate*] the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other, and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy.

To CONDE'NSE, V. A. [*condenso*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles; applied by some only to the effects of cold, but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

CONDE'NSE, Adj. thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

CONDE'NSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, S. the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed so as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

CON'DERS, S. persons who stand on some eminence to give notice to fishers which way a shole of herrings take. See *Balkers*.

To CONDESCE'ND, V. N. [*condescendre*, Fr. *condescendo*, Lat.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, in order to make one's self agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to do more than a person could claim; to stoop, yield, or submit to.

CONDESCE'NDENCE, S. [*condescendance*, Fr.] an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank, in order to converse freely with his inferiors; a granting some favour to a person, or consenting to yield him some advantage, which he could not demand.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent, to a request, from a principle of good nature and generosity.

CONDESCE'NSION, S. the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand.

CONDESCE'NSIVE, Adj. courteous; treating inferiors without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right, in order to serve or oblige another.

CONDI'GN, Adj. [*condignus*, Lat.] worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved; or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishments due to a person for his crimes.

CONDI'GNLY, Adv. in a manner suitable to a person's crimes; deservedly.

CONDI'GNNESS, S. proportion, suitableness to a person's crimes.

To CONDI'TE, V. A. [*condio*, Lat.] to preserve or pickle.

CONDI'TION, S. [Fr. *conditio*, Lat.] a quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident, in a logical sense; habit or temperature. "The "imperfection of long engrafted *condition*." *Shak.* A moral quality or virtue; state, or the circumstance of person or fortune; rank; the terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

To CONDI'TION, V. N. to make terms.

CONDI'TIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms, not absolute, but subject to certain limitations.

CONDI'TIONALLY, Adv. on certain terms or limitations.

CONDI'TIONARY, Adj. stipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To CONDI'TIONATE, V. A. to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on certain condions.

CONDI'TIONATE, Adj. established and grounded on certain terms or conditions.

CONDI'TIONED, Part. [from *condition*] having qualities either good or bad.

To CONDO'LE, V. N. [*condoleo*, Lat.] to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune, or calamity. Actively, to bewail a misfortune with another. "I come not to "*condole* thy chance." *Milt.* Sampson.

CONDO'LEMENT, S. grief; sorrow; mourning for any loss or misfortune. "To "persevere in obstinate *condolement*." *Shak.*

CONDO'LENCE, S. a sympathizing grief, arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting with the person in distress.

CONDO'LER, S. one who expresses a complimental concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it.

CON'DOR, S. [Span.] in Natural History, a fowl of that magnitude, strength, and appetite, as to seize not only on the sheep, and lesser cattle, but even the larger beasts, and children.

To

To CON'DUCE, V. N. [*conduco*, Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly.

CONDU'CIBLE, Adj. [*conducibilis*, Lat.] having a power of conducing to, or promoting, a deſign. Uſed for two or more cauſes operating to one end.

CONDU'CIBLENESS, S. the quality of promoting or contributing to the ſame end.

CONDU'CIVE, Adj. that which has a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, S. the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of ſome end.

CONDU'CT, S. [*conduit*, Fr.] management, or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy or eſcorting with a guard; the guard convoying, ſecuring, or eſcorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, or a ſeries of actions regulated by ſome ſtandard.

To CONDU'CT, V. A. to accompany a perſon in order to ſhew him his way to any place; to direct, lead or guide; to uſher, or introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*conductitius*, Lat.] hired; employed; or ſerving for money.

CONDU'CTOR, S. [Lat.] a guide, or one who ſhews another his way; a leader or commander; a manager; or one who tranſacts an affair.

CONDU'CTRESS, S. a woman who directs or leads a perſon, or carries on any undertaking.

CONDU'IT, S. [Fr. pronounced *cundit*] a canal, or pipes made uſe of for the conveyance of water at a diſtance from the reſervoir, or ſpring head; an aqueduct; a place furniſhed with a cock, whence people are publicly ſupplied with water.

CO'NE, S. [*conus*, Lat. κωνος, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſolid body, whoſe baſe is a circle, its uppermoſt part ending in a point; it reſembles a ſugar loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its ſides, as on an axis.

CON'EY, S. See *Cony*.

To CONFA'BULATE, V. N. to talk eaſily, and with careleſſneſs together; to chat with a perſon.

CONFABULA'TION, S. [*confabulatio*, Lat.] eaſy, familiar, careleſs, cheerful talk with a perſon.

CONFABULA'TORY, Adj. [from *confabulatus*, Lat.] belonging to entertaining and careleſs converſation.

CONFARREA'TION, S. [*confarreatio*, Lat.] among the antient Romans, a ceremony obſerved in the marriage of thoſe perſons, whoſe children were intended for the prieſthood. It conſiſted in the man and woman's eating a piece of the ſame cake of ſalted or wheaten bread.

To CONFE'CT, V. A. [*confico*, Lat.] to preſerve fruit, &c. with ſugar.

CONFE'CT, S. [from the verb] a ſweetmeat.

CONFEC'TION, S. the preſerving fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified ſugar. In Pharmacy, any thing prepared with ſugar; a liquid or ſoft electuary; the aſſemblage or union of different ingredients.

CONFEC'TIONARY, S. one who makes ſome elegant food from different ingredients; one who preſerves fruits.

CONFEC'TIONER, S. one who makes and ſells ſweetmeats.

CONFE'DERACY, S. [*confederation*, Fr.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by ſeveral ſtates or bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To CONFE'DERATE, V. A. [*confederer*, Fr. from *con* and *fœderatus*, Lat.] to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accompliſh ſome deſign.

CONFE'DERATE, Adj. [*con* and *fœderatus*, Lat.] leagued, or united by ſome contract to accompliſh ſome deſign.

CONFE'DERATE, S. [See the adjective] one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to aſſiſt and defend each other; an ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, S. [Fr.] a league; an act whereby two or more perſons oblige themſelves to aſſiſt each other; an alliance.

To CONFE'R, V. N. [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] to diſcourſe with a perſon on ſome important, grave, and ſtated ſubject; to talk with a perſon on any ſubject, in order to come to a determination. Actively, to compare the ſentiments of one perſon or author with thoſe of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to beſtow a favour; to contribute or conduce, uſed with *to*.

CO'NFERENCE, S. [*conference*, Fr. *conferens*, Lat.] the act of diſcourſing with another, in order to ſettle ſome point in diſpute, or treat upon any ſubject in a public character; a meeting appointed for the diſcourſing of ſome point in debate; compariſon, or examination of things by comparing them together.

CONFER'RER, S. he that diſcourſes with another on ſome ſtated point; he that beſtows a favour on another.

To CONFE'SS, V. A. [*confeſſer*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done ſomething amiſs. "*Confeſs* thee freely *of* thy crime." *Shak.* To diſcloſe a perſon's ſins to a prieſt, in order to obtain abſolution; to own, uſed as introductory to a ſentence, in order to obviate any invidious remark. "I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt "pleaſed." *Addiſ.*

CONFESSEDLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as muſt extort univerſal conſent; generally owned; avowedly; indiſputably.

CONFE'SSION, S. the acknowledgment, or owning a crime. In the Romiſh Church, an acknowledgment of ſins in private to a prieſt, in order to obtain abſolution.

CONFE'SSIONAL, S. [Fr.] in the Romiſh Church, a little box or deſk, wherein the prieſt takes the confeſſion of a penitent.

CONFE'S-

CONFE'SSIONARY, S. [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] the confeſſion chair or ſeat, wherein the prieſt ſits to receive the confeſſion of a penitent.

CON'FESSOR, or CON'FESSOUR, S. [*confeſſeur*, Fr.] one who profeſſes a religious ſentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidſt the moſt cruel tortures. In the Romiſh Church, a prieſt, who is authorized to receive the confeſſions of penitents, and grant them abſolution; the penitent who confeſſes his crimes either to God, or to a prieſt.

CONFE'ST, Adj. [a poetical word for *confeſſed*] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good ſenſe. Notorious, in a bad ſenſe.

CONFI'CIENT, Part. [*conficiens*, Lat.] cauſing or producing in company with ſome other perſon or thing.

CON'FIDANT, S. [*confident*, Fr.] a perſon intruſted with the ſecrets of another; moſt commonly applied to thoſe who are intruſted with the affairs of lovers.

To CONFI'DE, V. N. [*confido*, Lat.] to truſt in, implying a ſtrong perſuaſion or aſſurance of a perſon's abilities to aſſiſt another, or his fidelity in keeping a ſecret.

CO'NFIDENCE, S. [*confidentia*, Lat.] a ſtrong aſſurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. a ſtrong aſſurance of the efficacy of a perſon's own abilities; a vitious and aſſuming boldneſs. Figuratively, the cauſe of boldneſs, or conſcious integrity; a freedom of acceſs, void of the diſcouraging terror of guilt, and animated with the cheering hopes of acceptance and approbation. "If our heart con-"demn us not, then have we *confidence* towards "God." 1 *John* iii 21.

CO'NFIDENT, Part. [*confidens*, Lat.] aſſured or confinced of a truth beyond any poſſibility of doubt; poſitive; ſecure of ſucceſs; without fear of miſcarriage or diſappointment; without ſuſpicion; bold to a vice, implying too great an opinion of a perſon's own abilities, and undertaking any dangers, in conſequence of ſuch a perſuaſion; impudent.

CON'FIDENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſcover no fear of a miſcarriage; ſecurely; poſitively.

CON'FIDENTNESS, S. a favourable opinion of one's own judgment, including poſitiveneſs, with its conſequences; aſſurance.

CONFIGURA'TION, S. [Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together. In Aſtrology, a certain ſituation of the planets in the zodiac, whereby they are ſuppoſed mutually to affect and aſſiſt each other in bringing about ſome event.

To CONFI'GURE, S. [from *con* and *figura*, Lat.] to diſpoſe, or form by uniting in a particular manner.

CON'FINE, S. a limit; border; edge; or utmoſt verge of a thing or place.

CON'FINE, Adj. [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon, applied to places: it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining; or contiguous.

To CON'FINE, V. N. to border upon; to touch; or be contiguous to.

To CONFI'NE, V. A. [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.] to bound; to limit; to incloſe; to ſhut up; to reſtrain; to impriſon; to immure; to keep at home; to reſtrain; not to quit, or neglect.

CONFI'NELESS, Adj. boundleſs; without limits, end, or pauſe.

CONFI'NEMENT, S. the act of reſtraining a perſon from going abroad; the act of incloſing a perſon in priſon; the ſtate of a perſon in priſon, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; reſtraint.

CONFI'NER, S. a perſon who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country; one who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or ſhuts him up in a priſon; a neighbour.

CONFI'NITY, S. [*confinitas*, Lat. nearneſs; neighbourhood; likeneſs.

To CONFI'RM, V. A. [*confirmo*, Lat.] to ſtrengthen a proof, by producing more arguments for it; to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to ſettle a perſon in an office; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian by impoſition of the hands of a biſhop.

CONFIR'MABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made evident and indubitable by further proofs and evidence.

CONFIRMA'TION, S. the act of eſtabliſhing any perſon in a place or office; an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction; an eccleſiaſtic rite, whereby a perſon, arrived to years of diſcretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptiſmal vow made for him by his godfathers and godmothers.

CONFIRMA'TOR, S. [*confirmo*, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

CONFIR'MATORY, Adj. eſtabliſhing or giving ſuch additional proof, as may increaſe the certainty or probability of any fact, or action.

CONFIR'MEDNESS, S. a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or ſtrength, not eaſily to be ſurmounted, when uſed of habits.

CONFI'RMER, S. one who eſtabliſhes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who eſtabliſhes or ſecures a perſon in the poſſeſſion of any dignity.

CONFI'SCABLE, Adj. [from *confiſcatum*, Lat.] liable to be ſeized on as a fine, or in puniſhment for ſome crime.

To CONFI'SCATE, V. A. [*confiſcatum*, Lat.] to ſeize on private property, and convert it, either to the uſe of the chief magiſtrate or of the public, by way of puniſhment.

CONFISCA'TION, S. [*confiſcatio*, Lat.] the ſeizing of private property, on account of ſome crime, and converting it to the uſe of the chief magiſtrate, or of the public.

CONFI'TURE, S. [Fr. from *confectura*, Lat.] a ſweet-meat, or confection.

CONFLA'GRANT, Part. [*conflagrans*, Lat.] burning together; involved in the ſame fire. "The *conflagrant* maſs." *Milt.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, S. [*conflagratio*, Lat.] a general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace, and involving ſeveral things in its flames. Generally uſed for that fire which ſhall conſume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing ſeveral wind inſtruments at the ſame time; the caſting and melting of metal.

To CO'NFLICT, V. N. [*conflicto*, Lat.] to ſtrive or ſtruggle in order to get victory, applied to perſons and things.

CO'NFLICT, S. [*conflictus*, Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, ſeldom uſed of a general battle; a conteſt or ſtrife; a ſtruggle between oppoſite qualities; an agony, or pang, wherein nature ſeems to ſtruggle hard againſt ſuffering and pain.

CONFLU'ENCE, S. [*confluentia*, low Lat.] an uniting of two or more ſtreams or rivers; the act of crouding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourſe, or multitude gathered into one place.

CONFLU'ENT, Part. [*confluens*, part. of *confluo*, Lat.] running one into another, meeting or mixing together. In Phyſic, a *confluent ſmall-pox*, is that ſpecies wherein the puſtules run into one another.

CO'NFLUX, S. [*confluxum*, ſupine of *confluo*, Lat.] the uniting or union of ſeveral ſtreams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd, a great number of perſons collected together. "What *conflux* iſſuing forth." *Pur. Reg.*

CONFO'RM, S. [adj. *conformatas*, Lat.] aſſuming the ſame form or quality as another; like.

To CONFOR'M, V. A. [*conformo*, Lat.] to reduce to the ſame form or manner as another; to render one's actions agreeable to any particular rule; to ſubmit or yield obedience to.

CONFO'RMABLE, Adj. having the ſame form; agreeing with ſome ſtandard or law; compliant or ſubmiſſive to authority.

CONFO'RMABLY, Adv. agreeably; in a manner conſiſtent with ſome law or ſtandard; ſuitably; with compliance.

CONFORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.] the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole; the reſemblance or agreement of actions to ſome ſtandard or law.

CONFO'RMIST, S. one who complies with the mode of worſhip uſed by the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, S. [from *conform*] likeneſs; reſemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to ſome law; conſiſtency; compliance with the worſhip of the eſtabliſhed church.

To CONFOU'ND, V. A. [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things, ſo that their forms or natures cannot be diſtinguiſhed; to ſubſtitute or make uſe of one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by indiſtinct ideas, or words uſed in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, aſtoniſh, and render unable to reply; to deſtroy.

CONFOU'NDED, Part. hateful; prodigious; a low word, to expreſs any thing in the ſuperlative degree.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, Adv. ſhamefully; hatefully; a low word.

CONFOU'NDER, S. one who perplexes, aſtoniſhes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, S. [*confraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood; or body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

CONFRICA'TION, S. [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing. "A *confrication* of the "thorn upon the ivy." *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT, V. A. [*confronter*, Fr.] to ſtand directly oppoſite to; to ſtand face to face; to oppoſe; to ſet in oppoſition; to contraſt; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of oppoſing one evidence to another.

To CONFU'SE, V. A. [*confuſus*, Lat.] to put in diſorder; to diſperſe in a diſorderly manner; to perplex by indiſtinct ideas, or by uſing words without any determinate ſignification.

CONFU'SEDLY, Adv. in an indiſtinct manner; mixed, oppoſed to ſeparate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; in obſcure, indiſtinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFU'SEDNESS, S. want of diſtinctneſs or clearneſs; want of order, or regularity.

CONFU'SION, S. an irregular, careleſs, or diſorderly mixture; the uſing words without any preciſe meaning; want of diſtinction and clearneſs.

CONFU'TABLE, Adj. that which may be ſhewn to be falſe or groundleſs.

CONFUTA'TION, S. [*confutatio*, Lat.] the act of deſtroying the arguments of another, by ſhewing them to be falſe, inconcluſive, or groundleſs.

To CONFU'TE, V. A. [*confuto*, Lat.] to deſtroy the force of an argument; to ſhew the proofs of an adverſary to be groundleſs, inconcluſive, ſophiſtical, or falſe.

CON'GE, S. [Fr.] an action ſhewing reſpect, compliment, or ſubmiſſion, conſiſting in bowing the body in men; and in women, in ſinking with the knee bent, or making a courteſy; leave, or the action of taking leave. In Architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, ſerving to ſeparate two members. *Conge d'lire*, Fr. *i. e.* leave of election, in Common Law, is the king's permiſſion to a dean and chapter to chooſe a biſhop, when the ſee is vacant.

To CONGE'AL, V. A. [*congelo*, Lat.] to change or thicken a fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALABLE, Adj. that which may grow thick by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT, S. the clot, or thick maſs formed by cold.

CONGELA'TION, S. the act of freezing, or producing ſuch a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like thoſe of a ſolid body.

CONGE'NEROUS, Adj. of the ſame genus or ſpecies; ariſing from the ſame principle; proceeding from the ſame cauſe. Uſed only by ſcientific writers.

CONGE'NIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *genus*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame genus, of the ſame nature, diſpoſition, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, S. a partaking of the ſame genus, nature, or diſpoſition.

CONGE'NIALNESS, S. a ſameneſs of diſpoſition.

CON'GER, S [*congrus*, Lat.] a large eel, frequenting ſalt waters.

CONGE'RIES, S. a maſs conſiſting of ſmaller bodies heaped together.

CONGE'STIBLE, Adj. that which may be heaped together.

CONGE'STION, S. [*congeſtio*, Lat.] in Surgery a collection of matter, gathered together in any part of the body.

CONGI'ARY, S. a gift diſtributed by the Roman emperors, conſiſting of corn and oil. Among medaliſts, a gift or preſent repreſented on medals. "Standing as they diſtributed a "*congiary*." *Addiſ.*

To CONGLA'CIATE, V. N. [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION. S. the changing into ice; the ſtate of a thing changed into ice; vitryfying, or turning into glaſs. "Cryſtal "was a ſubject very unfit for proper *conglacia*-"*tion*." *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BATE, V. A. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] to unite into the form of a globe or ball.

CONGLO'BATE, Part. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] moulded into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, Adv. in a globular, round, or ſpherical form.

To CONGLO'BE, V. A. [*conglobo*, Lat.] to gather into a firm round ball; to gather in a round maſs.

To CONGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*conglomeratum*, ſupine of *conglomero*] to gather ſeveral things into a round maſs.

CONGLO'MERATE, Part. [*conglomeratus*, Lat.] gathered into a round ball and maſs, ſo that the compounding bodies appear diſtinct. Figuratively, twiſted or collected together. "The beams of light, when *conglo*-"*merate*." *Bac.*

CONGLOMERA'TION, S. [from *conglomerate*] a collecting into a looſe round ball; interweaving, or mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE, V. A. [*conglutinatum*, ſupine of *conglutino*] to glue, cement, or join faſt together by any viſcous, ſticking, or glutinous ſubſtance. Neuterly, to ſtick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, S. the act of ſticking together; the act of uniting and faſtening the lips of a wound together.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. having the power of ſticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, S. that which has the power of making things cohere, or ſtick together.

CONGRA'TULANT, Part. [*congratulor*, Lat.] rejoicing with another; expreſſing one's rejoicing with another.

To CONGRA'TULATE, V. A. [from *con* and *gratulatus*, Lat.] to expreſs joy on account of the good ſucceſs or advantage of another.

CONGRATULA'TION, S. the act of expreſſing joy on account of the ſucceſs or happineſs of another; the form in which joy is expreſſed for the happineſs of another.

To CONGRE'ET, V. N. [from *con* and *greet*] to ſalute together, implying the making and returning of a compliment.

To CONGRE'GATE, V. A. [*congregatum*, Lat.] to collect ſeveral things into the ſame maſs, or ſeveral perſons into the ſame place. Neuterly, to aſſemble, meet, or come together.

CONGRE'GATE, Adj. collected cloſe together; forming one maſs or body; compact. "Where the matter is moſt *congregate*," *Bac.*

CONGREGA'TION, S. in Phyſics, that degree of mixture wherein the particles of a fluid meet or touch only in a point; a collection or maſs of ſeveral particles. In Divinity, an aſſembly of people met together for religious worſhip. In Church Hiſtory, an aſſembly of ſeveral eccleſiaſtics, conſtituting and forming a body.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, Adj. belonging to an aſſembly or congregation.

CONGRE'SS, S. [*congreſſus*, Lat.] a ſhock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for the ſettling of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, Adj. meeting together; encountering.

To CONGRU'E, V. A. [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree, to ſuit; to import; to become.

CONGRU'ENCE, S. [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement; the ſuitableneſs or conſiſtency of one thing to another.

CONGRU'ITY, S. fitneſs; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correſpond exactly when applied to, or laid over each other.

CONGRU'OUS, Adj. [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to; conſiſtent with; ſuited; or proportionate.

CONGRU'OUSLY, Adj. [from *congruous*, and *ly*, implying manner] in ſuch a manner as to agree or be conſiſtent with, applied to ſentiments; ſuitably.

CO'NIC, or CO'NICAL, Adj. having the form of a cone, ſugar-loaf, or round pyramid. *Conic ſection*, in Geometry, is the curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane. *Conics*, or *conic ſections*, that part of Geometry which treats of cones, and the curves ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICALLY, Adv. in form of a cone, or ſugar-loaf.

CO'NICALNESS, S. the ſtate or quality which partakes of the nature or properties of a cone.

To CONJE'CT, V. N. [*conjectum*, Lat.] to gueſs at a thing. "Imperfectly *conjects*." *Shak.*

CONJE'CTOR, S. one that determines in a vague manner from uncertain principles or premiſſes; a gueſſer. "*Conjectors* would ob- "trude." *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE, Adj. being the object of conjecture; that which may be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL, Adj. depending on, or determined from uncertain principles by mere gueſs.

CONJECTURA'LITY, S. that which is inferable only from gueſs. "The *conjectura-* "*lity* of philoſophy." *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY, Adv. by gueſs; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, S. [*conjectura*, Lat.] an inference drawn from uncertain principles; a gueſs; imperfect knowledge, idea, or notion.

To CONJE'CTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to gueſs.

CONJE'CTURER, S. a gueſſer.

CONI'FEROUS, Adj. in Botany, bearing a fruit reſembling a cone; applied to the pine-tree, *&c.*

To CONJOI'N, V. A. to join together; to unite together in friendſhip; to knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league or take part with another in any action.

CONJOI'NT, Part. united; connected; aſſociate. In Muſic, applied to two or more ſounds heard at the ſame time.

CONJOI'NTLY, Adv. together; in union, oppoſed to apart or ſeparate.

CONJU'GAL, Adj. [*conjugalis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

CONJU'GALLY, Adv. conſiſtently with marriage; like married people.

To CONJU'GATE, V. A. [*conjugatum*, ſupine of *conjugo*, Lat.] to unite; to join in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs through their various terminations of tenſes, perſons, and moods.

CONJU'GATE, S. [*conjugatus*, Lat.] in Grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and reſembling it in its ſenſe or meaning. *Conjugate diameter*, or axis, in conics, is the ſhorteſt of two diameters, biſecting the other, or a right line biſecting the tranverſe diameter.

CONJUGA'TION, S. [*conjugatio*, Lat.] a couple, pair, or two things of the ſame ſort joined together. "The ſixth *conjugation* or "pair of nerves." *Brown.* The act of uniting, or joining things together; union. In Grammar, an orderly diſtribution of the tenſes, perſons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations, or inflections.

CONJU'NCT, Part. [*conjunctus*, Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJU'NCTION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *jungo*] the uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In Aſtronomy, the meeting of the ſtars or planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, Adv. in union; operating together, oppoſed to apart or ſeparate.

CONJU'NCTIVENTSS, S. the quality of uniting, or joining two or more things together.

CONJU'NCTLY, Adv. jointly; together, oppoſed to part.

CONJU'NCTURE, S. [*conjoncture*, Fr,] an union or meeting of ſeveral circumſtances, or cauſes; a critical, or particular period of time; connection of ſeveral things forming a whole; conſiſtency, or an union of qualities, which can exiſt at the ſame time, in the ſame or different ſubjects.

CONJURA'TION, S. the form of obliging a perſon to give his evidence. See *Adjuration.* Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which were ſuppoſed to have the power of raiſing the dead, and devils, and obliging the former to anſwer queſtions, and the latter to execute ſuch orders as were given them; a plot; a conſpiracy.

To CONJU'RE, V. A. [*conjuro*, Lat.] to intreat a perſon with the greateſt earneſtneſs, and by the reſpect he has to ſome dear perſon, or ſacred being; to bind perſons together by a ſolemn oath; to form a conſpiracy. "The third "part of heav'n's ſons *conjur'd* againſt the "higheſt." To influence by the ſuppoſed power of magic or enchantments. When uſed in the laſt ſenſe, it is accented on the firſt ſyllable, and when in the preceding ſignifications, on the laſt.

CONJU'RER, S. an enchanter, or one who makes uſe of magical charms; an impoſtor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of ſpirits, and by that means to be able to foretel the future events of a perſon's life, to diſcover thieves, *&c.*

To CONN, [*connan*, Sax. to know] to learn or get without book; to give. "I *conn* you "thanks." To ſtrike with the fiſt.

CONNA'TE, Adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with; innate; born at the ſame time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, Adj. [from *con* and *natural*, Lat.] conſiſtent with, or flowing from nature; of the ſame original or nature. "Mix "with our *connatural* duſt." *Par. Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY, S. a reſemblance of nature; or an eſſential reſemblance and connection.

CONNA'TURALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be born with, or innate. "*Connatu-* "*rally* engraven in the ſoul." *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS, S. the quality of being born with, of being innate or interwoven in our nature. "The *connaturalneſs* of our "corruptions." *Pearſon.*

To CONNE'CT, V. A. [*connecto*, Lat.] to join together by ſome intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a diſcourſe in ſuch a manner, as they

ſhall have a mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONNE'CTION, Adj. See *Connexion*.

CONNE'CTIVE, Adj. that which has the power of joining different things together ſo as they may have a mutual dependence on each other.

CONNE'CTIVELY, Adv. jointly; in union; having mutual dependence on each other, ariſing from union. "Whenever they "can unite *connectively*." *Swift.*

To CONNE'X, V. A [*connexum*, ſupine of *connecto*, Lat.] to join, link, or faſten ſeveral things to each other.

CONNE'XION, S. a relation whereby one thing adheres to and depends on another; the act of faſtening things together in ſuch a manner that they may ſtick, as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependence; commerce; union, formed by intereſt. In Writing, that which has a relation both to the clauſe which proceeds, and that which follows it.

CONNE'XIVE, Adj. that which has the force of joining or uniting together.

CONNI'VANCE, S. [See *Connive*] the beholding or ſeeing any fault without taking notice of it, or puniſhing the committer.

To CONNI'VE, V. A. [*conniveo*, Lat.] to wink; to paſs by a fault without taking notice of it, or puniſhing the committer.

CONNOI'SSEUR, S. [Fr. from *connoître*, Fr. *cognoſco*, Lat.] one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taſte; a perfect judge, or critic.

To CONNO'TE, V. A. to imply; to ſignify by implication. "Good, in the general "notion of it, *connotes* likewiſe a certain ſuit-"ableneſs of it to ſomething elſe."

CONNU'BIAL, Adj. [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating to marriage.

CONO'ID, S. [from κωνος, Gr. and ειδος] in Geometry, a ſolid body reſembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipſis inſtead of a perfect circle for its baſe.

CONOI'DES, S. [See *Conoid*] a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the pineal gland, from its reſemblance to a pine apple, and ſuppoſed by Des Cartes to be the ſeat of the ſoul.

CONOI'DICAL, Adj. approaching to the form of a conoid; reſembling a conoid.

To CONQUA'SSATE, V. A. [*conquaſſatum*, Lat.] to ſhake or agitate with violence. "Vo-"mits violently *conquaſſate* the lungs," *Har.* Uſed only by technical writers.

CONQUASSA'TION, S. [from *conquaſſate*] violent motion; agitation.

To CO'NQUER, V. A. to ſubdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to ſurmount; to get the better of any difficulty. Neuterly, to obtain the victory.

CONQUE'RABLE, Adj. eaſy to be overcome. Figuratively, eaſily ſurmounted, applied to difficulties.

CO'NQUEROR, S. one who ſurmounts any difficulty; one who ſubdues by force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, S. [*conquête*, Fr. *conquiſto*, Ital.] the act of ſubduing by force of arms; the thing gained by victory; victory or ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, S. [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] relation by blood; relation or deſcent from one father.

CONSCI'ENCE, S. [*conſcientia*, Lat.] the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a compariſon of them with ſome ſtandard of moral action; the determination of the mind with reſpect to the quality of any action, after its commiſſion; the knowledge of our own thoughts, or conſciouſneſs; real ſentiments; private thoughts, uſed with *in*. "Doſt thou "*in conſcience think*." *Shak.* Scruple or conſciouſneſs, uſed with *make*. "We muſt *make* "a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws."

CONSCI'ENTIOUS, Adj. [from *conſcientia*, Lat.] ſcrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conſcience, and acting conformably; exactly juſt.

CONSCI'ENTIOUSLY, Ad. according to the dictates of conſcience.

CONSCI'ENTIOUSNESS, S. exactneſs, or tenderneſs of conſcience; an exceſs of ſcrupulouſneſs.

CONSCI'ONABLE, Adj. agreeable to the dictates of conſcience; juſt.

CONSCI'ONABLENESS, S. equity; reaſonableneſs; agreeableneſs to, or conſiſtency with, the dictates of conſcience.

CONSCI'ONABLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conſcience; juſtly; reaſonably.

CONSCI'OUS, Adj. [*conſcious*, Lat.] to be inwardly ſenſible of a thing, whereof it is poſſible to have a diſtinct idea. Knowing from recollection or memory; knowing or underſtanding; bearing witneſs of, or ſenſible of, from the inſtigations of conſcience.

CONSCI'OUSLY, Adv. ſenſibly; or having the ſenſation of the operation of ſome faculty of the mind.

CONSCI'OUSNESS, S. the perception or ſenſation of what paſſes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgment or ſenſe of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CO'NSCRIPT, Part. [*conſcriptus*, Lat.] written or regiſtered. Applied to the Roman fathers or ſenators, whoſe names were regiſtered in the liſt of the ſenate.

CONSCRI'PTION, S. [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] an enrolling or regiſtering.

To CONSE'CRATE, V. A. [*conſecratum*, Lat.] to dedicate or ſet apart to divine uſes; to ſanctify or preſcribe, as pleaſing to the Deity. "A new and living way which he has "*conſecrated* for us." *Heb.* x. 20.

CONSE'CRATE, Part. [*conſecratus*, Lat.] ſet apart for divine uſes; dedicated to the ſervice of God; ſacred.

CONSECRA'TER, S. the perſon who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uſes.

CONSE-

CONSECRA'TION, S. the act of appropriating, dedicating, or ſetting apart any common or profane thing to religious uſes, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the ſacrament.

CONSE'CTARY, Adj. [*conſectarius*, Lat.] following as a conſequence.

CONSE'CTARY, S. [from the adjective] a a propoſition which follows from ſome preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSE'CUTION, S. [*conſecutio*, Lat.] a chain of conſequences; ſucceſſion. In Aſtronomy, the *month of conſecution*, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun to another.

CONSECU'TIVE, Adj. [*conſecutif*, Fr.] following in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion; following; immediately ſucceeding.

CONSECU'TIVELY, Adj. after, or following as an effect.

CONSE'NSION, S. [*conſenſio*, Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, S. [*conſenſus*, Lat. *conſentement*, Fr.] the act of yielding, or compliance with a requeſt; agreement; unity of ſentiment; harmony, or agreement of parts.

To CONSE'NT, V. N. [*conſentir*, Fr. *conſentio*, Lat.] to agree to; to promote the ſame end; to yield to, or comply with a requeſt; to permit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable or ſuitable to; conſiſtent with; becoming. "Not *conſentaneous* unto the cir-"cumſtance." *Brown.* "*Conſentaneous* unto "every one's nature." *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to, conſiſtent with, or ſuitable to.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, S. conſiſtence; or agreeableneſs.

CONSE'NTIENT, Part. [*conſentiens*, Lat.] univerſal; unanimous; general; agreeing, or united in opinion. "The authority due to the "*conſentient* judgment and practice of the uni-"verſal church." *Oxford Reaſons.*

CONSE'QUENCE, S. [Fr. *conſequentia*, Lat.] the relation or connexion between two propoſitions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from or is produced by any cauſe, or principle; event; effect; importance, moment, or concern.

CONSE'QUENT, Part. [Fr. *conſequens*, Lat.] following from ſome premiſes, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CONSE'QUENT, S. the laſt propoſition of an argument, or enthymen, deduced from or included in ſome preceding propoſitions; the propoſition which contains the concluſion of an argument; an effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cauſe. *Conſequent of a ratio*, in Arithmetick, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred: thus in *a*, *b*, or *a* to *b*; *b* is the *conſequent*, and *a* the antecedent.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *conſequens*] produced by a neceſſary chain of cauſes and effects, deduced according to the rules of reaſon or logic.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, Adv. deducing conſequences, or making inferences according to the rules of reaſon or logic; by conſequence; eventually; in a regular ſeries.

CON'SEQUENTLY, Adv. by conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably, from a neceſſary connexion of effects to their cauſes; in conſequence.

CONSER'VABLE, Adj. [*conſervo*, Lat.] capable of being preſerved or kept.

CONSER'VANCY, S. [*conſervans*, Lat.] applied to the courts held by the lord-mayor, for preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, which are ſtiled *courts of conſervancy*.

CONSER'VATION, S. [*conſervatio*, Lat.] the act of preſerving bodies or ſyſtems from corruption or decay.

CONSER'VATIVE, Adj. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] having the power of keeping from corruption or decay.

CONSERVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who preſerves from corruption or decay; an officer eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the privileges granted ſome cities; or a perſon who is authorized to determine differences ariſing between the citizens. *Conſervator of the peace*, was one who had an eſpecial charge, by virtue of his office, to ſee the king's peace kept.

CONSER'VATORY, S. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner ſuitable to its nature, as fiſh in a pond.

CONSER'VATORY, Adj. having the power of preſerving a thing from corruption or decay.

CON'SERVE, S. a ſweetmeat made by boiling of fruit in clarified ſugar. In Pharmacy, a medicine, in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beat with ſugar in a mortar; a place to keep and preſerve vegetables in. "Set the pots into your *conſerve*." *Evelyn.*

CONSE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſits with another.

To CONSI'DER, V. A. [*conſidero*, Lat. *conſiderer*, Fr.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on. "I "will *conſider* thy teſtimonies." *Pſalm* cxix. 95. To view with attention. "When I *conſider* "the heavens." *Pſalm* viii. 3. To determine or reſolve after weighing the conſequences of an action. "*Conſider* what ye have to do." *Judges* xviii. 14. To remark; to call to mind; to obſerve. "*Conſider* the ravens." *Luke* xii. 24.

CONSI'DERABLE, Adj. [from *conſider*] that which is worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; reſpectable; large, or conveying a ſenſe between little and great. "He paid in a *conſiderable* ſum." *Clarend.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, S. importance; value; dignity; equality which claims our notice.

CONSI'DERABLY, Adj. in a degree deſerving ſome, though not the higheſt notice; in a great degree.

CONSI'DERATE, Adj. [*conſideratus*, Lat.] ſerious; given to conſideration or thought; prudent; pitying, or moderate.

CONSIDE'RATION, S. [Fr. from *conſid ratio*, Lat.] the act of thinking on. Mature thought; or deliberation; meditation. An equivalent.

CONSI'DERER, S. one who employs his thoughts on any ſubject; a thinker.

To CONSI'GN, V. A. [*conſigno*, Lat. *conſigner*, Fr.] to transfer one's property to another. In Commerce, to ſend goods or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or entruſt, uſed with *to*. "The four Evangeliſts "*conſigned to* writing." *Addiſ.* "*Conſigned* "the youthful conſort *to* his care." *Pope.* Neuterly, to yield, ſubmit, or reſign. "*Conſign* "to thee." *Shak.* To conſent, or ſubmit to. "A hard condition for a maid to *conſign to*." *Shak.*

CONSIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In Commerce, the tranſmitting or ſending goods to another.

CONSI'GNMENT, S. [from *conſign*] the act of transferring; the writing by which property is transferred, or goods ſent to another to be ſold.

To CONSI'ST, V. N. [*conſiſto*, Lat. *conſiſter*, Fr.] to ſubſiſt, or be preſerved in exiſtence; to continue in the ſame ſtate; to be compriſed or contained; to be compoſed; to agree, or exiſt in the ſubject; to ſubſiſt, or have being.

CONSI'STENCE, or CONSI'STENCY, S. the natural ſtate of bodies; the degree of thickneſs or thinneſs, applied to fluids; ſubſtance; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSI'STENT, Part. [*conſiſtens*, Lat.] not contradictory; not oppoſite; reconcileable; agreeing; firm, or ſolid.

CONSI'STENTLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTO'RIAL, Adj. [from *conſiſtory*] relating to ſome court where an eccleſiaſtic is judge.

CONSISTO'RY, S. [*conſiſtorium*, low Lat.] a court conſiſting of eccleſiaſtics; the place where an eccleſiaſtic court is held; a court held at Rome, conſiſting of cardinals, at which the pope is preſident. Figuratively, any ſolemn aſſembly.

CONSO'CIATE, S. [*conſociatus*, Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice.

To CONSO'CIATE, V. A. [*conſociatum*, ſupine of *conſocio*, Lat.] to unite, or join two things together; to cement, or hold together. Neuterly, to unite, or join with. "*Conſo-* "*ciating* into the huge condenſe bodies of "plants." *Bentl.*

CONSOCIA'TION, S. an alliance, or connexion; intimacy, or union.

CONSO'LABLE, Adj. that which admits comfort.

To CONSO'LATE, V. A. [*conſolatus*, of *conſolor*, Lat.] to allay the ſenſe of miſery; to aſſuage ſorrow; to impart comfort. "To "*conſolate* thine ear." *Shak.*

CONSOLA'TION, S. [Fr. from *conſolatio*, Lat.] that which diminiſhes grief, and alleviates miſery; comfort.

CONSOLA'TOR, S. a comforter.

To CONSO'LE, V. A. [*conſoler*, Fr. *conſolor*, Lat.] to cheer; to comfort; to leſſen the ſenſe of miſery; to diminiſh a perſon's grief.

CONSO'LER, S. the perſon or thing which adminiſters comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, Part. [Fr.] in Surgery, having the property of cloſing or uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, V. A. to form into a compact or hard body; to harden. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of uniting into one maſs; the act of uniting two parliamentary bills together.

CONSO'NANCE, or CONSONANCY, S. [*conſonance*, Fr. *conſonans*, Lat.] in Muſic, the ſounding of two notes together; or the union and agreement of two ſounds. Figuratively, conſiſtence or agreement of opinion or ſentiments.

CONSO'NANT, Adj. [Fr. *conſonans*, Lat.] agreeable; conſiſtent; according; reconcileable.

CONSO'NANT, S. [*conſonante*, Fr.] in Grammar, a letter which cannot be perfectly ſounded by itſelf. The Hebrew diviſion of the conſonants into ſuch as are pronounced by the throat, tongue, palate, teeth, and lips, is reckoned the moſt accurate, and generally followed by thoſe who have written on this ſubject.

CONSO'NANTLY, Adv. in a conſiſtent manner; ſuitably; agreeably.

CONSO'NANTNESS, S. the quality of agreeing with; conſiſtency.

CONSO'NOUS, Adj. [*conſonus*, Lat.] agreeing in ſound; harmonious.

CO'NSORT, S. [*conſors*, Lat.] a companion, generally applied to ſignify one who bears the lot aſſigned by providence to another, and appropriated to a perſon joined in marriage to another; a melody formed by ſeveral inſtruments playing the ſame tune, perhaps corrupted from *concert*. "A *conſort* of muſick." *Eccleſ.* xxxii. 5.

To CONSO'RT, V. N. [from the noun] to unite, join, or aſſociate, followed by *with*. Actively, to join, or to marry; to mix, to accompany.

CONSPICU'ITY, S. [from *conſpicuous*] brightneſs; eaſineſs; to be ſeen even at a diſtance; the plainneſs of any truth, or propoſition.

CONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. [*conſpicuus*, Lat.] eaſy to be ſeen; to be ſeen at a diſtance. Figuratively,

guratively, eminent, famous, diſtinguiſhed; eaſily diſcovered; manifeſt.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, Adv. eaſily to be ſeen, or diſcerned by the ſight. Remarkable for ſome excellence; eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'RACY, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat. *conſpiration*, Fr.] a private agreement between two or more perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot.

CONSPI'RANT, Part. [*conſpirans*, Lat.] joining with another in a plot, or other bad deſign.

CONSPIRA'TION, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] See *Conſpiracy*, which is moſt uſed.

CONSPIRA'TOR, S. [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] one who has ſecretly engaged to carry on a plot, or ſome bad deſign with another.

To CONSPI'RE, V. N. [*conſpiro*, Lat. *conſpirer*, Fr.] to enter into agreement with others to carry on a plot, or other bad deſign.

CONSPI'RER, S. See *Conſpirator*.

CONSPI'RING, Part. [from *conſpire*] tending mutually to produce one deſign. In Mechanics, *conſpiring powers*, are ſuch as do not act in directions oppoſite to each other.

CO'NSTABLE, S. [*connetable*, Fr. *conſtabile*, Ital. from *comes ſtabuli*, Lat. maſter of the horſe, or *cunning king*, and *ſtable*, Eng.] the *lord high conſtable*, was an officer who had the care of the peace of the kingdom in deeds of arms, and matters of war. The firſt *conſtable* was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary, till the 13th of Hen. VIII. who laid it aſide, as being both formidable and troubleſome to him. From theſe magiſtrates were derived the *conſtables* of hundreds, two of which were ordained by Edward I. to be choſen out of every hundred for the preſervation of the peace. Theſe are called now *high-conſtables*, becauſe increaſe of people and crimes have given occaſion for officers of the like nature, in every town, called *petty-conſtables*. Beſides, the *conſtables* of the Tower, of Dover-caſtle, and of the caſtle of Caernaevon, are properly governors of thoſe caſtles. *To over-run the conſtable*, is to ſpend more than a man is worth, and ſeems derived from *conte ſtable*, Fr. a ſettled or ſtated account.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, S. the office of a conſtable.

CO'NSTANCY, S. [*conſtantia*, Lat. *conſtance*, Fr.] a ſtate which admits of no change or alteration, oppoſed to *mutability*; conſiſtency; reſolution; ſteadineſs to any principle in ſpite of threats, dangers, promiſes, or rewards; a firm, an inviolable attachment to a perſon, including an unalterable affection; veracity, or the conſiſtency of a narrative, with the nature of things.

CO'NSTANT, Adj. firm, ſtrongly, and immoveably attached to any principle or perſon; aſſiduous, or without intermiſſion.

CONSTANTI'NOPLE, S. the ancient Bizantium, by the Turks called Iſtambol. It is the capital of Romania, in European Turkey, and now the reſidence of the Grand Signio It has its name from the firſt Chriſtian emperor Conſtantine, who, in 330, made it the ſeat of the Roman empire in the E. and it continued ſo till 1453, when the Turks took it after a fifty-four years ſiege; ſince which time it has been the ſeat of their empire. Like old Rome, it ſtands on ſeven hills; hence ſometimes called New Rome. It is moſt delightfully ſituated, in the form of a triangle; on one ſide of which is the main land, and on the other two the ſea; for on the S. is the ſea of Marmora and the Helleſpont; on the E. is the outlet of the Black Sea; and on the S. is the very large and commodious harbour, formed by a canal from the Streights, reaching inland towards the N. W. The fortifications on the land-ſide are antique and ruinous. The appearance of the city, when viewed out of it, is like that of an amphitheatre, but in it the proſpect is much hurt. The city is uncommonly large, has twenty-two gates, of which ſix are towards the land ſide, and ſixteen towards the ſea, but with extremely narrow, ſlippery and ſteep ſtreets. The houſes are moſtly of wood and mortar, and low built, but full of inhabitants. The genteeleſt houſes are in thoſe places where there is not ſuch a concourſe of people, and where the city is leaſt inhabited; and the moſt conſiderable buildings are without the city, upon the harbour. The Imperial palace, or ſeraglio, which ſtands in the city, on the point of the triangle, towards the canal and harbour, together with the gardens, takes up about a mile and a half in circuit: it is rather a collection of ſeveral palaces and apartments, joined together, according to the fancy of the different emperors, than an uniform ſtructure. It is covered with lead, as are all the other palaces of the Sultan. Its principle entrance is of marble, and called the Porte (in Turkiſh Capi) whence the denomination of the Ottoman Porte is given to the Turkiſh empire. In the firſt court is the infirmary and mint; in the ſecond is the divan, or great council-chamber, together with the kitchen, treaſury, and ſtables; and contiguous to the divan, towards the N. is what is properly called the Seraglio: through a covered gallery, one enters into the emperor's magnificent chamber of audience, where the throne ſtands: thus far ambaſſadors are allowed to come, but ſtrangers muſt go no farther into the ſeraglio. Between the two moſques of Sultan Solyman, and Bajazet, is the old imperial ſeraglio, where the wives of the deceaſed emperor are ſhut up. The palaces of the preſent Turkiſh nobility have nothing remarkable on the outſide, but within they are richly and elegantly decorated. Among the moſques, that of St. Sophia, once the metropolitan church of the Chriſtians, is the moſt magnificent, and ſtands oppoſite to the main entrance of the imperial palace. This was formerly not only highly prized by Chriſtians, but is ſo now likewiſe by the Turks, to which the Sultan reſorts every Friday. It was built by the emperor Juſtinian, having extenſive domes or cupolas. Its pavement, walls, and galleries, are covered with

marble; here are alſo great numbers of pillars of the ſame materials, likewiſe of porphyry and Egyptian granate. It is ſaid to have every day an income of 10,000 guilders, and it can quite commodiouſly hold 100,000 perſons at once. Round it are chapels that ſerve for burying-places to the imperial family. Beſides this are ſeveral other beautiful moſques. Here the Greeks have thirty churches, the Armenians alſo ſeveral, the Catholics have ſome few, and the Swediſh ambaſſador is allowed a Lutheran church.

CO'NSTANTLY, Adv. in an invariable, conſiſtent, or unalterable manner; without ceaſing; perpetually.

To CONSTE'LLATE, V. N. [*conſtellatus*, Lat.] to ſhine with a collected luſtre, or general light.

CONSTELLA'TION, S. [Fr.] an aſſemblage of ſeveral ſtars which appear near one another, and are called by the name of ſome animal. Figuratively, an aſſemblage of ſeveral luſtres, or excellencies, which adorn and irradiate our ſpecies.

CONSTERNA'TION, S. [Fr. from *conſternatio*, Lat.] amaſement; or wonder, occaſioned by ſome unexpected, great, and noble object.

To CONSTI'PATE, V. A. [*conſtipatum*, ſupine of *conſtipo*, Lat.] to croud together, or reduce into a narrower compaſs; to thicken any fluid body; to ſhut up, or ſtop any paſſage. In Phyſic, to bind or render coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION, S. [from the verb] the act of crouding into a narrow compaſs; the forcing the particles of a body cloſer than they were before; the act of thickening, applied to fluids; ſtoppage or obſtruction cauſed by fullneſs; coſtiveneſs.

CONSTI'TUENT, Adj. [Fr. *conſtituens*, Lat.] that which makes any thing be what it is; eſſential; original; neceſſary to the exiſtence of a thing; that of which any thing conſiſts, or is compoſed.

CONSTI'TUENT, S. [*conſtituent*, Fr.] the perſon or thing which contributes to the formation of a thing; one who authorizes or deputes another to act for him; that which is neceſſary or eſſential to the being or ſubſiſtence of a thing.

To CONSTI'TUTE, V. A. [*conſtitutum*, Lat.] to give exiſtence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature or properties; to make a thing to be what it is. Applied to laws, to enact, paſs, or eſtabliſh; to depute a perſon to act for another.

CONSTITU'TER, S. the perſon who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITU'TION, S. [*conſtitutio*, Lat.] the act of eſtabliſhing; diſputing; producing, the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of the body ariſing from a peculiar diſpoſition and quality of its parts; temper of mind; an eſtabliſhed form of government.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, [from *conſtitution*] flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a perſon's body, or from the peculiar temper and diſpoſition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; conſiſtent with the form of government; legal.

To CONSTRA'IN, V. A. [*contraindre*, Fr.] to force a perſon to perform, or refrain from ſome action; to violate; to raviſh; to confine, including the idea of force, or preſſure. "How "the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waiſt *conſtrain*?" *Gay*.

CONSTRAI'NABLE, Adj. liable to force, or compulſion.

CONSTRAI'NER, S. the perſon that forces or compels.

CONSTRAI'NT, S. the act of over-ruling the will or deſire; compulſion or force; confinement. Figuratively, reſerve.

To CONSTRI'CT, V. A. [*conſtrictum*, of *conſtringo*, Lat.] to contract, or bind cloſe; to draw the parts of any thing cloſer to each other; to cramp.

CONSTRI'CTION, S. [*conſtrictio*, Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrower compaſs, or cloſe together; contraction.

CONSTRI'CTOR, S. [Lat.] that which contracts. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which ſhut up or cloſe ſome of the canals or tubes of the body.

To CONSTRI'NGE, V. A. [*conſtringo*, Lat.] to bind, or force the parts of a body cloſer together.

CONSTRI'NGENT, Part. [*conſtringens*, Lat.] having the quality of binding or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

To CONSTRU'CT. V. A. [*conſtructum*, Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, or conſtitute.

CONSTRU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *conſtructio*, Lat.] the act of forming from an aſſemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; ſtructure; the manner in which things are laid together. In Grammar, the ranging or placing the words of a ſentence according to the rules, or ſo as to convey a complete meaning or ſenſe. Figuratively, the ſenſe, meaning, or interpretation of a word.

CONSTRU'CTURE, S. an edifice; a building; a pile or frame compoſed of ſeveral things placed together with regularity and art.

To CO'NSTRUE, V. A. [*conſtruo*, Lat.] to place words in their grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] having the ſame ſubſtance or eſſence; of the ſame kind or nature, applied to material bodies.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, S. the exiſtence of more than one in the ſame eſſence.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, V. A. [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] to unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, S. the union of the body and blood of Chriſt with the bread, after conſecration, in the ſacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CO'NSUL, S. [from *conſulendo*, Lat.] the title

title of the chief magiſtrates at Rome, which were created on the expulſion of the Tarquins; they ruled one year; they were preſidents in the ſenate, commanded the armies of the republic, and decided the differences between the citizens; a perſon commiſſioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their intereſt, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, Adj. [*conſularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to a conſul; a *conſular man*, is one who has been a conſul.

CO'NSULATE, S. [*conſulatus*, Lat.] the office of a conſul; the time during which a perſon exerciſes the office of a conſul.

CO'NSULSHIP, S. the office of a conſul.

To CONSU'LT, V. N. [*conſulto*, Lat.] to deliberate together. Actively, to apply to for advice; to act with regard, or reſpect to; to act ſo as to promote ſome end. Figuratively, to plan, or contrive; to examine into the ſentiments of an author.

CONSULTA'TION, S. [Fr. of *conſultatio*, Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more perſons; an aſſembly of ſeveral perſons meeting together to give their opinions on any ſubject. In Medicine, applied to the calling in two or more perſons to conſider the diſtemper of a perſon, where a ſingle practitioner is dubious of his own abilities and experience; a council.

CONSU'LTER, S. one who applies to another for counſel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSU'MABLE, Adj. that which may be diminiſhed, altered, waſted, or deſtroyed.

To CONSU'ME, V. A [*conſumo*, Lat. *conſumer*, Fr.] to waſte by ſeparating the particles of a body; to diminiſh; to leſſen a perſon's fortune or money by expences; to deſtroy.

CONSU'MER, S. one who ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys.

To CONSU'MMATE, V. A. [*conſommer*, Fr.] to perfect or finiſh; to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSU'MMATE, Part. [*conſummatus*, Lat.] perfect, complete; finiſhed; without defect of any circumſtance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMA'TION, S. [Fr. *conſummatio*, Lat.] the completion or concluſion of any action or undertaking; the final determination of all things.

CONSU'MPTION, S. [Fr. of *conſumptio*, Lat.] the act of conſuming, waſting, or deſtroying; the ſtate of waſting, decaying, or periſhing. In Medicine, a decay occaſioned by want of nouriſhment, or a preternatural decay of the body by a gradual waſting of muſcular fleſh.

CONSU'MPTIVE, S. [from *conſume*] having the quality of waſting, conſuming, or deſtroying; diſeaſed, or affected with a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, S. a tendency to a conſumption.

CONTABULA'TION, S. [*contabulatio*, Lat.] a joining of boards or planks together; the act of laying a floor.

CONTA'CTION, S. the act of joining or touching. "Without corporal *contaction*." *Brown.*

CONTA'GION, S. [*contagio*, Lat.] the communicating a diſeaſe from one body to another; peſtilence, or that which affects a perſon with diſeaſes, by unwholeſome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itſelf.

CONTA'GIOUS, Adj. [*contagieuſe*, Fr.] infectious; to be communicated from one to another, applied to the manner in which peſtilential diſeaſes or vices are propagated.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, S. the quality of propagating a diſorder or vice from one perſon to another.

To CONTA'IN, S. [*contineo*, Lat. *contenir*, Fr.] to include any fluid within its ſides, applied to a veſſel; to compriſe, applied to writings. Figuratively, to reſtrain or keep within bounds. Neuterly, to be continent or chaſte.

CONTA'INABLE, Adj. poſſible to be included within certain bounds; poſſible to be included within a veſſel.

To CONTA'MINATE, V. A. to defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture or vice.

CONTA'MINATE, Part. [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled; polluted, generally applied to the pollution of the marriage-bed.

CONTAMINA'TION, S. the act of polluting; the ſtate of a thing defiled or polluted.

To CONTE'MN, V. A. [*contemno*, Lat.] to deſpiſe; to diſregard, to ſlight, neglect, or defy.

CONTE'MNER, S. one who deſpiſes, ſcorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

To CONTE'MPER, V. A. [*contempero*, Lat.] to moderate, or allay by mixture of ſome oppoſite quality.

CONTE'MPERAMENT, S. temperature, or quality reſembling another.

To CONTE'MPERATE, V. A. [from *contemper*] to diminiſh any quality by the addition of its oppoſite.

CONTEMPERA'TION, S. [from *contemperate*] the act of leſſening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending oppoſite humours.

To CONTE'MPLATE, V. A. [*contemplatus*, from *contemplor*, Lat.] to conſider with continued attention and application; to muſe; or think with great attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION, S. ſtudious or intenſe thought on any ſubject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind, for ſome time, actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about divine things; ſtudy or ſpeculation.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, Adj. given to thought; ſtudious; employed in ſtudy.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, Adv. thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention; ſtudiouſly.

CONTE'MPLATOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in ſtudy; a ſtudent.

CONTE'MPORARY,

CONTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*contemporain*, Fr.] living in the ſame age; born at the ſame time; exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY, S. one who lives at the ſame time with another.

CONTE'MPT, S. [*contemptus*, Lat.] the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of ſcorn, and on account of its meanneſs unfit for approbation; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of ſcorn on account of its vileneſs or inſignificancy; deſpiſed, or thought unworthy of notice; given to deſpiſe or contemn. "The man hath a "*contemptible* ſpirit." *Shakeſp.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing the object of ſcorn and contempt.

CONTEM'PTIBLY, Adv. meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, Adj. uſing an inſolent expreſſion of ſcorn and diſdain, on account of the meanneſs of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which expreſſes a mean and diſdainful idea either of a perſon or thing.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, S. the quality expreſſive of an inſolent diſdain or ſcorn of a thing, on account of its real or ſuppoſed meanneſs.

To CONTE'ND, V. N. [*contendo*, Lat.] to ſtrive or ſtruggle in oppoſition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth; to ſupport an opinion with poſitiveneſs.

CONTE'NDER, S. one who oppoſes the opinions of another; an opponent.

CONTE'NT, Adj. [*contentus*, Lat.] ſatisfied with ones preſent lot, though not highly pleaſed with it; ſubmitting without oppoſition.

To CONTE'NT, V. A. to ſatisfy, ſo as to ſtop complaint; to confine one's deſires to that which is in our poſſeſſion; to reſtrain our actions within certain limits; to give a perſon his demands, ſo as to hinder him from making any more.

CONTE'NT. S. a diſpoſition of mind, whereby a perſon confines his deſires to what he enjoys without murmuring at his lot, or wiſhing ardently for more. *Upon content*, a commercial phraſe for on truſt. Applied to writings or opinion, ſuch as are implicitly believed or acquieſced in without examination. "The ſenſe "they humbly take *upon content*." *Pope.* In the plural, that which is contained or included in any veſſel, or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by any author. "The *con*"*tents* of both books."

CONTENTA'TION, S. ſatisfaction or content. "To the great *contentation* of the "learned." *Aſchut.* and *Pope.*

CONTE'NTED, Part. reſigned to the diſpenſations of providence; ſatisfied with one's preſent lot, without murmuring at its defectiveneſs, or deſiring more.

CONTE'NTION, S. an oppoſition of ſentiments or opinions; a warm eſpouſal of any doctrine or intereſt in oppoſition to others; eagerneſs to bring about a deſign; emulation.

CONTE'NTIOUS, Adj. inclined to oppoſe the ſentiments of another; quarrelſome; litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. out of a fondneſs for oppoſition or contradiction.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, S. proneneſs to oppoſe, contend, or quarrel with.

CONTE'NTLESS, Adj. diſſatisfied with one's preſent condition; void of reſignation to the diſpenſations of Providence.

CONTE'NTMENT, S. [*contentement*, Fr.] full ſatisfaction in preſent enjoyment, without a wiſh for more; pleaſure; gratification; or delight. "To give his mind ſome *contentment* in "viewing, *&c.* *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS, Adj. [*conterminus*, Lat.] bordering upon. "*Conterminous* to the "colonies." *Hale.*

To CONTE'ST, V. A. [*conteſter*, Fr.] to diſpute; to oppoſe an opinion; to call in queſtion; to contend with a perſon for any right, property, or other ſubject. Neuterly, to ſtrive, contend, vie, or emulate.

CONTE'ST, S. a diſpute; or warm oppoſition of opinions; a difference; a controverſy.

CONTE'STABLE, Adj. that which may be diſputed, oppoſed, or controverted.

CONTE'STABLENESS, S. poſſibility of being conteſted, diſputed, or controverted.

CONTESTA'TION, S. the act of oppoſing the ſentiments of another; ſtrife; contradiction.

CO'NTEXT, S. [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenor and ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts which precede or follow a ſentence quoted.

CO'NTEXT, Part. woven cloſe together; interwoven.

CONTE'XTURE, S. [from *contex*] the peculiar arrangement, order, or diſpoſition of the parts of a body; the compoſition which is formed from an union of various, and, previouſly, ſeparate parts; conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNA'TION, S. [*contignatio*, Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining the parts of a building together.

CONTIGU'ITY, S. [from *contiguous*] actual touching; a ſituation in which two things touch each other.

CONTI'GUOUS, Adj. [*contiguus*, Lat.] meeting ſo as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places which join.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to touch, or join.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, S. touching; nearneſs, ſo as to touch.

CONTI'NENCE, or CONTINE'NCY, S. [*continence*, Fr. *continentia*, Lat.] reſtraint, or a command over our thoughts and paſſions; forbearance of, or moderation in lawful pleaſures; continuance or uninterrupted ſeries; chaſtity.

CONTI'NENT, Part. [*continens*, Lat.] chaſte;

chaſte; reſtrained from an immoderate uſe even of lawful pleaſures; contiguous, or joined to. "*Continent with* the weſt ſide of America." *Brerewood.*

CONTI'NENT, S. [*continens*, Lat.] in Geography, a large extent of land, containing ſeveral kingdoms not divided by the ſea; that which contains or includes any thing. "Heart, "once be ſtronger than thy *continent*—crack "thy frail caſe." *Shakeſp.*

To CONTI'NGE, V. N. [*contingo*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE, or CONTI'NGENCY, S. [from *contingens*, Lat.] the quality of being free to exiſt or not to exiſt, applied to future events, and oppoſed to thoſe which muſt neceſſarily happen.

CONTI'NGENT, Adj. [*contingens*, Lat.] not neceſſarily happening; caſual.

CONTI'NGENT, S. ſomething caſual, or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things ſhall be circumſtanced.

CONTI'NGENTLY, Adv. in a contingent, uncertain, caſual manner.

CONTI'NGENTNESS, S. the quality which denominates an action or future event to be uncertain with reſpect to its exiſtence.

CONTI'NUAL, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] inceſſant; without interruption, ſucceeding without any reſpite or intermiſſion.

CONTI'NUALLY, Adv. without any pauſe or reſpite; without ceaſing.

CONTI'NUANCE, S. [from *continue*] an uninterrupted ſucceſſion, habit, or repeated act of the ſame kind; abode, or dwelling for ſome time in the ſame place; duration; proceſs of time; perſeverance.

CONTI'NUATE, Adj. [*continuatus*, Lat.] intimately, or cloſely; uninterrupted; unbroken, or inceſſant.

CONTI'NUATION, S. an uninterrupted ſucceſſion.

CONTI'NUATIVE, S. an expreſſion which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTINUA'TOR, S. he that keeps a ſucceſſion without interruption, one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on. "The *continuator* of Rapin."

To CONTI'NUE, V. N. [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.] to remain with a perſon; to laſt; to endure; to unite without any intervening ſubſtance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTI'NUEDLY, Adv. in a manner free from any intermiſſion, reſpite, pauſe or ceſſation; without ceaſing.

CONTI'NUER, S. one who perſeveres in any action without interruption or ceaſing.

CONTINU'ITY, S. [*continuitas*, Lat.] cloſe union; the texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTI'NUOUS, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together without any chaſm or intervening ſpace.

CONTI'NUUM, S. [Lat.] in Phyſics, a quantity or coextenſion, whoſe parts are connected together, ſo as to leave no poſſibility of determining, where one begins, or the other ends.

To CONTO'RT, V. A. [*contortum*, ſupine of *contorqueo*, Lat.] to wreſt, twiſt, or writhe. "The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted*." *Ray.*

CONTO'RTION, S. [from *contort*] the action of twiſting; the twiſting or wreſting of a member of the body out of its place; the ſtate of a member that is awry.

CONTO'UR, S. [Fr. pronounced *contoor*] in Deſigning and Painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure. The *contour of a face*, is uſed by the Italians, for the features or lineaments.

CON'TRA, Prep. [Lat.] uſed in Commerce, to ſignify the ſide of an account contrary to the debt; *i. e.* the credit ſide. In Compoſition, it ſignifies *contrary*, or *againſt*.

CONTRA'BAND, Adj. [*contrabanda*, Ital.] that which is prohibited by the laws of nature or nations; illegal.

To CONTRA'BAND, V. A. [from the noun] to import prohibited goods.

To CONTRA'CT, V. A. [*contractum*, ſupine of *contrabo*, Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one maſs; to comprize; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to draw together; to incur; to obtain; to ſhorten; to abridge; to reduce to a narrower compaſs. Neuterly, to ſhrink or grow ſhort.

CONTRA'CT, Part. [*contractus*, Lat.] betrothed. "He was *contract* to lady Lucy." *Shakeſp.* Seldom uſed.

CONTRA'CT, S. [from the verb] an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compaſs; narrowneſs or ſmallneſs; extent.

CONTRACTI'BILITY, S. the poſſibility of being reduced to a leſs compaſs by ſhrinking.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced to a narrower compaſs.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, S. the quality of being reduced to a leſs compaſs by ſhrinking, or of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE, Adj. having the power of contracting or of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRA'CTION, S. [*contractio*, Lat.] the act of ſhortening a writing, or reducing the ſubſtance of it to leſs compaſs; the act of ſhrinking or decreaſing in magnitude or dimenſions, the ſtate of a thing ſhrunk, ſhriveled, or drawn into a narrower compaſs. In Grammar, the reducing two ſyllables or vowels into one, as *can't* for *cannot*.

To CONTRADI'CT, V. A. [*contradictum*, Lat.] to oppoſe, or aſſert a thing quite oppoſite or contrary to another; to deny the aſſertion of another; to oppoſe; to be oppoſite, or irreconcileable with.

CONTRADI'CTER,

CONTRADI'CTER, S. one who oppoſes the ſentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADI'CTION, S. the aſſerting by words, that the opinion of another is falſe; oppoſition; inconſiſtency; contrariety; a ſpecies of direct oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, Adj. inconſiſtent, or oppoſite; inclined to oppoſe, cavil at, or contradict another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, S. inconſiſtence, oppoſition, or contrariety.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, Adv. inconſiſtently; in ſuch a manner as to be guilty of inconſiſtencies, or contradictions.

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, S. the higheſt degree of oppoſition, applied to truths or opinions.

CONTRADI'CTORY, Adj. [*contradictorius*, low Lat.] oppoſite to, or inconſiſtent with.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, S. [from *contradiſtinguiſh*] the explanation or determining the ſenſe of a word, by producing one that has an oppoſite ſignification.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, V. A. to diſtinguiſh or explain by contraſt, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRAFI'SSURE, S. in Surgery, a crack or fiſſure in the ſkull, in the part oppoſite to that wherein the blow was received.

CONTRA'INDICATE, V. A. [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] to point out a method contrary to the general tenor of a diſeaſe; as when a vomit might ſeem adviſeable, the patient's being ſubject to vomiting, ſhews, that it ought by no means to be preſcribed.

CONTRAINDICA'TION, S. [from *contraindicate*] in Phyſic, a ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe, at firſt thought, ſeems to point out.

CONTRAMU'RE, S. [*contremure*, Fr.] in Fortification, an out-wall about, or oppoſite to, the main wall of a city. In Building, a wall built before a partition wall to ſtrengthen it, and keep it from receiving damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY, S. [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] a contrary reſiſtance, re-action, or a reſiſtence to any force.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, [from *contra* and *poſition*] the placing oppoſite, or over-againſt.

CONTRA'RIANT, Adj. [Fr. from *contrarier*, Fr.] contradictory; oppoſite and irreconcileable in ſenſe.

CONTRARIES, S. [plural of *contrary*] propoſitions which mutually deſtroy each other, and cannot both be true at the ſame time; or oppoſites, which, being of the ſame kind or common nature, ſubſiſting by turns in the ſame ſubject, are as remote from each other as poſſible, and mutually expel each other; ſuch are whiteneſs and blackneſs; cold and heat, *&c.*

CONTRARI'ETY, S. [from *contrarietas*, low Lat.] oppoſition; inconſiſtency; a quality or poſition oppoſite to, and deſtructive of another.

CONTRA'RILY, Adv. in a manner oppoſite to, inconſiſtent, or irreconcileable with; differently; in oppoſite directions.

CONTRA'RINESS, S. the quality of being oppoſed to, or inconſiſtent with.

CONTRA'RIOUS, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] oppoſite; different in the higheſt degree.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, Adj. oppoſitely; in contrary or oppoſite directions; in a manner inconſiſtent.

CONTRA'RIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

CO'NTRARY, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] applied to qualities or truths, which are ſuch oppoſites to one another, that the former cannot ſubſiſt in the ſame ſubject, and the latter cannot be both true at the ſame time; inconſiſtent; diſagreeing; in an oppoſite direction, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CO'NTRARY, S. [*contraries*, in the plural] a thing which has qualities oppoſite to thoſe of another; a propoſition or truth oppoſite to another. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phraſe *per contra*, ſignifies on the oppoſite ſide; or in oppoſition to ſomething which has been alledged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpoſe quite contrary; againſt; or in oppoſition to the performance of any action. "They did it, notwithſtanding "all I could ſay to *the contrary*."

To CO'NTRARY, V. A. [from the noun] to oppoſe a perſon's humours; to thwart.

CONTRA'ST, S. [*contraſte*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an oppoſition or difference between the poſition, attitude, *&c.* of any two figures, or the lines which form objects, by means whereof they cauſe a variety, and tend to ſet off each other. In Architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the ſame thing in order to pleaſe by variety; as in the gallery of the Louvre, the pediments are alternately arched and angular.

To CONTRA'ST, V. A in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, *&c.* in order to ſet off one figure by another. Figuratively, to ſet in contrary poſitions; to ſet one thing off by coupling it with, or introducing another.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, S. [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] in Fortification, the means uſed by an army to defend themſelves from the ſallies of a town they beſiege, conſiſting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without muſket ſhot of the town, and drawn between the beſiegers and the town.

To CONTRAVE'NE, V. A. [from *contra* and *venio*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to obſtruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement.

CONTRAVE'NTION, S. [from *Contravene*] an oppoſition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to a law.

CONTRAYE'RVA, S. in Medicine and Botany, a ſpecies of the birthwort.

CONTRI'BUTARY, Adj. [from *Contribute*] paying a tribute to the ſame perſon; concurring to promote a deſign.

To CONTRI'BUTE, V. A. [*contributum*, Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying

carrying on ſome common deſign. Neuterly, to promote, or bear a part or ſhare in the promoting any deſign.

CONTRIBU'TION, S. the act of paying a ſhare of the expences required to carry on any deſign; a ſum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a ſum of money collected from ſeveral perſons.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. [from *contribute*] that which promotes any deſign in conjunction with other things or perſons.

CONTRI'BUTOR, S. [*contributum*, Lat.] one who bears a part in the meaſures taken to accompliſh any deſign; one who pays his ſhare towards raiſing a ſum of money.

CONTRI'BUTORY, Adj. promoting the ſame end; paying a ſhare towards raiſing a common fund or certain ſum.

To CONTRI'STATE, V. A. [*contriſtatum*, Lat.] to make ſorrowful or melancholy. "Somewhat they do *contriſtate*." *Brown.*

CONTRISTA'TION, S. the act of making melancholy, or ſad. Figuratively, the ſtate of a perſon made ſad; melancholy; ſadneſs.

CONTRI'TE, Adj. [from *contritus*, Lat. of *contero*, Lat. to bruiſe] in its primary ſignification, bruiſed, or much worn. In Divinity, ſorrowful for ſin from a love of God.

CONTRI'TENESS, S. the quality which flows from the contrition or conviction of a penitent.

CONTRI'TION, S. [*contritio*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, the act of rubbing two bodies againſt each other, ſo as to wear off ſome parts of their ſurfaces. "The breaking of their "parts into leſs parts by *contrition*." *Newton's* Opt. In Divinity, that ſorrow for ſin which ariſes from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRI'VABLE, Adj. poſſible to be diſcovered, or planned by the mind.

CONTRI'VANCE, S. [from *contrive*] the projecting or planning the moſt poſſible methods to accompliſh any deſign, or attain any end, including the idea of invention, ingenuity and art; a thing effected by a plan projected, and eſteemed a proper means for attaining any end. Figuratively, a plan; a ſcheme; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE, V. A. [*controuver*, Fr.] to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accompliſhing any deſign. Neuterly, to form, deſign, or lay a plot. "Pleaſe you, we may *contrive* this afternoon." *Shakeſp.*

CONTRI'VEMENT, S. an invention, or project for attaining ſome end.

CONTRI'VER, S. an inventer; a projector; one who forms projects for the attaining an end, or accompliſhing ſome deſign.

CONTRO'L, S. [*côntrole*, Fr. i. e. *contre role*, Fr.] the account kept by a perſon as a check upon another. Figuratively, reſtraint; check; power; authority; dominion.

To CONTRO'L, V. A. [from the noun] to examine the accounts of another by a check kept againſt him. Figuratively, to reſtrain; to keep under reſtraint; to govern; to overpower; to confute, or gainſay. "Things "that very few could *control*." *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE, Adj. liable to be controlled, over-ruled, or reſtrained; ſubject to reſtraint.

CONTRO'LLER, S. a perſon who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, reſtraining, or governing the actions of another.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, S. the office or employment of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, S. the power of reſtraining the actions, or active powers of another; oppoſition; reſiſtance

CONTROVE'RSIAL, Adj. [from *controverſy*] relating to diſpute, or oppoſition of ſentiments; that which may be diſputed.

CONTROVE'RSY, S. [*controverſia*, Lat.] an oppoſition of opinions or ſentiments, generally applied to diſputes carried on with ſome warmth in writing or print; a ſuit at law about the property of a thing; oppoſition, or ſtruggling againſt the force of a thing. "The tor-"rent roar'd—ſtemming it with hearts of *con-"troverſy*." *Shakeſp.*

To CONTROVE'RT, V. A. [*controverto*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. Adj. that which may give occaſion to diſpute; that which may be oppoſed.

CONTROVE'RTIST, S. a perſon often engaged in diſputes with authors.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, Adj. [*contumacis* genitive of *contumax*, Lat.] inſolently, obſtinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority, and acting againſt it from a ſpirit of inſolent oppoſition.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews an inſolent obſtinacy, or diſobedience of lawful authority,

CONTUMA'CY, S. [*contumacia*, Lat.] diſobedience to lawful authority, including inſolence, perverſeneſs, and the higheſt degree of impudence.

CONTUME'LIOUS, Adj. [*contumelioſus*, Lat.] reproachful; full of poignant and ſarcaſtic expreſſions, including contempt in the uſe, and intention to aggravate and vex the perſon it is uſed againſt. Figuratively, a perſon frequently uſing reproachful language; that which occaſions reproach.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, Adv. in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abuſive manner.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, S. that quality which ariſes from or denominates any expreſſions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding with bitterneſs.

CONTUME'LY, S. [Lat.] language abounding with the bittereſt expreſſions intended to ſubject a perſon to the reproach of others, and to render him uneaſy. Figuratively, infamy, which ſubjects a perſon to the reproaches of others. "Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty "title." *Addiſ.*

To CONTU'SE, V. A. [*contuſum*, ſupine of

of *contundo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, to beat together; to bruiſe. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, or ſome blunt body, ſo as to diſcolour the ſkin, by an extravaſation of the blood, &c. without breaking it, or deſtroying its continuity.

CONTU'SION, S. [*contuſio*, Lat.] the act of beating or bruiſing. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruiſing. In Medicine, a hurt occaſioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon, which by forcing blood from ſome of the capillaries, diſcolours the ſkin, without cutting it, or deſtroying its continuity.

CON'VAL-LILLY, S. in Botany, the ſame as the lilly of the valley.

CONVALE'SCENCE, or CONVALE'SCENCY, S. a recovery of health.

CONVALE'SCENT, Part. [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] recovering; or returning from a diſorder to a ſtate of health.

To CONVE'NE, V. A. [*covenir*, Fr. *convenio* Lat.] to call together by ſummons; to aſſemble a number of perſons into the ſame place; to ſummons to appear, in a law ſenſe. Neuterly, to come or aſſemble together.

CONVE'NIENCE, or CONVENIENCY, S. [*convenientia*, Lat.] the ſuitableneſs or fitneſs of a thing to promote any end; advantage; profit; eaſe; or freedom from any obſtruction, difficulty, or embarraſſment; that which may prove uſeful to a perſon on any occaſion; ſeaſonableneſs of time and place.

CONVE'NIENT, Adj. [*conveniens*, Lat.] fit; ſuitable to effect any end; proper, or neceſſary; free from obſtructions, applied to ſituation; commodious; ſeaſonable. "Food *con-* "*venient* for me." *Prov.* xxx. 8. "Arts pe- "culiarly *convenient* to ſome nations." *Tillot.*

CONVE'NIENTLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as may not prove troubleſome to a perſon; ſuitable with a perſon's caſe, intereſt, or advantage; commodiouſly; properly.

CO'NVENT, S. [*conventus*, Lat.] an aſſembly of perſons dedicating themſelves entirely to the ſervice of religion, and without any commerce with the world; the place inhabited by the religious of either ſex.

To CONVE'NT, V. A. [*conventum*, ſupine of *convenio*, Lat.] to cite or ſummons to appear before a judge. "Whenever he's *convented*." *Shakeſp.*

CONVE'NTICLE, S. [a diminutive of *convent*] an aſſembly. Figuratively, a place of worſhip, generally applied, by warm churchmen, to the meetings of non-conformiſts, by way of reproach; a ſecret aſſembly, for the contrivance of ſome plot, or crime. "Myſelf had notice "of your *conventicles*." *Shakeſp.*

CONVE'NTICLER, S. one who frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVE'NTION, S. [*conventio*, Lat.] the coming together; or union; an aſſembly met to debate on, or decide any point; a contract or agreement for a certain time, uſed for a preliminary to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, Adj. ſtipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract.

CONVE'NTIONARY, Adj. acting according to the articles of ſome agreement or contract.

CONVE'NTUAL, Adj. [*conventuel*, Fr.] belonging to a convent.

CONVE'NTUAL, S. [from *convent*] a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, V. N. [*convergo*, Lat.] to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different ſurfaces.

CONVE'RGENT, Part. [*convergens*, Lat.] iſſuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different points.

CONVE'RSABLE, Adj. [written ſometimes *converſible*, but improperly; it is compared by *more* and *moſt*; *converſable*, Fr.] qualified or fit for converſation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or ſentiments to another.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, S. the quality flowing from affability and good-nature, which renders converſation agreeable.

CONVE'RSABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to engage the converſation of others, and entertain them agreeably with diſcourſe.

CONVE'RSANT, Part. uſed, or habituated to. "*Converſant* in books." Familiarly acquainted with; intimate; having intercourſe with. Uſed with *about*, it implies, employed; engaged; relating to; having for its object; or concerning.

CONVERSA'TION, S. [*converſatio*, Lat.] eaſy diſcourſe with another, wherein ſentiments are mutually communicated without reſerve or formality; a familiar diſcourſe. Intercourſe; commerce; behaviour; life; or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE, Adj. fit for converſation, or intercourſe with men, oppoſed to contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE, V. N. [*converſer*, Fr. *converſo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourſe with; to be acquainted with by ſtudy; to be uſed to; to diſcourſe, or convey one's thoughts to another by familiar diſcourſe. "*Converſed* ſo often on that "ſubject." *Dryd.* To have commerce with a perſon of another ſex.

CONVE'RSE, S. [ſometimes accented on the laſt ſyllable, and uſed by Pope both ways] converſation, or the ſentiments of a perſon communicated in familiar diſcourſe. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Geometry, the drawing a concluſion from ſomething ſuppoſed, and afterwards drawing the propoſition, ſuppoſed, as a concluſion from thence.

CONVE'RSELY, Adv. with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, S. [*converſio*, Lat.] the change from one ſtate to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedneſs to piety, or from a falſe religion to a true one. In Rhetoric, the retorting

rotting of an argument, whereby it is ſhewn on oppoſite ſides. In Algebra, the reducing an equation, or quantity ſought, if in fractions, to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVE'RSIVE, Adj. fit for converſation, or diſcourſe; inclined to communicate ſentiments by diſcourſe.

To CONVE'RT, V. A. [*converto*, Lat. *convertir*, Fr.] to change into another ſubſtance; to change from one religion to another, generally uſed for a change from a falſe to a true one; to change the terms of a propoſition; to undergo, or ſuffer a change.

CO'NVERT, S. [from the verb] a perſon prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVE'RTER, S. a perſon who perſuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTI'BILITY, S. the quality of being an object of converſion; poſſibility of converſion.

CONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that which may be changed; that which may be altered with reſpect to its qualities; that which may be tranſmuted; that which may be interchanged, or uſed inſtead of another.

CONVE'RTIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be interchanged or uſed one for the other. See *Convert*, *Converſion*.

CONVE'RTITE, S. [*converti*, Fr.] a perſon perſuaded to alter his religion. *Convert* is moſt commonly uſed.

CO'NVEX, Adj. [*convexus*, Lat.] ſwelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external ſurface of a globe, or circular body. Uſed ſubſtantively, for *convexity*.

CONVE'XED, Part. [from *convex*] bending outwardly, applied to the outward ſurface of any round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, Adv. protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward ſurface of a globe.

CONVE'XITY, S. the bending, or protuberance, formed by the outward ſurface of a thing, which is in a round or globular form.

CONVE'XLY, Adv. in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, S. the quality ariſing from the external ſwelling or bending of a round body.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow on one ſide, and convex on the other.

To CO'NVEY, V. A. [*convebo*, Lat.] to move from one place to another; to tranſport; to tranſmit; to tranſfer a right or property to another; to introduce.

CONVE'YANCE, S. the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of ſending goods from one place to another. Figuratively, the means or inſtruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another; the tranſferring of property from one to the other; the tranſmitting a truth by tradition; a writing or inſtrument by which property is tranſferred.

CONVE'YANCER, S. a lawyer, conveyancer in drawing writings whereby property is tranſferred from one perſon to another.

CONVE'YER, S. a perſon who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another, by means of pipes, channels, *&c.* which have a communication with each other.

To CONVI'CT, V. A. [*convictum*, ſupine of *convinco*, Lat.] to prove guilty of ſome crime.

CONVI'CT, Part. [*convictus*, Lat.] proved guilty of a crime.

CONVI'CT, S. a perſon proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVI'CTION, S. the proof of guilt, either by being outlawed, by appearing and confeſſing, or by inqueſt; the act of proving a crime; confutation; conſciouſneſs of guilt.

CONVI'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, V. A. [*convinco*, Lat.] to prove any propoſition ſo as to make a perſon acknowledge its truth; to evince; manifeſt; or vindicate. "To *convince* all that are "ungodly." *Jude* 15.

CONVI'NCEMENT, S. See *Conviction*.

CONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of acknowledging the ſtrength of a proof or evidence; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVI'NCINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to make a perſon ſee and acknowledge the truth of any propoſition or reality of any fact.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth.

CONVI'VAL, or CONVI'VIAL, Adj. [*convivalis*, Lat.] relating to an entertainment of ſeveral perſons. "Which feaſts *convivial* "meetings we did name." *Denham*.

CONU'NDRUM, S. [a cant word] a low jeſt or quibble, drawn from the double ſignification of words, or diſtant reſemblance of things.

To CONVO'CATE, V. A. [from *convocatum*, ſupine of *convoco*, Lat.] to call ſeveral perſons together; to ſummons ſeveral perſons to meet, or to come to an aſſembly.

CONVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling ſeveral perſons to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy, for conſultation on matters eccleſiaſtical, during the ſitting of parliament: there are two houſes; the upper wherein the arch-biſhops and biſhops ſit; and the lower, where the inferior clergy are repreſented by their deputies. Likewiſe an aſſembly at Oxford, conſiſting of the vice-chancellor, doctors, and maſters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulſion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the univerſity, conſidered as a body corporate, are tranſacted.

To CONVO'KE, V. A. [*convoco*, Lat. *convoquer*, Fr.] to call together ſeveral perſons; to ſummons to an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE, V. A. [*convolvo*, Lat.] to roll together; to roll one part over another.

CONVO'LUTED, Part. [*convolutus*, Lat.] twiſted; writhed; or rolled up, ſo that one part laps over another.

CONVOLU'TION, S. [*convolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another; the ſtate of a thing rolled up, ſo as its parts cloſe over each other.

To CO'NVOY, S. [*convoyer*, Fr.] to guard or protect ſhips by ſea, or proviſions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONVO'Y, S. [*convoi*, Fr.] one or more ſhips attending a fleet of merchants, in order to protect them, in time of war, from an enemy, or from the attacks of pirates. In Military Affairs by land, a body of men uſed to guard proviſions or ammunitions, when tranſported from one place to another, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONU'SANCE, S. [*connoiſance*, Fr.] notice; knowledge; or authority of enquiring into an affair. See *Cognizance*.

To CONVU'LSE, V. A. [*convulſum*, ſupine of *convello*, Lat.] in Medicine, to give an involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, S. [*convulſio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a continued involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body, contrary to the manner in which it is uſed to move by the direction of the will. Figuratively, the breaking aſunder the parts of a body by a violent force, attended with a very loud noiſe; a tumult, or commotion, applied to ſtate affairs.

CONVU'LSIVE, Adj. [*convulſif*, Fr.] that which gives an involuntary motion, twitches, or ſpaſms. In Medicine, applied to thoſe motions which ſhould naturally depend on the will, but by ſome diſorder are cauſed involuntarily.

CO'NY, S. [from *koniin*, Belg. *connin*, or *connil*, Fr. *coniglio*, Ital. *kanin*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a creature which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabbit. A *cony-borough*, a hole made by a rabbit in the ground, or a place where rabbits breed and burrough.

To CO'NY-CATCH, V. N. to catch a rabbit, or rob a warren; or figuratively, to cheat, as, "Ye *cony-catching* raſcals." in *Shak.* Hence a *cony-catcher*, a word uſed for a cheat or thief; now obſolete.

To CO'O, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a mournful hoarſe noiſe like a dove, or pigeon.

COO'K, S. [*cuoco*, Ital. *coquus*, Lat.] a perſon who profeſſes to dreſs victuals for the table. A *cook-maid*, is a female employed in dreſſing victuals.

To COOK, V. A. [*coquo*, Lat. See the noun] to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular deſign.

COO'KERY, S. the art of dreſſing victuals.

COO'L, Adj. [*koelen*, Belg.] a leſſer degree of coldneſs; approaching to, or ſomewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent paſſion; not over fond; indifferent; unaffected with any paſſion or love.

To COO'L, V. A. [*koelen*, Belg.] to leſſen heat. Neuterly, to loſe heat; to become leſs hot. Figuratively, to become leſs eager by the impulſe of any paſſion, or inclination.

COO'LER, S. that which has the power of diminiſhing or leſſening the degree of heat in any body; a veſſel made uſe of by brewers to cool their ſweet wort in. In Medicine, *coolers* are two-fold: 1ſt, Such as procure an immediate ſenſation of cold; and, 2dly, Such as by their viſcidity thicken the animal juices, and ſtop any internal commotion which they ſuffer between themſelves.

COO'LLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or paſſion.

COO'LNESS, S. a middle ſtate between exceſſive heat, and exceſſive cold. Figuratively, applied to the paſſions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love, or affectionate regard; indifference.

COO'M, S. [*cumble*, Fr. *comulus*, Lat. a heap] the ſoot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. In Scotland, the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals; a dry meaſure containing four buſhels.

COO'P, S. [*kuype*, Belg. *cuba*, Ital.] a veſſel for keeping liquor; a pen or incloſure to confine poultry in.

To COO'P, V. A. [from the noun] to confine, ſhut up, or incloſe in a narrow compaſs.

COOPE'E, S. [Fr.] the name of a particular ſtep or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, S. one who makes caſks, or any veſſel whoſe parts are held together by hoops.

To CO-OPE'RATE, V. A. [from *con* and *operatus*, part. of *operor*, Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finiſh any work; to concur in producing the ſame effect.

CO-OPE'RATION, S. that act by which two or more perſons or things contribute to promote the ſame end.

CO-OPE'RATIVE, Adj. concurring to promote the ſame deſign, or to produce the ſame effect.

CO-OPERA'TOR, S. he that endeavours to promote the ſame end as others.

CO-OPTA'TION, S. [from *co-optatum*, ſupine of *co-opto*] adoption.

CO-O'RDINATE, Adj. [*co-ordinatus*, Lat.] of equal rank, order, or degree with another.

CO-ORDI'NATELY, Adv. in the ſame order, or rank, with another.

CO-ORDI'NATENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDI'NATION, S. the ſtate of holding the ſame rank or degree.

CO'OT, or COOTE, S. [*koet*, or *maerkoet*, Belg. *cotée*, Fr. *cuta*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall black water-fowl, frequenting marſhes and fens.

CO'P, S. [*cop*, Sax. *kopff*, Teut.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing riſing

riſing to a head or point. Hence a *cop*, vulgarly called a *cock* of hay.

CO'PAL, S. [Span.] a reſinous ſubſtance, pure, tranſparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant ſmell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by inciſion, is inflammable, diſſoluble in oil, and uſed in diſorders of the breaſt.

COPA'RCENARY, S. [See *Coparcener*] in Law, joint ſucceſſion to an inheritance.

COPA'RCENER, S. [*copartageant*, Fr.] in Law, one who has an equal ſhare of the inheritance of an anceſtor with another.

COPA'RCENY, S. an equal ſhare of an inheritance with others.

COPA'RTNER, S. [from *co* and *partner*] one who has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one who carries on buſineſs in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the ſame calamity, or enjoying the ſame advantage with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has an equal ſhare of the profits or loſs of trade, or is engaged in the ſame common deſign with another.

COPA'YVA, S. [ſometimes written *copivi*, *capivi*, *copaiva*, *copaiba*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*] in Medicine, a gum which diſtils from a tree in the Braſils, and is made uſe of in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

CO'PE, S. [See *Cop*. *Chappe*, Fr. *cappo*, Ital.] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by prieſts, reaching from the ſhoulders to the feet; any thing ſpread over the head, as the ſkies.

To CO'PE, V. A. [from the noun] to cover, or arch over; "A large bridge—*coped* over-"head." *Addiſ.* To requite, or give as a recompence. "Three thouſand ducats—we freely "*cope* your courteous pains withal." *Shak.* *To cope with*, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppoſe.

CO'PEL, S. See *Coppel*.

CO'PIER, S. one who tranſcribes a writing, or imitates any coin or other original. Sometimes uſed by way of reproach for a perſon that is a plagiary.

CO'PING, S. [*coppe*, Sax.] in Architecture, the upper tire of maſonry, which covers a wall.

CO'PIOUS, Adj. [*copia*, Lat. plenty] plentiful; abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words or images; not confined.

CO'PIOUSLY, Adv. plentifully; in great quantities; large; in a diffuſive manner, applied to ſtile or deſcriptions.

CO'PIOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffuſiveneſs; exuberance.

CO'PIST, S. an imitator; a tranſcriber.

CO'PLAND, S. [*cop*, Sax.] a piece of land which terminates in an acute angle.

COP'PED, Part. [from *cop*] riſing or terminating in a point at top.

COP'PEL, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *copel*, *cupel*, and *cuppel*, from *cuppe*, Sax. or *cwpcan*, Brit. and *el*, a diminutive particle] a veſſel uſed by aſſayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COP'PER, S. [*koper*, Belg. *cuivre*, Fr.] a hard heavy metal of a reddiſh colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than ſilver, lead, or gold; the hardeſt of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with ſilver and gold, to give them a proper degree of hardneſs: it is more liable to ruſt than any other metal; its ductility is very great, and its diviſibility prodigious; for as Mr. Boyle obſerves, a ſingle grain of it, diſſolved in an alkali, will give a ſenſible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight of water. *Copper*, ſignifies a large veſſel or boiler fixed in brick work. A *copper-plate*, is a thin piece of poliſhed copper, engraved with ſome deſign.

COP'PERAS, S. [*caparoſſa*, Span. *coupercuſe*, Fr.] a vitriolic ſubſtance formed of an infuſion of copperas-ſtones, or gold-ſtones, in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made uſe of in dying wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spaniſh brown for painters.

COP'PER-NOSE, S. [*kupfferige-naſe*, Teut.] a red noſe. "Guttæ roſaceæ ariſe all over the "face with great itching, which being ſcratched "look red, render the viſage fiery, and in pro-"ceſs of time form what is called a *copper-*"*noſe*." *Wiſeman*.

COP'PER-SMITH, S. a perſon who makes and deals peculiarly in veſſels formed of copper.

COP'PER-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the *teredo*, or little worm, which infeſts ſhips; a moth which frets garments.

COP'PERY, Adj. containing copper; made of copper.

COP'PICE, S. [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop: it is often written and pronounced *copſe*] low woods cut at ſtated times; a ſmall wood conſiſting of under-wood, or bruſh-wood.

COP'PLE-DUST, S. powder uſed in refining metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the coppel.

COP'PLE-STONES, S. [from *coppe*, Sax. and *ſtone*] lumps or fragments of ſtone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of water.

CO'PSE, S. [See *Coppice*, κοπλω, Gr. to cut] ſhort wood uſed for fewel; bru'h-wood.

To COPSE, V. A. [from the noun] to preſerve under-wood.

COPU'LA, S. [Lat.] in Logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative propoſition; as, "*Virtue is wiſdom*." *Is*, is the *copula*, which joins the terms *virtue* and *wiſdom*.

To COPU'LATE, V. A. [*copulatum*, ſupine of *copulo*, Lat.] to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different ſexes.

COPULA'TION, S. the embracing of the different ſexes.

COPULA'TIVE, S. [*copulativus*, Lat.] a

term of Grammar, implying the joining two or more ſentences or attributes together. *Copulative propoſitions*, in Logic, are thoſe which have one or more ſubjects connected together by conjunctions affirmative or negative; thus, "Riches *and* honours are temptations to pride."

CO'PY, S. [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, Ital.] a writing which conſiſts of the ſubſtance of ſome other, and is wrote, word for word, from ſome original; an individual book or manuſcript of an author; an inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed in law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for ſcholars to write by. A *copy-book*, is a book of blank paper, wherein ſcholars learn writing, by endeavouring to imitate ſome piece given them by the maſter for that purpoſe.

To CO'PY, V. A. to tranſcribe a writing or book word for word; to imitate a deſign or picture. Uſed neuterly with *from*, and ſometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation. "When a painter *copies from* the life." *Dryd.* "*Copied after* it in their dramatic writings." *Addiſ.*

COPY'HOLD, S. in Law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of the lord's court. This is a baſe tenure, becauſe the tenant holds in ſome ſort at the will of the lord, though not ſimply at his will, but according to the cuſtom of the manor; ſo that if the tenant do not break that cuſtom, and forfeit his tenure, he ſeems not to ſtand at the lord's courteſy.

COPY'HOLDER, S. a perſon admitted a tenant of any lands or tenement in a manor, which have, time out of mind, been deviſable to ſuch as will take the ſame by copy of court-roll, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor.

To COQU'ET, V. A. [from *coquette*] to entertain with amorous diſcourſe; to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to pretend the lover.

COQUE'TRY, S. [*coqueterie*, Fr.] a deſire of attracting the notice of the other ſex; an affectation of love, expreſſed in advances, without being affected with that paſſion.

COQUET'TE, S. [Fr. from *coquart*, Fr. a prattler] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other ſex, and by an affectation of tenderneſs to engage a number of ſuitors merely from a principle of vanity, and without any inclination to a connubial ſtate.

CO'RACLE, S. [*ewrwgle*, Brit. *corium*, Lat. leather] a boat uſed by the Welſh fiſhers, made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

CO'RAL, S. [*corallium*, Lat.] a plant of a ſtony nature, growing in the water. The whole coral plant grows to ſtones, without a root, or any ways penetrating them, like other plants, taking the exact form of the ſolid it grows to, and covering it like a plate. A *coral*, is applied to the toy which is hung pendent from the waiſt of children, which conſiſts of a piece of coral ſet in gold or ſilver, adorned with bells, and having at the extremity a whiſtle.

CORA'LLINE, Adj. [*corallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of coral; reſembling coral.

CORA'LLINE, S. [from the adjective] a ſea-plant, without any ſtem, and branching out from the root, forming a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, of the thickneſs of a ſmall pack-thread, and jointed, of a green-reddiſh, yellowiſh, or whitiſh colour.

CORA'LLOID, or CORALLOIDA, Adj. [κοραλλοειδης, Gr.] reſembling, or of the nature of coral.

CO'RANT, S. [*courant*, Fr.] a dance, conſiſting of a nimble and ſprightly motion.

CO'RBAN, S. [קרבן, Heb. hence *corbeau*, or *corbeille*, Fr.] an alms baſket; a gift of charity; an alms. Among the Jews, an offering or gift made to God or his temple. *Corban*, likewiſe ſignifies the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited.

COR'BEL, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the repreſentation of a baſket, placed on the heads of images, or the caryatides. In Building, a piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platform.

CORBE'ILS, S. [*corbeille*, Fr. *corbella*, Ital.] in Fortification, little baſkets filled with earth, and uſed to ſhelter the men, when firing at the beſiegers.

CO'RD, S. [*cort*, Brit. *corde*, Fr. *chorda*, Lat.] a ſtring made of hemp twiſted, generally applied to that which is compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands. In Scripture, "The *cords* of the "wicked." *Pſal.* cxxix. 4. are the ſnares with which they intangle the weak and innocent. "The *cords* of ſins." *Prov.* v. 22. are the conſequences of crimes and bad habits, which are, as it were, bands, which it is almoſt impoſſible to break. "Let us caſt away their "*cords* from us." *Pſal.* ii. 3. is to caſt off ſubjection, which, like cords, binds and reſtrains. "To draw iniquity with *cords* of vanity." *Iſ.* v. 18. are worldly profits, or pleaſurable allurements which attract as ſtrongly as cords. "The "*cords* of a man." *Hoſ.* xi. 4. are ſuch motives as are ſuited to man as a rational agent, and conſiſt in reaſons and exhortations. "To "ſtretch a line or *cord* about a city." *Lam* ii. 8. is to demoliſh it, or to lay it level with the ground. A *cord of wood*, is a quantity conſiſting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being ſuppoſed originally to be meaſured by a cord.

To CO'RD, V. A. to bind or faſten ſeveral things together with a cord.

CO'RDAGE, S. a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

CO'RDED, Part. made of ropes, or cords. "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.* A *corded ſilk*, is that whoſe ſurface is not level, but riſes in weals of the ſize of a ſmall ſtring or cord.

CORDELI'ER, S. [Fr. pronounced *cordelíer*] a Franciſcan, or monk of the order of St.

St. Francis, ſo called from the cord which they wear round their waſte.

CO'RDIAL, S. in Medicine, a draught, or potion which increaſes the ſtrength of the heart, or that which increaſes the natural ſtrength, by bringing the ſerum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occaſions joy, gladneſs, or revives the ſpirits.

CO'RDIAL, Adj. reviving; ſtrengthening. Applied to the affections, ſincere; hearty; without hypocriſy.

CORDIA'LITY, S. ſincere affection; freedom from hypocriſy.

CORDIA'LLY, Adv. in a manner free from hypocriſy; in a ſincere and affectionate manner.

CO'RDON, S. [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order. In Fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet.

CORDWAI'NER, S. [*cordonnier*, Fr.] a perſon who makes and ſells ſhoes.

CO'RE, S. [*coeur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing. In Fruit, the inner part, which contains the kernel; the part, or bag, which contains the matter of a ſore.

CORIACE'OUS, Adj. [*coriaceus*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or reſembling leather.

CORIA'NDER, S. [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root; it hath an umbellated flower. It is uſed in medicine as a carminative, and corrector to ſome cathartics.

CO'RINTH, S. [a famous city in Greece] a ſmall fruit, commonly called a *currant*. "The chief riches of Zant conſiſt in *corinths*." *Bac.* The *Corinthian order*, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which 16 volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus.

CO'RK, S. [*korck*, Belg. *corcho*, Span.] in Botany, a ſpecies of oak, which is ſtripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is ſo far from being injured thereby, that it is preſerved by that means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and ſtopples for bottles, which likewiſe go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*.

CO'RKING-PIN, S. a pin of a large ſize.

CO'RKY, Adj. conſiſting of, or reſembling cork.

CO'RN, S. [*corn*, Sax.] a plant, or grain of a plant, which produces bread for the food of mankind; grain unreaped; grain in the ear; an excreſcence or horny ſubſtance growing on the toes, from *cornu*, Lat. a horn; a ſingle particle of gunpowder or ſalt.

To CO'RN, V. A. [from the noun] to form gunpowder into grains or ſmall particles; to ſalt, or ſprinkle meat with ſalt, from *gecornard*, Saxon.

CORNE'LIAN-STONE, S. [*cornaline*, Fr. *cornelino*, Ital. *corneolus*, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, or of *cornus*, Lat. the hawthorn, becauſe it is red like the fruit] a ſort of precious ſtone, ſet in rings, and made into ſeals.

CORNE'MUSE, S. [Fr.] a kind of ruſtic flute or bag-pipe.

CORNE'OUS, Adj. [from *corneus*, Lat.] horny, or reſembling horn.

COR'NER, S. [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle, or ſpace formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a ſecret or private place; the extremities. *Every corner*, is uſed for the whole. *Corner-ſtone*, is that which unites two walls together; the principal ſtone.

COR'NER-WISE, Adv. from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

COR'NET, S. [*cornetta*, Fr.] a horn, or muſical wind inſtrument, uſed by the antients in war; a company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. "They diſcerned a body of "five *cornets* of horſe." An officer in the cavalry, who bears the enſign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in Farriery, is the loweſt part of the paſtern of a horſe, runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair which joins and covers the upper part of the hoof; a ſcarf antiently worn by the doctors; a woman's head-dreſs.

CORNE'TTER, S. one who blows the cornet.

COR'NICE, S. [*cornicbe*, Fr. *coronis*, Lat.] in Architecture, the uppermoſt member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewiſe all little projectures of maſonry or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney; the crowning of pedeſtals. *Cornice-ring*, in Gunnery, the next ring to the muzzle ring backwards.

CORNI'CULATE, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *ſiliquæ*, *Corniculate flowers*, are ſuch hollow flowers as have a kind of ſpur, or little horn on their upper part.

CORNI'FIC, Adj. productive of, or making horns.

CORNI'GEROUS, Adj. horned; bearing, or having horns.

CO'RNU-AMMONIS, S. in Nat. Hiſtory, a ſtone, or petrified earth, formed in a little turbinated ſhell of a ſpiral figure, reſembling the *nautilus*. When placed in vinegar, or juice of lemons, it has a motion like that of an animal.

CORNU'COPIÆ, S. [from *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, Lat. plenty] among the ancients, a horn, out of which a plenty of all things was ſuppoſed to grow. It is generally the characteriſtic of the goddeſs of plenty, and deſcribed in the form of a large horn, adorned with flowers, and filled with fruits.

To CORNU'TE, V. A. [*cornutus*, Lat.] to confer or beſtow horns. Figuratively, to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, Part. [*cornutus*, Lat.] grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, S. a cuckold.

CO'RNY, Adj. horny, ſtrong, or hard like a horn; producing grain or corn. "Bring "home the *corny* ear." *Prior.*

CORO'LLARY, S. [*corollarium*, Lat.] an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething which is proved or demonſtrated.

CORO'NA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a large, flat, ſtrong member of a cornice, ſo called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewiſe the whole order; the French term it the *larmier*, and common workmen the *drip*.

CORO'NAL, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] a crown; a garland. "Crown, ye gods, Bac-"chus with a *coronal*." *Spenſ.* Adjectively, that which belongs to the crown, or top of the head. The *coronal ſuture*, in Anatomy, is the firſt of the cranium, which reaches acroſs from one temple to the other: in young children it is open in the middle the breadth of a finger or more, and if cloſed too much by the officiouſneſs of nurſes, as is too generally the caſe, it ſubjects a perſon to the head-ach as long as he lives.

CORO'NARY, Adj. [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to, or ſeated on the crown of the head. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe arteries which furniſh the ſubſtance of the heart with blood.

CORONA'TION, S. the act or ſolemnity of crowning a king. Figuratively, the pomp or aſſembly preſent at the crowning of a king.

CORO'NER, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] an officer, who is conſervator of the peace in the county where elected: in caſe of a violent death, he is to make inqueſt, together with 12 jurymen impanelled by him for that purpoſe, to enter appeals for murder, pronounce judgments for outlawries, execute the king's writs on exception to the ſheriff.

CORO'NET, S. [*coronetta*, Ital. a diminutive of *corona*, Lat. a crown] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raiſed above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

CORPO'RAL, S. [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr. *caporale*, Ital.] in the army, an inferior, and the loweſt officer in the foot, who commands one of the diviſions, places and relieves centinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of the inferiors that paſs by his corps. On board ſhip, an officer, who has the charge of ſetting the watch and centries, and relieving them: he ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to uſe them, and has a mate under him.

CORPO'RAL, Adj. [*corporel*, Fr. of *corpus*, Lat. a body] relating to the body, in divinity and philoſophy. When uſed in oppoſition to ſpirit, or its affections, it is ſtiled and ſpelt *corporeal*, and then ſignifies *material*.

CORPORA'LITY, S. the quality of conſiſting of body, or matter.

CORPO'RALLY, Adv. in a ſenſible, & material manner; bodily.

CORPO'RATE, Adj. [*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*] united into a body or community, applied to ſeveral perſons acting as an individual.

CORPO'RATENESS, S. the ſtate of a body corporate, or community.

CORPORA'TION, S. a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer, or more members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing agreeable to their charter, and to ſue or be ſued in their common capacity, as if an individual.

CORPO'RATURE, S. [*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*, Lat.] the ſtate of a being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, Adj. [*corporeus*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter or body, oppoſed to *ſpiritual* See *Corporal*.

CORPORI'ETY, S. the quality of a thing which has a body.

CORPORIFICA'TION, S. the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other ſenſes. In Chemiſtry, the act of reuniting ſpirits into a body reſembling that which they had before their being raiſed into ſpirits.

To CORPO'RIFY, V. A. to thicken or gather into a body.

CO'RPS, S. [*corps*, Fr.] a body or collection of ſoldiers. In Architecture, that part which projects or ſtands out from a wall, and ſerves as a ground for ſome decoration, or ornament.

CORPSE, S. [*corpus*, Lat.] the body, uſed in contempt; a dead body; a carcaſe.

CO'RPULENCE, or CO'RPULENCY, S. [*corpulentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a perſon overloaded with fleſh and fat; a large quantity of matter, not eaſily moved. "The heavineſs "and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great "force to divide it." *Ray.*

CORPU'LENT, S. [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleſhy; abounding in fat and fleſh.

CORPU'SCULAR, or CORPUSCULA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to atoms, or the ſmall particles of bodies. The *corpuſcularian*, or *corpuſcular philoſophy*, is that which endeavours to explain the phænomena of nature by the motion, reſt, or poſition of the corpuſcles, or minute particles, of which bodies conſiſt.

CORPU'SCULE, S. [*corpuſculum*, Lat. a diminutive of *corpus*, Lat.] a ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a ſmall fragment.

To CORRA'DE, V. A. [*corrado*] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

CORRADIA'TION, S. the conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRE'CT, V. A. [*correctum*, ſupine of *corrigo*, Lat.] to puniſh a perſon for a fault, in order to make him amend. In Printing, to note the faults of the compoſitor, that they may be amended before a ſheet is worked off;

to

to mend any error in writing; to give a perſon notice of his faults. In Medicine, to counteract, or leſſen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRE'CT, Adj. [*correctus*, Lat.] that which is perfect; freed from errors or miſtakes by frequent emendations or corrections.

CORRE'CTION, S. puniſhment for faults, in order to produce amendment; the alteration or amendment of an error or miſtake in writing or printing; an amendment; reprehenſion; cenſure; or notice of a fault. In Medicine, the leſſening any quality of an ingredient, by joining it with one of oppoſite qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of altering or counteracting any bad qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, S. that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; reſtriction, applied to the ſenſe of words.

CORRE'CTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be free from faults; exactly.

CORRE'CTNESS, S. perfection, ariſing from frequent and accurate alterations.

CORRE'CTOR, S. he who amends a perſon by means of puniſhment. In Printing, the perſon who examines and alters the errors of the compoſitor in the proofs. In Medicine, an ingredient in a compoſition, which guards againſt, or abates the force of another.

To COR'RELATE, V. N. [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and ſon.

COR'RELATE, S. one that ſtands in an oppoſite relation; as father and ſon.

CORRELA'TIVE, Adj. having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of the one depends on the exiſtence of another; as father and ſon, huſband and wife.

To COR'RESPOND, V. N. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] to anſwer; to match; to ſuit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep up an acquaintance with another by ſending and receiving letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, or CORRESPO'NDENCY, S. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] an agreement; the matching or fitting of two things together; an intercourſe kept up by letter; friendſhip; intercourſe, or commerce.

CORRESPO'NDENT, Adj. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] ſuiting; fitting; agreeing; anſwering.

CORRESPO'NDENT, S. a perſon with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept, by mutual meſſages or letters.

CORRESPO'NSIVE, Adj. ſuitable to; anſwerable to. "*Correſponſive* and fulfilling "bolts." *Shak.*

CORRI'DOR, S. [Fr. and Span. *corridore*, Ital.] in Fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without ſide, encompaſſing the whole fortification, called likewiſe the *covert way*. In Architecture, a gallery, or long iſle, round a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other.

CORRI'GIBLE, Adj. [from *corrigo*, Lat.] that which may be altered for the better; that which is a proper object of puniſhment; corrective; or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

CORRI'VALRY, S. oppoſition to the intereſt of another, whether it regards wealth, power, fame, or love.

CORRO'BORANT, Part. [*corroborans*, Lat.] having the power of ſtrengthening, or giving ſtrength.

To CORRO'BORATE, V. A. [from *corroboratum*, ſupine of *corroboro*, Lat.] to confirm or eſtabliſh an aſſertion; to ſtrengthen or make ſtrong.

CORROBORA'TION, S. the act of ſtrengthening; the confirmation or eſtabliſhing a truth by ſome additional proof; the act of confirming; addition of ſtrength.

CORROBORA'TIVE, Adj. having the power of increaſing ſtrength, or of ſervice in particular bodily weakneſſes.

To CORRO'DE, V. A. to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquor on ſome ſolid body; to prey upon; to conſume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRO'DENT, Part. [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of ſome menſtruum, or fluid, on ſolid bodies.

CORRO'DIBLE, Adj. that which may be conſumed or waſted away by ſome acrid or corroding liquor.

CORROSIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being corroſible; the poſſibility of having its particles divided by ſome menſtruum or liquor.

CORRO'SIBLE, Adj. [from *corroſum*, Lat.] that which may have its particles eaten, conſumed, or ſeparated by ſome liquor or menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being liable to have its particles ſeparated by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SION, S. the diſſolution or ſeparation of the particles of a body by an acid or ſaline liquor or menſtruum.

CORRO'SIVE, Adj. having the power of inſinuating itſelf between, and ſeparating the particles of a body; having the power of fretting, vexing, or of making a perſon uneaſy or angry.

CORRO'SIVE, S. that which has the power of conſuming, eating, or waſting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a perſon uneaſy.

CORRO'SIVELY, S. Adv. in the manner of, or like a corroſive; having the quality of a corroſive.

CORRO'SIVENESS, S. the quality whereby a fluid inſinuates itſelf between the pores of a ſolid body, ſeparates them, or waſtes it away.

CORRU'GANT, Part. [*corrugans*, Lat.]

having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRU'GATE, V. A. [*corrugatum*, ſupine of *corrugo*, Lat.] to wrinkle.

CORRUGA'TION, S the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT, V. A. [*corruptum*, ſupine of *corruptio*, Lat.] to alter the qualities of a body by putrefying. Figuratively, to engage a perſon to do ſomething contrary to his inclination or conſcience by bribes or money; to ſpoil; to vitiate; or render bad. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

CORRU'PT, Adj. [*corruptus*, Lat.] vitious; void of moral goodneſs; loſt to piety; biaſſed by bribes, applied to perſons. Tainted; rotten, applied to things.

CORRU'PTER, S. that which putrifies, or taints, applied to things. One who by ill example, or baſe motives, ſeduces a perſon to vice.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being corrupted, putrified, or rendered worſe.

CORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. that which may be putrified or grow rotten; that which may be deſtroyed or rendered vitious.

CORRU'PTION, S. [*corruptio*, Lat.] the action whereby a body loſes all its properties or qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered, and its qualities changed from what they were before; rottenneſs. In Morality, a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a ſtate wherein perſons are loſt to the good of their country, are bought by bribes, or act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any perſon may be rendered vitious; or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In Law, the taint which grows to a perſon or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treaſon.

CORRU'PTIVE, Adj. having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten; or of making vitious.

CORRU'PTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be corrupted, or decay.

CORRU'PTNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of a corrupted body; vice.

CO'RSAIR, S. [Fr. *corſaro*, Ital.] an armed veſſel, which, without any letter of marque, ſtops and plunders merchants veſſels, eſpecially thoſe which are in the Mediterranean ſea; a pirate.

CO'RSE, S. [*corpſe*, Fr.] a poetical word for a carcaſe or dead body.

CO'RSELET, S. [Fr. *corſaletto*, Ital.] a little armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTI'CAL, Adj. [from *corticus*, genitive of *cortex*, Lat. bark] barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In Anatomy, the *cortical* ſubſtance of the brain, is its exterior part. See *Brain*.

CORTICA'TED, Adj. [*corticatus*, Lat.] reſembling the bark of a tree.

CORTI'COSE, Adj. [*corticoſus*, Lat.] full of bark.

CORU'SCANT, Part. [*coruſcans*, part. of *coruſco*, Lat.] glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION, S. [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] a quick, ſudden, and ſhort darting of ſplendor; a flaſh; a glittering light.

CORY'MBATED, Adj. [from *corymbus*, Lat.] in Botany, abounding or garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *corymbus*, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a compound diſcous flower, without any down adhering to their ſeeds.

CORY'MBUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a round cluſter of berries, like thoſe of the ivy.

COSE'CANT, S. in Geometry, the ſecant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SIER, S. [*couſer*, Fr. to ſew] a botcher; a low-lived perſon; a word of contempt. "Squeak out your *coſier* catches." *Shak.*

CO'SINE, S. in Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the center and the right ſine, and always equal to the ſine of the complement of the arch.

COSME'TIC, Adj. [κοσμητικος, Gr.] having the power of improving the perſonal charms; beautifying; or heightening beauty.

COSMI'CAL, Adj. [κοσμικος, Gr.] relating to the world. In Aſtronomy, riſing together, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptic with the ſun.

COSMI'CALLY, Adv. at the ſame time with the ſun.

COSMO'GONY, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and γονη] the riſe, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and γραφευς] one who compoſes a deſcription of the relation, fitneſs, figure, and diſpoſition of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. the world, and γραφω] a deſcription of the ſeveral parts of the world; or the art of delineating its ſeveral bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It conſiſts of geography and aſtronomy.

COSMO'POLITER, or COSMOPO'LITAN, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and πολιτης] a citizen of the world, oppoſed to one who belongs to any particular place; one who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

CO'ST, S. [*coſtare*, Ital.] the price, or money given for the purchaſe of a thing; charge; expence. Figuratively, ſumptuouſneſs; luxury; loſs; detriment.

To CO'ST, V. N. [preter and participle preter *coſt* of *coſtare*, Ital. *couſter*, Fr.] to be purchaſed or bought at a particular ſum.

CO'STAL, Adj. [from *coſta*, Lat. a rib] belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, S. [from *coſter*, a head] the head or ſkull. "Take him over the *coſtard* "with the belt." *Shak.* In Gardening, a round bulky apple, ſomewhat reſembling the head.

CO'STIVE, Adj. [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, Fr.] bound in the body; going ſeldom to ſtool. Figuratively, hardened, becauſe the excrements of coſtive perſons are hard. "Clay in dry ſea-"ſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun." *Mortim.*

COSTIVE'NESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with an unuſual hardneſs and drineſs, and thence with a difficulty of diſcharging them.

COSTLI'NESS, S. ſumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs; the great value, or ſum required for the purchaſe of a thing.

CO'STLY, Adj. requiring a large ſum, or much money for its purchaſe; expenſive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

CO'STMARY, S. See *Coſtus*.

COS'TUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a ſweet ſcented herb, whoſe flowers are naked, of a yellow colour, and growing in umbels at the tops of the ſtalks.

CO'T, S. [*cote*, Sax. *cwt*, Brit. *kot*, Iſl. and Belg.] a ſmall, low, and mean houſe; a hut.

COTA'NGENT, S. in Geometry, the complement of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY, Adj. [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the ſame time with another. See *Contemporary*.

CO'T-LAND, S. land belonging to a cottage.

CO'T-QUEAN, S. [from *cote*, Sax. a houſe, and *quean*, of *cwen* or *quena*, Sax. or *cwens*, Goth. a wife, or woman] a perſon who officiouſly concerns himſelf with women's affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in uſe.

COTTA'GE, S. [See *Cot*] a little mean houſe or hut.

COTTA'GER, S. one who dwells in a hut, or cottage. In Law, one who lives on a common without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

COT'TON, S. [*cottion*, Brit. *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr.] the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree, whoſe flower has a double empalement, and five heart-ſhaped petals, a great number of ſtamina looſe above, and joining at bottom, a round germen ſupporting four ſtyles, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh capſule, having four cells, filled with oval ſeeds, wrapped up in down, which is the cotton. *Cotton* likewiſe ſignifies a coarſe kind of cloth made of its threads, when ſpun. The Manchester velvet, which is made of this ſubſtance, both on account of its beauty and wear, recommends the growing of cotton in our Weſt-Indian iſlands very ſtrongly, and if it were more carefully dyed, might bid fair for a more general conſumption at home, as well as a great export to our colonies and foreign markets on the continent.

To CO'UCH, V. N. [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beaſts; to lie in waſt or ambuſh; to lay under as a ſtratum. "The deep "which *couchèth* beneath." *Deut.* xxxiii. 13. To ſtopp or ſink down, through preſſure of a heavy burthen, or through pain, fear, or reſpect; to include; to compriſe; to urge by way of implication. "The great argument "for a future ſtate, is *couched* in the words I "have read." *Atterbury*. To include by way of analogy or indirectly; to incline a ſpear in a proper poſture for attack. "*Couch* their ſpears." *Par. Loſt*. In Surgery, to depreſs, or take off a film, which obſtructs the ſight, called improperly, *couching the eye*, or *couching a patient*, inſtead of *couching a cataract*.

CO'UCH, S. [from the verb] a long ſeat furniſhed with a mattraſs, on which people lie down for repoſe, or eaſe. Figuratively, a bed. In Painting, a lay of colour, wherewith a wall or wainſcot is painted. "The cieling has "had two *couches*." *i. e.* it has been painted over twice.

COU'CHANT, Part. [Fr.] lying down; ſquating. In Heraldry, applied to the poſture of a beaſt lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COUCHE'E, S. [Fr.] the time of going to bed, oppoſed to *levée*.

COU'CHER, S. one who couches perſons for cataracts; an occuliſt.

CO'VE, S. [from *couvrir*, Fr.] a ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter, or cover.

COVE'NANT, S. [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.] an agreement between two perſons, wherein ſome advantages are to accrue to either party, on their performing certain conditions; a writing, containing the terms of a contract or agreement.

To COVE'NANT, V. N. to bargain; to agree; or ſtipulate; to agree with a perſon on certain conditions.

COVENANTE'E, S. in Law, one who is a party in an agreement, or covenant.

COVE'NANTER, S. one who makes an agreement with another.

COVE'NOUS, Adj. [from *covin*] in Law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat. "*Covenous* leaſes." *Bac.*

COVE'NTRY, S. a large and populous city of Warwickſhire, on the little river Sherborne, remarkable for the blue tinge of its water. It drives a conſiderable trade, and the manufacture of tammiſe is their principal employment, next to weaving of ordinary ribbands, particularly black. The buildings are old. In this city two parliaments have been held, the one in the reign of king Henry IV. called Parliamentum Indoctorum, and the other in that of king Henry VI. denominated Parliamentum diabolicum, as attainders paſſed in it againſt the Yorkiſts. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Till of late it had but two pariſh-churches, Holy Trinity and St. Michael; but a third has been lately added, which is called St. John the Baptiſt. It is united to the ſee of Litchfield, where the cathedral is. Coventry croſs is a fine Gothic ſtructure, and at the S. end of the town is a tall ſpire, all that is left of the Grey Friars church. Its weekly markets are Wed-

neſdays and Fridays. It holds annual fairs on May 2, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; Friday in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollen; and the firſt day is a repreſentation of lady Godiva on horſeback, and a proceſſion of the inhabitants; November 1, for linen and woollen cloth, and horſes. It lies 15 miles N. of Warwick, and ninety N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

To CO'VER, V. A. [*couvrir*, Fr.] to ſpread, or overſpread with ſomething; to conceal under ſomething; to hide by falſe appearances, or ſpecious pretexts; to overwhelm, or bury. "Rallery and wit ſerve only to *cover* "nonſenſe with ſhame." *Watts*. To conceal, as in a wrapper, from human ſight. "Cha- "rity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins." 1 *Peter* iv. 8. To copulate with the other ſex, applied to horſes. To wear a hat, or other covering on the head. "To be *covered* in the "preſence of the king." *Dryd.*

CO'VER, S. that which is ſpread over another. Figuratively, concealment; a ſpecious pretence to conceal or hide a perſon's deſigns, uſed with *for*. "The pretence of it is a hand- "ſome *cover for* imperfections." *Collier*.

CO'VER, S. ſhelter; a place free from danger, uſed with *under*. "Whilſt the army "was *under cover*." *Clarend.*

COV'ERING, S. dreſs; any thing ſpread over another.

COVE'RLET, S. [from *couvrir* and *lit*, Fr.] the uppermoſt part of the bed-cloaths; or an ornamental covering thrown over the reſt of the bed-cloaths.

CO'VERT, S. [*couvert*, Fr.] a ſhelter, or place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding place.

CO'VERT, Adj. [*couvert*, Fr.] ſheltered; not open, or expoſed. Figuratively, ſecret; private; concealed by ſome fair pretext, or ſpecious appearance. "Open war, or *covert* guile." *Par. Loſt*. In Law, under protection or ſhelter; hence *femme couvert*, is uſed for a married woman. *Covert way*, in Fortification, a ſpace of ground, level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging round the half moons, or other works.

CO'VERTLY, Adj. in a ſecret, cloſe, private, or indirect manner.

CO'VERTNESS, S. the quality of being hidden; unperceived; indirect; or inſidious.

CO'VERTURE, S. ſhelter; defence againſt any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a ſpecious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad deſign, In Law, the ſtate or condition of a married woman.

To CO'VET, V. A. [*convoiter*, Fr.] to deſire vehemently what a perſon is not poſſeſſed of; to proſecute, or endeavour to acquire with great eagerneſs. "*Covet* earneſtly the beſt "gifts," 1 *Cor.* xii. 31. Neuterly, to have a ſtrong and violent deſire.

CO'VETABLE, Adj. that which is proper or fit, or worthy to be deſired or wiſhed for.

CO'VETOUS, Adj. [*convoiteux*, *convoiteuſe*, Fr.] exceſſively deſirous of; inordinate eager after the acquiring and preſerving of money; avaricious; deſirous; fond; or eager to poſſeſs, uſed in a good ſenſe. "*Covetous* of wiſ- "dom." *Shak.*

CO'VETOUSLY, Adv. in a greedy, avaricious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, S. the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

CO'VEY, S. [*couvée*, Fr.] a hatch; or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

CO'UGH, S. [pronounced *coff*, from *kuch*, Belg.] in Medicine, a convulſive motion of the diaphragm, muſcles of the larinx, thorax, and abdomen, violently ſhaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by inſpiration, with a noiſe like that of an exploſion, intended by nature to unburthen the trachea of the lymph or ſerous humour, with which its glands are overcharged.

To CO'UGH, V. N. [*kuchen*, Belg. *kf*, Iſl.] to have the diaphragm or lungs convulſed by the irritation of ſerous humours, which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cauſe a noiſe like an exploſion; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to diſcharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is over-charged, on account of the ſtoppage of perſpiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing, uſed with *up*.

CO'UGHER, S. a perſon affected with a cough.

CO'VIN, or CO'VINE, S. [*convenir*, or *couvrir*, Fr. to hide] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a perſon.

CO'VING, S. [from *cove* or *couvrir*, Fr. to cover] in Building, applied to houſes projecting over the ground-plot, or the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed, and plaſtered, under which people may walk dry during a ſhower.

CO'ULD, [the preter-imperfect of *can*] was able; or had in my power to.

CO'ULTER, S. [*culter*, Lat.] the ſharp iron, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the plough-ſhare.

COU'NCIL, S. [*concilium*, Lat. *conſeil*, Fr.] an aſſembly met together to conſider, examine, or deliberate on any ſubject.

COU'NCIL-BOARD, S. [See *Board*] a table at which matters of ſtate are taken into conſideration.

COU'NSEL, S. [*conſilium*, Lat. *conſeille*, Fr. *conſiglio*, Ital.] advice, or directions given to a perſon to regulate his conduct, and form his purſuits by. In Law, a perſon who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of the word *counſellor*.

To COU'NSEL, V. A. [*conſeiller*, Fr.] to give advice, or inform a perſon of the moſt advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular meaſures; to adviſe any particular meaſures.

COU'NSELLABLE, Adj. ready to follow the advice or perſuaſion of others.

COU'NSELLOR, S. one who gives advice to, or endeavours to perſuade another; a confidant. Figuratively, one whoſe province it is to adviſe in matters of ſtate. In Law, a perſon who is conſulted on any difficulty ariſing in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barriſter.

COU'NSELLORSHIP, S. the office, or poſt of a counſellor.

To COU'NT, V. A. [*compter*, Fr. *computo*, Lat.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to eſteem; to account, or look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge, uſed with *to*. "All the impoſſibilities which poets *count to* "extravagance of looſe deſcription." *Rowe*. Neuterly, to draw as a conſequence from; to found or build a ſcheme or argument upon.

COU'NT, S. [*compte*, Fr.] See *Compt*.

COU'NT, S. [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] a nobleman who poſſeſſes a domain erected into a county, in rank between a duke and a baron, and bears on his arms a coronet adorned with three precious ſtones, and ſurmounted with three large pearls, whereof thoſe in the middle and extremities advance above the reſt.

COU'NTABLE, Apj. that which may be numbered.

COUNTE'NANCE, S. [*coutenance*, Fr.] the form of the face, or particular caſt of the features. Figuratively, air, or look. *To keep countenance*, a compoſure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Figuratively, protection, patronage, ſupport. "Give *countenance* to piety and virtue." *Atterb.*

To COUNTE'NANCE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſupport, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act ſuitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of. "He did *countenance* the "landing in his long boat." *Watts*.

COUNTE'NANCER, S. one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a perſon or deſign.

COU'NTER, S. [*contoir*, Fr.] a falſe piece of money, uſed as a means of reckoning. Figuratively, money, uſed in contempt; the table or board on which goods are ſhewn, or money told in a ſhop. In Farriery, that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck.

COU'NTER, Adv. [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] in oppoſition; contrary.

To COUNTERA'CT, V. A. to deſtroy the power of any cauſe, by acting contrary to it.

To COUNTERBA'LLANCE, V. A. to weigh one thing againſt another. Figuratively, to act againſt with an oppoſite effect.

To COUNTERBU'FF, V. N. to beat back a thing in a motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at firſt; to ſtrike or beat back.

COUNTERBU'FF, S. a blow which makes a thing move in a contrary direction; a ſtroke which makes a thing recoil.

COUNTE'RCHANGE, S. a mutual changing of things between two or more perſons.

To COUNTE'RCHANGE, V. N. to give and receive; to change one thing for another.

COUNTERCHA'RM, S. a ſpell made uſe of to deſtroy or counteract the effects of another.

To COUNTERCHA'RM, V. A. to deſtroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To COUNTERCHE'CK, V. A. to ſtop by a ſudden obſtruction or oppoſition.

To COUNTERDRA'W, V. A. to copy a deſign by means of a fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other tranſparent ſubſtance, whereon the ſtrokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

To COUNTE'RFEIT, V. A. [*contrefait*, from *contrefaire*, Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing paſs for an original; to imitate; to reſemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of ſomething really excellent.

COUNTE'RFEIT, S. made or copied from another, with an intention to be paſſed for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTE'RFEIT, S. one who perſonates another; an impoſtor; ſomething made in imitation of another, with intention to be paſſed as an original; a forger.

COUNTE'RFEITER, S. a forger; one who imitates a thing with intention to paſs the reſemblance as an original. Uſed in an ill ſenſe.

COUNTE'RFEITLY, Adv. with forgery; fictitiouſly; with diſſimulation or hypocriſy.

COUNTERGA'GE, S. in Carpentry, a method uſed in meaſuring the joints, by tranſferring the breadth of a mortoiſe to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTE'RLIGHT, S. in Painting, a window or light oppoſite to any thing which makes it appear to a diſadvantage.

To COUNTERMA'ND, V. A. [*contremander*, Fr.] to order ſomething contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict, or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppoſe; to ſet one's ſelf in oppoſition to the commands of another.

To COUNTERMA'RCH, V. A. to march in a direction oppoſite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMA'RCH, S. in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of meaſures, or conduct, oppoſite to thoſe which preceded.

COUNTERMA'RK, S. a ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral perſons, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

COUNTERMI'NE, S. in War, a ſubterraneous paſſage made by the beſieged in ſearch of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other ways fruſtrate its effects.

To COUNTERMI'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to dig a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or other means uſed to fruſtrate its intention. Figuratively, to fruſtrate a deſign; to counterwork or defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COUNTERMO'TION, S. a motion oppoſite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMU'RE, S. [*contremur*, Fr.] a little wall built cloſe to another, to ſtrengthen and ſecure it.

COUNTERNOI'SE, S. a ſound or noiſe made in oppoſition to another, in order to drown it, and hinder its being heard.

COUNTERO'PENING, S. an opening, vent, or aperture, oppoſite to another.

COU'NTERPANE, S. [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

COUNTERPA'RT, S. a part oppoſite to, or which anſwers another.

COU'NTERPLEA, S. the plea of a reſpondent to that of another; a reply, in order to oppoſe the plea of another.

To COUNTE'RPLOT, V. A. to play one plot againſt another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of a contrary tendency.

COUNTE'RPLOT, S. a ſtratagem or artifice oppoſed to another.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, V. A. [from *contre* and *poids*, Fr.] to place one weight againſt another; to act againſt with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPO'ISE, S. a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERPOI'SON, S. a medicine by which the effects of poiſon are hindered, or counteracted.

COU'NTERPRESSURE, S. an oppoſite force or preſſure, by which that which preſſes the contrary way is counterpoiſed, or deſtroyed.

To COUNTER-RO'LL, V. A. [See *Control*] to detect frauds by a check, or counter-account.

COUNTERSCA'RP, S. [*contreſcarpe*, Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the aclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; ſometimes it is taken for the whole covert way, or glacis.

To COUNTE'RSIGN, V. A. to ſign an order or inſtrument ſigned before by a king or perſon of higher rank; thus when a charter is ſigned by the king, and afterwards by the ſecretary, the latter is ſaid to *counterſign* it.

COUNTERTE'NOR, S. one of the mean or middle parts of muſic, ſo called becauſe oppoſite to the tenor.

COU'NTERTURN, S. in Dramatic Poetry, the cataſtaſis, height, or full growth of a play, which deſtroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a perſon diſtant from that hope in which it found him.

To COUNTERVA'IL, S. [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] to act with a force oppoſite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compenſate for; to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, S. equal weight or force; power or value ſufficient to oppoſe or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compenſation, or that which is of equal worth with ſomething elſe.

COUNTERVI'EW, S. oppoſition, or a ſituation in which two perſons front each other. Figuratively, oppoſition, or a deſign which is contrary to that of another. In Painting, a contraſt, or ſituation in which two things illuſtrate or ſet off each other.

To COUNTERWO'RK, V. A. to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting againſt it; to counteract.

COU'NTESS, S. [*comteſſe*, Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-HOUSE, S. a place or room where traders ſettle and poſt their books, or keep their accounts.

COU'NTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be numbered or counted.

COU'NTRY, S. [*contrée*, Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, thoſe parts of a kingdom which are at a diſtance from cities or courts; the place of any perſon's birth, or dwelling; the inhabitants of any kingdom.

COU'NTRY, Adj. rude; unpolite; uncultivated; ruſtic. At a diſtance in ſituation, or oppoſition in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant. *Country-dance*, ſeems to be derived from the French, which ſignifies that the partners ſtand oppoſite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUNTRY'MAN, S. one born in the ſame kingdom or ſhire with another. Figuratively, a perſon bred at a diſtance from cities or courts; of ruſtic behaviour, and uncultivated underſtanding; a farmer, or huſbandman.

COU'NTY, S. [*comte*, Fr.] a ſhire, or portion of the realm into which the kingdom is divided; an earldom.

COU'REE, S. [Fr.] in dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground.

CO'UPLE, S. [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.] a chain, or band which holds dogs together; two; a pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

To CO'UPLE, V. A. [*copulo*, Lat. ſee the noun] to chain or faſten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the ſame kind together; to join two perſons together in marriage; to join in embraces, or copulate.

COU'PLET, S. two verſes rhiming together. Figuratively, a pair. "E'er that her "golding *couplets* are diſcloſed." *Shak.*

COU'RAGE, S. a manly braveneſs of mind, which enables a perſon to run any riſks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, ariſing from a ſenſe of duty, and a fear of offending him that made us.

COURA'GEOUS, Adj. [*courageux*, Fr.] reſolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprize, though attended with dangers, and ſurrounded with difficulties.

COURA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in a maner free from fear, and reſolutely oppoſing difficulties and dangers.

COU'RANT, or COU'RANTO, S. [*courante*, Fr.] any thing which is ſpread or publiſhed quickly; hence *courant* has been uſed for the title of a news paper.

To COU'RB, V. N. [*courber*, Fr.] to bend; to bow; to ſtoop in a ſuppliant manner. "*Courb* and woo for leave." *Shak.*

COU'RIER, S. [Fr. from *courir*, Fr. to run] a meſſenger ſent in haſte with diſpatches relating to the ſtate; an expreſs.

CO'URSE, S. a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run. A turn, or order of ſucceſſion, uſed with *in*. "Every one *in* "his *courſe*." A methodical procedure; a ſeries wherein the ſeveral parts have a mutual dependence on each other, and compriſe the whole of any ſcience or ſyſtem. "A *courſe* of "philoſophy, chemiſtry, *&c.*" A method or manner of action or proceeding; method of life; or train of action; natural inclination; a ſeries or conſequence. In Cookery, a number of diſhes ſet at one time on a table. In Architecture, a continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or aperture. In Sea Affairs, the tract or line in which a ſhip ſails, *Courſes*, the main-ſail and fore-ſail of a ſhip. *Words of courſe*, ſignify thoſe that are merely complimental, without any intention or idea in the mind of the perſon making uſe of them.

To COU'RSE, V. A. to hunt; to purſue game; to purſue with dogs that hunt in view; to exerciſe in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run; to paſs; or make itſelf a paſſage; to rove.

COU'RSER, S. a ſwift horſe.

COU'RT, S. [*cour*, Fr. *corte*, Ital.] the place where a prince reſides; a hall or apartment, wherein juſtice is adminiſtered; an open ſpace before a houſe; a ſmall place encloſed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no paſſage at the other end. Figuratively, the retinue or perſons which attend on a prince in his palace; any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.

To COU'RT, V. A. to woo; to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman, with a view of marriage. Figuratively, to ſollicit; to ſeek after with eagerneſs; to flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe, or to inſinuate one's ſelf into the good graces of another.

COU'RT-HAND, S. a large ſquare character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly wrote.

COURTE'OUS, Adj. [*courtois*, Fr.] affable; polite; full of reſpect and civility.

COURTE'OUSLY, Adv. in a reſpectful, civil, complaiſant manner.

COURTE'OUSNESS, S. civil, affable, and complaiſant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

COURTE'SAN, or COURTE'ZAN, S. [*courtiſane*, Fr. *cortegiania*, Ital.] an unchaſte woman; a proſtitute.

COURTE'SY, S. [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Ital.] a genteel, affable, and polite addreſs, whereby a perſon engages eſteem and affection; an act of kindneſs, civility, or reſpect. Figuratively, the method in which women ſhew their reſpect of ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the knees and ſinking the body. In Law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good-nature of others. *Courteſy of England*, is applied to a right which a perſon has to an inheritance, who marries an heireſs, that has a child by him, after both ſhe and the child are dead.

To COU'RTSEY, V. N. [pronounced *curtſey*] to ſink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method uſed by the fair ſex, to ſhew their reſpect and breeding.

COURTI'ER, S. one who frequents the courts of princes; one who eſpouſes the meaſures of the court, in oppoſition to thoſe of the country; one who ſollicits and endeavours to engage the affections or eſteem of another.

COU'RTLIKE, Adj. elegant; polite; reſembling the court.

COURTLI'NESS, S. elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeneſs of addreſs.

COU'RTLY, Adj. relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. "Excuſe ſome *courtly* "ſtrains." *Pope.* Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

COU'RTSHIP, S. the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a ſuperior, or the affections of a woman.

COU'SIN, S. [*couſine*, Fr. *cugino*, Ital.] a title of relation, applied to thoſe who are born of two ſiſters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, eſpecially to ſuch as form the privy council.

CO'W, S. the female of the larger or black cattle, whoſe milk is uſed for food, as likewiſe for making butter or cheeſe; its young are called calves; the male a bull; and its fleſh, when killed, beef.

To CO'W, V. A. [by contraction from *coward*] to depreſs, to keep in great ſubjection, ſo as to render a perſon timorous and unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

CO'WARD, S. [*couard*, Fr. *cobarde* or *covarde*, Span.] a perſon who is vitiouſly timorous, or afraid of oppoſing any danger; a word of great reproach.

CO'WARDICE,

COWA'RDICE, S. an exceſſive timorouſneſs, which renders a perſon the contempt of his adverſaries, and the ſcorn of his friends.

COWA'RDLINESS, S. the quality of acting like a coward, or a perſon void of courage.

COWA'RDLY, in the manner of a perſon who is afraid to ſhew reſentment, or oppoſe an enemy.

To CO'WER, V. N. [*cowrrian*, Brit. *courber*, Fr.] to ſtoop by bending the knees, applied to beaſts. Figuratively, to ſtoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

CO'WERED, Part. In the Weſt country, unſkimmed, "*Cowered* milk cheeſe," cheeſe made of milk, that has not been ſkimmed.

CO'WISH, Adj. timorous; fearful to a vice.

CO'WL, S. [*cugle*, Sax. *kovel*, Belg. *cucul*, Brit. *cucullus*, Lat.] a kind of veil worn by monks; a veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COW'LEY, [Abraham] one of the beſt poets of the 17th century, was born near the end of Chancery lane, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, in 1618. His father was a grocer, and died before he was born; his mother, by the intereſt of friends, procured him to be admitted a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter ſchool. Even here his genius dawned with promiſing rays, ſince in his 16th year, he publiſhed a collection of verſes called Poetical Bloſſoms; 'tis remarked of him that he never could remember, even at ſchool, the common rules of grammar, but ſupplied that defect by an intimate acquaintance with books. He was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, whence, notwithſtanding the purity of his morals, and the fame of his abilities, he was ejected in 1643, and immediately retired to St. John's college, Oxford. His talents were ſo great for public buſineſs, that they introduced him to an intimate acquaintance with the royal family, occaſioned his going to France with the Q. mother, and his being ſent back again in order to give intelligence of the affairs of the kingdom; a charge he performed with ſo much ſecreſy and addreſs, that he eluded all diſcovery! On the re-eſtabliſhment of the royal family, he retired from buſineſs, and living in a private manner, exerciſed the great talents he poſſeſſed, on ſubjects worthy of the pen of a man, and the thoughts of a CHRISTIAN. Tho' bleſt with great talents, he poſſeſſed no leſs modeſty; though employed in the moſt dangerous affairs, he acquitted himſelf with addreſs and eaſe, and was accompliſhed with all manner of abilities adapted to the greateſt employs. As a poet, he is ſuppoſed to have had rather too much, than too little wit; to have not been curious enough in the choice of his words, or in the harmony of his numbers; but for ſublimity of thought, variety of ſtyle, or fertility of invention, no one ever ſurpaſſed him; he was no leſs admired for his compoſitions in Latin than thoſe in Engliſh, and when he died at Chertſey, in 1667, deſerved the ſtately reſpect which perſons of the higheſt quality paid him by attending him to the grave, and truly merited that noble character king Charles beſtowed on him; "That he had not left a better man "behind him in England!"

CO'WSLIP, S. [*cuſlippe*, Sax.] in Botany, a ſmall yelloviſh flower, a ſpecies of the *primroſe*.

CO'XCOMB, S. an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accompliſhments.

COXCO'MICAL, Adj. foppiſh; conceited; affecting an appearance of learning and politeneſs, including the idea of vanity.

CO'Y, Adj. [*coi*, Fr.] modeſt; reſerved; not ſubmitting to the familiarities of a lover, or teſtifying any approbation of his advances.

To CO'Y, V. N. [from the adjective] to behave with reſerve and diſapprobation of the familiarities of a lover; to condeſcend with reluctance.

CO'YLY, Adv. with reſerve; with unwillingneſs to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, S. reſerve; unwillingneſs to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

COY'STREL, S. a degenerate kind of hawk.

COZ, a familiar word, contracted from *couſin*.

To CO'ZEN, V. A. to impoſe on a perſon by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

COZENA'GE, S. the act of impoſing upon a perſon by falſe appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; a fraud, impoſture, trick, or cheat.

CO'ZENER, S. one who cheats or defrauds another by means of ſpecious pretences, or falſe appearances.

CRA'B, S. [*crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Belg. and Iſl. *kreb*, Dan. and Teut.] a roundiſh, flat, ſea ſhell-fiſh; which every year diveſt themſelves of their ſhell, and repair that loſs by means of a juice, with which they cover their bodies; a wild, ſour, ſmall apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a croſs, ſour, moroſe perſon. A wooden engine with three claws uſed in launching ſhips, or heaving them into the docks. In Aſtronomy, one of the ſigns of the zodiac. See *Cancer*. In Compoſition, it is uſed for any ſour or degenerate fruit, as a *crab*-cherry, a *crab*-plumb.

CRA'BBED, Adj. applied to the temper and behaviour of a perſon, ſour, moroſe, void of affability. Figuratively, diſagreeable, or unpleaſing. "Three *crabbed* months." *Shak.* Applied to writings, not eaſy to be underſtood; difficult, or perplexing. "Whate'er the *crab*-"*bedſt* author hath." *Hudib.*

CRA'BBEDLY, Adv. in a peeviſh, moroſe, ſour, and unſociable manner.

CRA'BBEDNESS, applied to the taſte, ſour, or reſembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, croſſneſs; applied to behaviour, moroſeneſs; and applied to writings, difficulty, or hardneſs to be underſtood.

CRA'BER, S. in Natural Hiſtory, an animal

mal which preys on fiſh, called likewiſe a water-rat.

CRA'BS-EYES, S. in Pharmacy and Natural Hiſtory, are found in two ſeparate bags on each ſide of the ſtomach of the crawfiſh, and are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretic.

CRA'CK, S. [*crac*, Fr. *kraeck*, Belg.] a ſudden burſting, by which the parts of a body are ſeparated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chaſm made by the ſeparation of the parts of a body; the ſound made by any body in burſting or falling; a ſound made by a ſudden and quick blow; a flaw.

To CRA'CK, V. A. [*kraecken*, Belg. *klecken*, Teut.] to break into chinks; to break or ſplit; to deſtroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing. Neuterly, to burſt; to ſplit; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noiſe by burſting, or from a ſudden blow; to boaſt.

CRA'CK-BRAINED, S. one who is diſordered in his intellects, or mad.

To CRA'CKLE, V. N. to make a low and frequent noiſe, reſembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRA'DLE, S. [*cradele*, *cradel*, Sax. *crud*, Brit.] a ſmall moveable bedſtead for children, made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the ſegment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In Surgery, a kind of caſe reſembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid, that has been lately ſet. In Ship-building, a frame of timber raiſed along the out ſide of a ſhip, by the bulge, ſerving to launch her with greater eaſe and ſecurity.

To CRA'DLE, V. A. to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compoſe. "*Cradled* in a tomb." *Dryd.*

CRA'FT, S. [*cræft*, Sax. *krafft*, Teut. *creffi*, Brit.] a trade, or mechanic employ; a kind of low cunning, whereby one perſon outwits or over-reaches another.

CRA'FTILY, Adv. in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honeſty.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning.

CRA'FTSMAN, S. an artificer, tradeſman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRA'FTY, Adj. cunning; full of art, whereby a perſon over-reaches another, or carries on a deſign againſt him without his diſcovery: it includes the idea of ſelfiſhneſs, and ſometimes diſhoneſty.

CRA'G, S. [*kraeghe*, Belg.] a neck, or the ſmall end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat. "*A crag* of mutton."

CRA'G, S. [*craig*, Brit.] a rough ſteep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. full of ruggedneſſes, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven; broken; rugged.

To CRA'M, V. A. to ſtuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a perſon can conveniently eat; to thruſt down by force, applied to the method uſed to feed and fatten turkies. Neuterly, to eat more than a perſon can well bear.

CRA'MBO, S. [a cant word] a play in which one perſon is obliged to find a rhime to a word given him by another.

CRA'MP, S. [*krampe*, Dan. *crampon*, Fr. *granſo*, Ital.] in Medicine, a convulſive or involuntary contraction of the muſcular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any reſtraint which hinders a perſon from exerting either the faculties of his mind, or the ſtrength of his body.

CRA'MP, Adj. attended with difficulties, not eaſy to be underſtood: a low term.

To CRA'MP, V. A. to contract the muſculous parts, and thereby occaſion great pain. Figuratively, to reſtrain, confine, obſtruct, or hinder; to faſten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the torpedo, a fiſh which not only benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it, but likewiſe affects them in the ſame manner, when they take it with a line and fiſhing rod.

CRA'NE, S. [*cræne*, *cran*, Sax. *kran*, Teut. *kraene*, Belg. *garan*, Brit.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, preying on fiſh; an engine, fitted with ropes and pulleys, uſed to unload ſhips and carts. Vulgarly, a ſiphon, or inſtrument uſed to draw liquor out of bottles or caſks.

CRA'NEAGE, S. a liberty of making uſe of a crane, to draw up wares from veſſels, in any creek or ſhore; likewiſe the money paid for the uſe of a crane.

CRA'NIUM, S. [Lat. from κρανιον, Gr.] in Anatomy, an aſſemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the ſkull.

CRA'NK, S. [from *onkranck*, Belg. of *krank*, Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and turned again ſquare to the firſt turning down, ſo that on the laſt turning down a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle wheel about; or, it is a contrivance of a ſquare form projecting out from an axis or ſpindle, ſerving by its rotation to raiſe and fall the piſtons of an engine for raiſing water; any binding or winding paſſage. Figuratively, any pleaſing conceit or pun formed by wreſting a word from its original ſignification.

CRA'NK, Adj. [from the noun] in Sea Language, is applied to a ſhip, which is ſaid to be *crankſided*, when ſhe cannot bear her ſails, or but ſmall ſail, without danger of overſetting, and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought on ground without danger.

To CRA'NKLE, V. N. to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings. "See how the river comes *crankling* in." *Shak.* Actively, to break into windings. "Old "Vaga's ſtream, *crankling* her banks." *Phillips.*

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal ſurface; angles formed by the windings of a ſtream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. [*crenieau*, Fr. *crena*, Ital.] a chink, cleft, or a narrow hole made in a rock or ſolid body.

CRA'PE, S. [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light tranſparent manufacture reſembling gauze, made of raw ſilk gummed and twiſted in the mill, wove without croſſing, and much uſed in mourning.

CRA'PULENCE, S. [*crapula*, Lat.] drunkenneſs; or the diſorder of the head occaſioned by exceſſive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, Adj. [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] drunk; ſick or diſordered in the head by exceſſive drinking.

To CRA'SH, V. N. to make a loud noiſe, applied to that which is occaſioned by the fall of ſeveral things at once. Actively, to break or bruiſe by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor. "I pray you come "and *craſh* a cup of wine." *Shak.*

CRA'SH, S. a loud, ſudden, mixed ſound, occaſioned by ſeveral things falling, or being daſhed together.

CRA'SIS, S. [Lat.] conſtitution, or the habit of body formed by a due temperature of the humours of the body; health.

CRA'SS, S. [*craſſus*, Lat.] thick, groſs; not eaſily running, applied to fluids.

CRASSI'TUDE, S. [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] that ſtate of a fluid, which enables it to ſupport ſolid bodies without ſinking; groſſneſs.

CRASTINA'TION, S. [*craſtino*, Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

CRA'TCH, S. [*creſche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] the paliſadoed frame in which hay is put, a manger. "I was laid in the *cratch*." *Hakewell.*

CRA'VAT, S. a cloth worn round the neck; a neck-cloth.

To CRA'VE, to aſk a thing with earneſtneſs and ſubmiſſion. Figuratively, to aſk inceſſantly, or wiſh for without being ſatisfied; to require as neceſſary; to call for or claim, applied to things.

CRA'VEN, S. a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. "No cock of mine, you "crow too like a *craven*." *Shak.* Figuratively a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

To CRA'VEN, V. A. [from the noun] to render inactive by fear; to render a perſon a coward, or affect with cowardice.

To CRAU'NCH, V. A. to cruſh in the mouth. Uſed by *Swift.*

CRA'W, S. [*croe*, Dan. *kraegbe*, Belg.] the crop or firſt ſtomach of birds, made by the infinitely wiſe architect of the world to ſupply the want of teeth and maſtication in birds.

CRA'WFISH, S. [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, from *ecreviſe*, Fr. *kreeft*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall freſh-water fiſh in the form of a lobſter. They ſhed their ſhells every year, which being never found, are ſuppoſed by Derham to crumble away; in order to ſupply the want of this natural armour, they moiſten their bodies with a liquor which hardens by degrees, and becomes a ſhell.

To CRA'WL, V. A. [*krielen*, Belg.] to move with a ſlow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move ſlowly; to move in an abject poſture, hated and deſpiſed by all.

CRAW'LER, S. an animal, which moves with its belly on the ground; any animal moving with a ſlow or creeping motion.

CRA'YFISH, S. See *Crawfiſh.*

CRA'YON, [Fr.] any colour formed into a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any deſign or portrait formed with crayons.

To CRA'ZE, V. A. [*ecraſer*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to cruſh or weaken a claim, or argument; to powder. "The *crazing* mill "bruiſeth it to a fine ſand." *Carew.* To diſorder the ſenſes or brain of a perſon; to make a perſon mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a thing broken; weakneſs; madneſs, applied to the underſtanding.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the ſtate of being mad; weakneſs.

CRA'ZY, S. [*ecraſé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble; diſordered in mind; lunatic, or mad.

To CRE'AK, V. N. [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harſh, ſhrill, and diſagreeable noiſe, like that of a ruſty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

CRE'AM, S. [*creme*, Fr. *crema*, Ital. *cremor*, Lat.] the thick fat or unctuous ſubſtance which riſes on the ſurface of milk when it has ſtood ſome time, uſed in making butter. Figuratively, the beſt, eſſential, or moſt valuable part of any thing. "The *cream* of a jeſt."

To CRE'AM, V. N. to riſe in cream. Figuratively, to look pale like cream. "Whoſe "viſages do *cream* and mantle." *Shak.* Actively, to ſkim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, beſt part, or quinteſſence of a thing.

CREA'M-FACED, Adj. pale with fear.

CREA'MY, Adj. abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CRE'ASE, S. a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To CRE'ASE, V. A. to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To CREA'TE, V. A. [*creatum*, ſupine of *creo*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cauſe or produce; to occaſion; to confer an honour or dignity. "I *create* you "companions." *Shak.* In Law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new ſtate. "Power to *create* a manor." *Davies.*

CREA'TION, S. the act of forming or giving exiſtence. In its ſtrict ſenſe, it implies the giving exiſtence to a thing which had no pre-exiſtent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. "The *creation* "of a knight or peer." The things created; the univerſe.

CREA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

CREA'TOR,

CREA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the being that beſtows exiſtence, or forms, without any preceding matter.

CREA'TURE, S. [pronounced *creeture*] a being which owes its exiſtence to ſomething elſe. Figuratively, uſed for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of another.

CREA'TURELY, Adv. having the qualities of a created thing.

CRE'BRITUDE, S. [from *creber*, Lat.] frequentneſs, or the quality of repeating the ſame thing often.

CRE'DENCE, S. [*credens*, Lat.] belief; credit; the act of the mind whereby it aſſents to the truth of a perſon's pretenſions, and places confidence in his claim to aſſent. Figuratively, that which gives a perſon right to belief or credit. "Letters of *credence*."

CREDE'NDA, S. [Lat.] things or articles which it is neceſſary to believe; thoſe propoſitions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, oppoſed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, Adj. [*credens*, Lat.] of too eaſy an aſſent; believing; claiming credit; not to be diſputed. "My authority bears a *credent* "bulk." *Shak.*

CREDE'NTIAL, S. [*credens*, Lat.] that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants a perſon's aſſuming any authority, and claims the reſpect due to one of that character.

CREDIBI'LITY, S. the claim which a thing may have to be aſſented to or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be aſſented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, Adj. [*credibilis*, Lat.] worthy of credit, aſſent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, aſſent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be aſſented to; in ſuch a manner as to claim belief.

CRE'DIT, S. [Fr. from *credo*, Lat.] belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, eſteem, teſtimony, or reputation for honeſty; the lending and expectation of money lent within ſome limited time; the faith repoſed in the government by lending money at intereſt, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promiſed to be repaid at a certain time. In Commerce, it ſignifies ſomething ſold upon truſt; and the *credit* of a perſon's account, that on which his payments, whether in caſh or other commodities, are regiſtered.

To CRE'DIT, V. A. [*credo*, Lat.] to believe or aſſent to what a perſon ſays as truth. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a perſon or thing; to truſt or confide in one; to let a perſon have goods on truſt. In Commerce, to diſcharge a debt, by entering an article on the credit ſide of an account.

CRE'DITABLE, Adj. that which may engage confidence, or eſteem. In Commerce, that which may procure truſt; honourable; eſtimable; above contempt.

CRE'DITABLENESS, S. reputation; the being generally practiſed and eſteemed.

CRE'DITABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid diſgrace.

CRE'DITOR, S. [Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on truſt; one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, that ſide of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered: in the Caſh-book, it contains a perſon's payments.

CREDU'LITY, S. [*credulite*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] belief, without examining into the truth of the thing aſſented to; too great eaſineſs in believing.

CREDU'LOUS, Adj. [*credulus*, Lat.] aſſenting to any thing propoſed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth.

CREDU'LOUSNESS, S. the quality of believing without examination.

CRE'ED, S. a brief ſummary of the principal articles of a perſon's faith; uſed both in a ſcriptural and political ſenſe.

To CRE'EK, V. A. [*krecke*, Belg.] to make a harſh noiſe.

CRE'EK, S. [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Belg.] in Geography, a part of the ſea which runs into the land; a port, or bay; a prominence, or jutting, in a winding coaſt; a narrow turning or winding.

CRE'EKY, Adj. full of creeks and windings.

To CRE'EP, V. N. [preter. *crept*; *creopan*, *crypan*, Sax. *crappian*, Brit. *krepen*, *kreopen*, Belg. *kryp*. Iſl. to go bent] to move with the belly to the ground, applied to reptiles, or animals which have no legs, ſuch as worms, and ſerpents. Figuratively, to grow along the ground, or upon ſupporters, applied to vegetables; to move ſlowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpected, or ſteal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectneſs, or meanneſs of ſpirit; to fawn.

CRE'EPER, S. a plant which runs along the ground, or ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body; an iron uſed to ſlide along a grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CRE'EP-HOLE, S. a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to eſcape danger. Figuratively, an excuſe, ſubterfuge, or means deviſed to eſcape ſhame, or elude the force of a law.

CREEPI'NGLY, Adv. in a ſlow motion; after the manner of a reptile.

CRE'MOR, S. [Lat.] a milky ſubſtance, or fluid reſembling cream. "Reduced into a "chyle, or *cremor*." *Ray*.

CRE'NATED, Adj. [from *crena*, Lat.] in Botany, notched; jagged; or ſawed on the edges.

CRE'PANE, S. in Farriery, an ulcer, in the midſt of the fore-part of the foot, cauſed by a bilious ſharp and biting humour that frets the ſkin, or by a hurt given by ſtriking the hinder feet.

To

To CRE'PITATE, V. N. [*crepitatum*, ſupine of *crepito*, Lat.] to make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION, S. a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPU'SCULE, S. [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the twilight.

CRE'SCENT, Adj. [*creſcens*, Lat.] growing; increaſing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

CRE'SCENT, S. the moon in her increaſing ſtate. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a half moon, with the ends of her horns pointed upwards.

CRE'SS, S. [plural *creſſes*, from *creſco*, Lat.] a herb, uſed for ſallet, or eat raw, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; the garden *creſs*, and the water *creſs* are the moſt known.

CRE'SSET, S. [*croiſſette*, Fr.] a great light ſet on a light-houſe or watch-tower; a beacon. "Burning *creſſets*." *Shak.*

CRE'ST, S. [*creſte*, Fr. *criſta*, Lat.] the plume of feathers or other ornament worn on the top of helmets; the comb of a cock. In Heraldry, the upper part of an armoury, or that part over the caſk or helmet next to the mantle, which contains the ornament; any natural tufft on the head. Figuratively, pride, ſpirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, Adj. [*criſtatus*, Lat.] adorned with a plume, or creſt; having a comb or tuft on the head.

CREST-FA'LLEN, Adj. diſpirited; cowed; in a ſtate of dejection.

CRE'STLESS, Adj. in Heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a noble or honourable family.

CRETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*creta*, Lat. chalk] abounding with, having the qualities of chalk.

CRE'VICE, S. [*crevaſe*, Fr. from *crever*, Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainſcots.

CRE'W, S. [*cruth*, Sax. *karu*, Perſ.] formerly, a company met together for any purpoſe. "A noble *crew* of lords and ladies." *Fairy Queen.* At preſent applied to a ſhip's company; or uſed to ſignify a company of contemptible perſons, or ſuch as herd together with ſome bad deſign.

CRE'WEL, S. [*klewel*, Belg.] fine worſted, or yarn twiſted and made up in a knot or ball.

CRI'B, S. [*crybble*, Sax.] the rack or palliſadoed frame in a ſtable, wherein hay is placed for feeding of cattle; a manger. Figuratively, the ſtall of an ox; a ſmall habitation or hut. "Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky "*cribs*." *Shak.* The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer, at the game of cribbage.

CRIBBA'GE, S. a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs, ſequents, pairs royal, and one and thirty in playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, and ſequents as they can.

CRI'BBLE, S. [*crivello*, Ital. *cribrum*, Lat.] a corn-ſieve.

CRI'CK, S. [*cricco*, Ital.] the noiſe made by a door when its hinges are ruſty, or want oiling; a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET, S. an inſect which frequents fire-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noiſe; a game which is played at with a bat and a ball.

CRI'ER, S. a perſon authoriſed to proclaim things that are loſt, or thoſe which are to be ſold.

CRI'ME, S. [Fr. *crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law; an offence.

CRI'MEFUL, Adj. faulty in a high degree; wrought againſt the remorſes of conſcience, and the knowledge of a law; contrary to duty, or virtue.

CRI'MELESS, Adj. void of crime or blame; innocent.

CRI'MINAL, Adj. [from *criminis*, Lat.] contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy of blame; guilty; ſubject to ſome puniſhment on account of the violation of a law. In Law, that which is oppoſed to civil. "A *criminal* proſecution."

CRI'MINAL, S. a man who is accuſed of a voluntary breach of a known law; a perſon who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRIMINA'LLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of ſome law; in a manner which deſerves blame or puniſhment.

CRIMINA'TION, S. [*criminatio*, Lat.] the act of accuſing a perſon of the breach of ſome law.

CRI'MINOUS, Adj. [*criminoſus*, Lat.] chargeable with a wilful breach of any known law, including the idea of great perverſity, and enormous guilt.

CRI'MINOUSNESS, S. enormity, or a great degree of guilt or wickedneſs. "I never "could be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* "in him." *K. Charles.*

CRI'MP, Adj. [from *crimble* or *crumble*] eaſily broken; crumbling with dryneſs; eaſily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not conſiſtent; not of any force. "The evidence is "*crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and "forwards." *Swift.* A low word.

To CRI'MPLE, V. A. [from *rumple*, *crimble*, or *crumble*] to draw together in wrinkles. "*Crimpled* them up." *Wiſm.*

CRI'MSON, S. [*cramoiſie*, Fr. *carmeſino*, *cremiſino*. Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in Poetical Language, uſed for a dark, or any degree of a red. "The virgin *crimſon* of modeſty." *Shak.*

To CRI'MSON, V. A. to dye or colour with a red or crimſon.

CRI'NGE, S. [from the verb] a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean ſervility.

To CRI'NGE, V. A. [*kriechen*, Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances. "You'll ſee him *cringe* his face." *Shak.* Neuterly, to behave in a mean, ſervile, complaiſant manner, in order to gain a perſon's favour, or avert his anger; to fawn.

To

To CRIN'KLE, V. N. [*krinckelen*, Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the ſurface of a thing uneven.

CRIN'KLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRINO'SITY, S. the quality of abounding in hair; hairineſs.

CRIP'PLE, S. [*cryppel*, Sax.] a perſon who has not the uſe of his limbs, eſpecially his legs.

To CRIP'PLE, V. A. to make lame, or deprive a perſon of the uſe of his limbs.

CRIP'PLENESS, the ſtate of a perſon who is lame, or has not the uſe of his limbs.

CRI'SIS, S. [κρισις, Gr.] in Medicine, a change in a diſorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in Politics, a period of time, wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greateſt height; any particular period of time.

CRIS'P, Adj. [*criſpus*, Lat.] curled. "*Criſp* hair'd." *Hale.* Indented, winding. "Leave your *criſp* channels." *Shak.* Dry, brittle, or eaſily broken. "The wood or "ſtring of the inſtrument is made more *criſp*." *Bacon.*

To CRI'SP, V. A. [*criſpo*, Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twiſt. Neuterly, to run in and out; to wind. "The *criſped* "brooks." *Par. Loſt.* To make a thing eaſy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRISPA'TION, S. the act of curling; the ſtate of being curled.

CRI'SPNESS, S. the quality of a thing curled; eaſineſs to be broken, owing to dryneſs. In Cookery, the brittleneſs of a thing, owing to the hard incruſtation formed by a briſk fire.

CRI'SPY, Adj. curled. In Cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITE'RION, S. [κριτηριον, from κρινω, Gr.] a mark or ſtandard by which the goodneſs or badneſs of a thing may be meaſured and judged.

CRI'TIC, S. [κριτικος, from κρινω. Gr.] a perſon formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection or imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or ſciences; one who is employed in diſtinguiſhing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a cenſurer, or perſon apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRI'TIC, Adj. belonging to criticiſm; or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRI'TIC, S. [*critique*, Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taſte and learning are uſed as guides; a criticiſm; the art of criticiſm.

CRI'TICAL, Adj. able to diſtinguiſh the beauties and defects of any production; nice, exact, accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic. "Virgil was ſo *critical* in the "rites of religion." *Stilling.* After the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticiſm. "He wrote a *critical* diſſertation on the "ſhield of Æneas." Captious; inclined to find fault; cenſorious. In Medicine, and Politics, that in which ſome criſis or important change happens. "*Critical* days." "In ſo "*critical* a juncture." *Swift.*

CRI'TICALLY, Adv. in a critical manner; in ſuch a manner as to diſcover beauties or defects; exactly; curiouſly.

CRI'TICALNESS, S. exactneſs, nicety, accuracy; the act of exerciſing the judgment, in order to diſcern the faults or perfections of any production.

To CRI'TICISE, V. N. to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with. "To *criticiſe* on his expences." *Locke.* Actively, to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CRI'TICISM, S. the art or ſtandard of judging of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, a remark or obſervation made by a critic.

To CRO'AK, V. N. [*creacettan*, Sax. *croaſſer*, Fr. κραζω, Gr.] to make a hoarſe noiſe, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to covet, to crave, or make a diſagreeable murmur. "The *croakings* of their "own bellies." *Locke.*

CRO'AK, S. the noiſe made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CRO'CEOUS, Adj. [*crocus*, Lat.] conſiſting of or reſembling ſaffron; yellow, or of a ſaffron colour.

CRO'CK, S [*krulk*, Belg. *croc*, Fr.] a cup or earthen veſſel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the ſmut occaſioned by rubbing the outſide of a pot againſt any thing.

CRO'CKERY, S. [from *kruick*, Belg.] earthen-ware.

CRO'CODILE, S. [*crocodilus*, Lat. from κροκος, and δειλος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, an amphibious voracious animal, reſembling a lizard, covered with very hard ſcales, ſcarce vulnerable, unleſs under the belly, having four ſhort legs, of incredible ſwiftneſs, but not eaſily turning itſelf; its throat is wide, its teeth growing in ſeveral rows, ſharp, ſeparating and cloſing between each other. Its ſight is very piercing when on land, but in water very dim. Its throat is very wide; the length of its body is from 15 to 18 cubits long; its colour is of a dark brown, ſpeckled with blackiſh ſpots. Its eggs, which are of the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, are laid by the female to the number of 60, and covered with ſand, on the water ſide, where they are hatched by the ſun. The prodigious fecundity of this creature, ſo dreadful both to the human race and the inhabitants of the water, is counteracted by Providence, in giving the male an unnatural inſtinct, whereby he devours his offspring, as ſoon as hatched; and leſt by the care of the female, who preſerves not a few from his voracious jaws, this deſign ſhould be fruſtrated, the ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is of the ſpecies of a tame cat, breaks the eggs wherever it finds them, and is reported to get down the throat of this creature, while it is ſleeping with its mouth open, and to gnaw its way out again through its entrails. In Rhe-

toric, the word is applied to a ſophiſtical and captious kind of argument, contrived to ſeduce and enſnare the unwary.

CRO'CODILINE, Adj. [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] like a crocodile; captious, or enſnaring.

CRO'CUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, hath a ſpatha or ſheath of one leaf; the flower hath one petal deeply cut into ſix long ſegments; it hath three ſtamina, and a roundiſh germen, at the bottom of the tube, ſupporting a ſlender ſtyle, and becoming a roundiſh fruit, with three cells filled with roundiſh ſeeds.

CROFT, S. [Sax.] a field or cloſe adjoining to a houſe, ſown with corn, or uſed for paſture. "I'th' hilly *croſts* that brow this "bottom glade." *Milt.*

CROISA'DE, or CROISA'DO, S. [*croiſade*, Fr.] an holy war, or expedition againſt infidels and heretics.

CRO'ISES, S. [*croix*, Fr.] pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or thoſe who had been already there, ſo called from the badge, in form of a croſs, which they wore on their garments.

CRO'MWELL, [OLIVER] was the ſon of Mr Robert Cromwell, ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchenbrooke in the county of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, of the iſle of Ely, knight. He was born in the ancient borough of Huntingdon, April the 24th, or 25th, 1599. He was ſent to the free-ſchool at Huntingdon, and from thence to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he was admitted April 23, 1616; but here his tutor, Mr. Richard Howlet, diſcovered his genius was fitter for action than ſpeculation. Upon the death of his father, he returned home, and was ſoon after placed in Lincoln's-inn, where wine, women, and gaming, engroſſed his attention more than the ſtudy of the law. Theſe ſoon diſſipated all that his father had left him; but perceiving the conſequences of theſe follies, he ſuddenly renounced them, and contracted an intimate friendſhip with ſeveral eminent divines, who looked upon him as a man of great abilities. As he was related to ſeveral conſiderable families, who were deſirous of ſeeing him ſettled, they propoſed his marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Eſſex, a woman of parts, and a conſiderable portion, which took effect. His uncle Sir Thomas Stewart dying, left him 4 or 500 l. a year, upon which he removed to the iſle of Ely, where he firſt began to affect the notions of the ſect then ſtiled Puritans. He procured a ſeat in the houſe of commons, in the third parliament of Charles I. and was of the committee for religion, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal againſt popery, and by complaining of the biſhop of Winchester, for licenſing books of a dangerous tendency. After the diſſolution of the parliament, he returned to the country, where by his ſhew for religion, and entertaining ſilenced miniſters, he again greatly impaired his fortune, to repair which, he took a farm at St. Ives; but this ſcheme reduced him more. He, however, ſtill continued to have prayers morning and evening, and gave public notice that he was ready to make reſtitution of any money he had formerly won at play, and actually did return to Mr. Calton, 30 l. which he had won ſeveral years before. The duke of Bedford, and ſeveral others of diſtinction, who had eſtates in Lincolnſhire, propoſing to have the fens drained, Cromwell warmly oppoſed it; which gave occaſion to Mr. Hampden, to recommend him to his friends as a perſon capable of conducting great things, and he had the addreſs to get himſelf choſen for Cambridge, a place in which he was not known, and zealouſly promoted the remonſtrance that was carried on Nov. 14, 1641, which brought on the civil war. In 1642, Cromwell raiſed a troop of horſe, by virtue of a commiſſion from the earl of Eſſex, and acted ſo vigorouſly, that he was promoted to a colonel, and had 1000 horſe under him, and was ſome time after raiſed to lieutenant-general of horſe. On July 3, 1644, at the battle of Marſtonmoor, the victory was chiefly owing to the conduct of his cavalry. When the parliament ſat, Cromwell and his friends carried the ſelf-denying ordinance that excluded the members of either houſe from having any command in the army, but he found means to get himſelf firſt occaſionally, and then abſolutely exempted. Upon the introduction of the new model, as it was called, the chief command of the army was given to Sir Thomas Fairfax, and Cromwell, from being a lieutenant-general of horſe, became lieutenant-general of the army, of which he ſeems to have had the whole direction, while another had the title. The earl of Eſſex dying ſuddenly, in 1646, Cromwell meditated the overturning the conſtitution, by making the army the ſupreme power, which he effected, by turning out thoſe members of the houſe who would not act by his direction, and to complete his deſign, brought his ſovereign to the block, Jan. 30, 1649. Cromwell commanded the forces in Ireland, with the title of lord-lieutenant, and in the ſpace of a few months, viz. by the month of June 1650, had in a manner reduced all Ireland. He then returned to England, leaving Ireton his deputy, and on the 26th of the ſame month, was appointed commander in chief of all the forces of the commonwealth. He immediately marched againſt the Scots, who had received Charles II. and on Sept. 3, 1651, totally defeated the king's forces at Worceſter. April 19, 1653, he called a council of officers, to deliberate about the government, but while they were ſitting, colonel Ingoldby came and informed them that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themſelves till Nov. 5 next year, propoſing to fill up the houſe by new elections, whereupon Cromwell immediately marched to Weſtminſter, with about 300 men, placed them about the houſe, and entered firſt himſelf; but after conferring with them ſome time, he ordered the ſoldiers to ſee the houſe cleared of all the members, and having cauſed the doors to be locked, went to Whitehall. On the 16th of December, Cromwell was inveſted in the court of chancery in Weſtminſter-hall, with great ſolemnity, with the title of Protector of the commonwealth

wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the 54th year of his age. He immediately applied himſelf to ſettling public affairs, and concluded a peace with Holland, in which Denmark was included; he alſo made peace with Sweden, and both France and Spain were ſo eager for his friendſhip, that they became ridiculous. As to domeſtic affairs, he appointed judges for the courts at Weſtminſter, profeſſed an unalterable reſolution of allowing liberty of conſcience, and diſmiſſed from their commands ſuch officers as he could not confide in: the command of the forces in Scotland, he beſtowed on general Monk, and ſent his own ſon Henry, to govern Ireland. By an ordinance April 12, 1654, he united England and Scotland, fixing the number of repreſentatives for the latter at thirty, and ſoon after did the ſame by Ireland, and in one inſtance ſhewed a great regard for juſtice, by cauſing the brother of the Portugueſe ambaſſador to be executed for murder. Cromwell called a parliament to meet on the 3d of Sept. which was accordingly opened on that day, and to which the protector went in great ſtate. He received the houſe of commons in the Painted Chamber, and made a very long ſpeech. After returning to the houſe, and chooſing Mr. Lenthall ſpeaker, they began to debate whether the legiſlative power ſhould be in a ſingle perſon, or in the parliament. This ſo alarmed the protector, that on the 12th of the ſame month, he cauſed a guard to be ſet on the Painted Chamber, after ſummoning the members to attend him there, where he gave them a ſharp reproof, and ſuffered none to enter the houſe afterwards before they had taken an oath to be faithful to him and his government; but finding, however, that they were not ready in granting money, he diſſolved them. The duke of Holſtein having preſented the protector with a ſet of Frieſland horſes, he attempted to drive his ſecretary Thurloe, round Hyde-park in his coach, drawn by theſe horſes, but they proving ungovernable, threw him from the coach-box, and in the fall one of his pocket piſtols went off, but without his receiving any hurt. This year 1655, ſome conſpiracies having been diſcovered, ſeveral perſons ſuffered death, and the protector took occaſion from thence, to ſupport his authority by the moſt arbitrary meaſures. He had formed a deſign of making himſelf maſter of great part of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and in the ſpring of this year, a powerful fleet was ſent out for that purpoſe, under the command of admiral Peq, and a great body of land forces under general Venables; and tho' they failed in the main deſign, they took Jamaica, which, joined with admiral Blakes feats in the Mediterranean, raiſed the protector's reputation very high abroad. On Sept. 17, 1656, the parliament met, but none were ſuffered to take their places till they had ſwallowed ſuch oaths as were prepared for them, by which about 100 were excluded. In this parliament an act for annulling the king's title, another for the ſecurity of his highneſs, and ſeveral money bills were paſſed. In the ſpring 1657, a kind of legiſlative government was brought upon the carpet, and the title of king was offered to the protector; but he finding it was diſagreeable to many of his friends, refuſed accepting it, ſaying, it was contrary to his conſcience: however, he reſolved on a new inauguration, which was performed with great ſolemnity and ſplendor, in Weſtminſter-hall, on the 26th of June, 1656. On January 20, 1658, the commons met, as did the other houſe, but the two houſes diſagreeing, he diſſolved them Feb. 4, with a moſt bitter ſpeech. This year Dunkirk, which was taken by the valour of the Engliſh, was delivered into the hands of his embaſſador Lockhart. His favourite daughter Mrs. Cleypole, being taken ill about this time, ſhe ſo exclaimed againſt his cruelties, that it wounded him more than her death, which happened Auguſt the 8th, and from this time, he grew daily more reſerved and ſuſpicious, not indeed without reaſon, for he found the nation in general greatly diſcontented. At Hampton-court, he was taken ill of a ſlow fever, which degenerating into an ague, deprived him of life, on Sept. the 3d, 1658.

CRO'NE, S. [*kronie*, Belg. χρονος, Gr.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman. "The "*crone*, being in bed with him on the wedding "night." *Dryd.*

CRO'NET, S. in Farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY, S. [from χρονος, Gr.] an old and very intimate acquaintance or confident.

CROOK, S. [*croc*, Fr. *crycce*, Sax.] any thing bent; a ſheep-hook; a meander or winding.

To CROOK, V. A. [*krocken*, Belg. *crucher*, Fr.] to bend, or turn any thing ſo as to reſemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert, or wreſt the ſword of another.

CRO'OKED, Adj. [*crochu*, Fr. *kroget*, Dan.] bent, oppoſed to ſtraight; formed into an angle or hook; winding. Figuratively, perverſe, or bad.

CRO'OKEDLY, Adv. in an untoward, perverſe, or uncomplying manner.

CRO'OKEDNESS, S. the bending of a body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, ariſing from any of its limbs being diſtorted or out of ſhape. Applied to the mind or temper, perverſity, or a diſpoſition which is not eaſily pleaſed.

CRO'P, S. [*crap*, Sax. *croppa*, Brit. *krop*, Belg.] the craw, or firſt ſtomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digeſtion.

CRO'P, S. [*croppas*, Sax. *krappen*, Belg.] the higheſt part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, the quantity of corn collected in a harveſt; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To CRO'P, V. A. to cut off the top or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to ſhorten or conſume in eating. "My "goats *crop* the flow'ry thyme." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to yield a harveſt. Figuratively, to become prolific. "He plough'd her, and ſhe "*cropt*." *Shak.*

CRO'PFUL, Adj. filled; satiated with food.

CRO'PPER, S. in Natural History, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.

CROPSICK, Adj. sick, or disordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

CRO'SIER, S. [*crosier*, Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from its having a cross on the top.

CRO'SLET, S. [*croisselet*, Fr.] a small cross. "An unfinish'd diamond *crosslet*." *Gay.*

CROSS, S. [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital.] an instrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans; as this punishment was inflicted only on slaves, and the most abject persons, our Saviour's dying in this manner must heighten his sufferings, and when duly reflected on, throw light on the expressions of its ignominy, often occurring in scripture. The ensign of the Christian religion; the sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptised, by drawing two marks, which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water; one line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, the Christian religion; or the doctrine of a crucified Saviour; the manner in which Christ died; any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience.

CROSS, Adj. that which falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes and expectations; perverse; not complying; peevish; displeased with trifles; not easily persuaded; reciprocal; on each side; interchanging. "A "*cross*-marriage." *Bac.*

CROSS, Prep. athwart, so as to intersect from one side to another. In Riding, so as to have one leg on each side of a horse. "*Cross* "his back."

To CROSS, V. A. to lay one line so as to form angles with another; to sign with a cross; to go over a river. Figuratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish; to contradict.

CRO'SSBAR-SHOT, S. a round shot or bullet, with a bar put through it.

CRO'SS-BITE, S. a cheat, which frustrates a person's designs. "Not dreaming of a *cross*-"*bite*." *L'Estr.*

CRO'SS-BOW, S. an engine or instrument, made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, used in shooting deer, pigeons, *&c.* it will carry a bullet at a considerable distance, and do execution.

CROSS-BO'WER, S. a person who shoots with a *cross-bow*. "The *cross-bowers* of Ge-"noa." *Raleigh.*

CRO'SS-GRAINED, Adj. in Joinery, applied to wood, from whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLY, Adv. athwart, so as to intersect or form angles. Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly. "And *crossly* to the reason "of things." *Tillot.*

CRO'SS-ROW, S. the alphabet; so named from a cross's being placed at the beginning of it.

CROSS-STAFF, S. an instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars, called likewise a *fore-staff*.

CRO'SS-WIND, S. a wind blowing either from the right or left a-cross a ship's way.

CRO'SS-WAY, S. a small path intersecting a main road.

CRO'TCHET, S. [*crochet*, Fr.] in Music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook, thus ♩; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Printing, two opposite lines serving to include any sentence or word which may be left out, without spoiling the sense of a period, marked [thus]. In Building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

CROTOPHI'TES, S. in Anatomy, a muscle of the lower jaw, serving to draw it downwards.

To CROUCH, V. N. [*crochu*, Fr.] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground, in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, S. [*croupe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CRO'W, S. [*crawa*, Sax. *kraye*, Belg. *krae*, Teut.] a black bird, of the carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. *To pluck a crow*, is to contend with a person. "If you dispute, we "must even *pluck a crow* about it." *Shak.* Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In Mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, *&c.* The noise made by a cock.

To CRO'W, V. N. [preter, *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed*, from *crawan*, Sax. *kraen*, Teut.] to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another.

CRO'W-FOOT, S. in Botany, the ranunculus. In War, a coltrap or pieces of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

CRO'WD, S. [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people squeezed or close together; a great number of any thing of the same sort, adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people. Also a fiddle.

To CRO'WD, V. A. to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confused manner into the same place; to press close together; to incumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the Marine, *to crowd sail*, is to spread all the sails wide upon the yards for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes; to thrust among a multitude of others.

CRO'WDER, S. a fidler. "Sung by a "blind *crowder*." *Shak.* A low word.

CRO'WN, S. [*couronne*, Fr. *corona*, Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by monarchs. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, *&c.* worn on the head as a mark of mirth, or merit; a reward for ſome meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly. "From toe to *crown*." *Shak.* "The ſteepy *crowns* of the bare moun-"tains." *Dryd.* That part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money, valued at five ſhillings in England; honour, ornament, completion, or accompliſhment.

To CRO'WN, V. A. [from the noun] to place a crown on a perſon's head; to ſurround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to reward; to perfect; to compleat; to finiſh.

CRO'WN-GLASS, S. the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WN-OFFICE, S. a court or office under the king's-bench, ſo called becauſe the crown is immediately concerned in what is tranſacted therein.

CRO'WN-POST, S. in Building, a poſt, which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle, between two rafters. In Architecture, the uppermoſt member of the cornice, called alſo *corona*, and *larmier*.

CRO'WN-WHEEL, S. the upper wheel of a watch next to, and driven by, the ballance.

CRO'WN-WORKS, S. in Fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to gain ſome hill, and cover the other works of a place, *&c.*

CRO'YL-STONE, in Natural Hiſtory, cryſtallized caulk, in which the cryſtals are ſmall.

CRU'CIAL, Adj. in form of a croſs. *Crucial inciſion*, in Anatomy, an inciſion, or cut in any fleſhy part in form of a croſs.

CRU'CIBLE, S. [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little veſſel made either of earth, or iron, without a handle, uſed by refiners, chemiſts, and others, to melt metals, *&c.* in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a croſs.

CRU'CIFIER, S. the perſon that fixes another to a croſs, or aſſiſts in crucifying another.

CRU'CIFIX, S. [*crucifixus*, Lat.] a croſs whereon the crucifixion of Chriſt is repreſented.

CRUCIFI'XION, S. the act of nailing to a croſs.

CRU'CIFORM, Adj. in the ſhape of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY, V. A. [*crucifigo*] to faſten a perſon, by nailing his hands and feet, on a croſs.

CRUCI'GEROUS, [*cruciger*, Lat.] bearing the croſs.

CRU'DE, Adj. [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, applied to fleſh not dreſſed; unchanged or unaltered by any proceſs or preparation. Figuratively, unfiniſhed; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpoliſhed inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRU'DELY, Adv. without any preparation; without examination or conſideration; groſs, applied to ideas.

CRU'DENESS, S. unripeneſs; imperfection; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY, S. rawneſs; indigeſtion; or a thing in its indigeſted ſtate; the ſtate of a diſeaſe, wherein the morbific matter is not yet come to a head, but increaſes the diſorder.

CRU'DY, Adj. curdled; coagulated; concreted; or in lumps; raw; chill. "*Cruddy* "vapours." *Shak.* See *Curdle*.

CRU'EL, Adj. [Fr. from *crudelis*, Lat.] void of compaſſion, mercy, or pity, and delighted in the ſufferings, and increaſing the ſufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and cauſing the greateſt degree of torture.

CRU'ELLY, Adv. in an inhuman, barbarous and ſavage manner, wherein the ſufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increaſed with joy.

CRU'ELTY, S. a ſavage diſpoſition, delighting in the misfortunes and ſufferings of another, and in increaſing them.

CRU'ET, S. [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRU'ISE, S. [*kruicke*, Belg.] a ſmall cup.

CRU'ISE, S. [*croiſe*, Fr. *kruiſi*, Belg. a croſs, the original cruiſers bearing the croſs] a voyage made by a ſhip up and down a coaſt in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept ſuch of the enemy's veſſels as are near it

To CRU'ISE, V. N. to rove about at ſea in ſearch of an enemy's veſſels; to ſail to and fro without any certain courſe or deſtination.

CRU'ISER, S. a veſſel that ſails to and fro in queſt of an enemy's ſhips.

CRU'M, or CRU'MB, S. [*crumæ*, Sax. *kruyme*, Belg.] the ſoft part of bread. Figuratively, a ſmall particle, or bit.

To CRU'MBLE, V. N. [*acruman*, Sax. *kruymmelen*, Belg. *krummiden*, Teut.] to break into ſmall particles or pieces. Neuterly, to fall into ſmall pieces.

To CRUM'BLE, V. A. [from *crump*, *krimpen*, Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to ſqueeze together in order to diſcover the wrinkles.

CRUM'MY, Adj. reſembling the crum of bread; ſoft. Figuratively, plump, or fleſhy. "A *crummy* laſs."

CRU'MP, Adj. [*crump*, Sax. *crumm*, Brit. *krom*, Belg. *krumm*, Teut.] crooked, or deformed. "*Crump* ſhouldered." *L'Eſtrange*.

CRU'MPLING, S. a ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, or CRUNKLE, V. N. to make a noiſe like a crane.

CRU'PPER, S. [*croupe*, Fr.] that part of horſe-furniture, which reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, Adj. [from *cruris*, genitive of *crus*, Lat. a leg] belonging to, or ſituated in the leg.

CRUSA'DE, or CRUSA'DO, S. See *Croiſade*.

To CRU'SH, V. A. [*creaſer*, Fr.] to break to pieces, or make the two oppoſite ſides of a

veſſel meet by external violence; to preſs with force; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depreſs; ſubdue; or deſtroy by force.

CRU'SH, S. the deſtruction of a thing, by means of a force which ruins its form, diſſolves the union of its parts, and forces them againſt each other; colliſion; deſtruction.

CRU'ST, S. [*cruſta*, Lat.] the hard external ſurface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the caſe which contains the fruit or meat of a pye, or pudding; the outer hard part of bread.

To CRU'ST, V. A. to cover with a hard caſe; to foul with ſoil, or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external ſurface hardened.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, Adj. covered with a ſhell, applied to fiſh. "Lobſters, crabs, and "others of the *cruſtaceous* kinds." *Woodw.*

CRU'STILY, Adv. in a moroſe, ſurly, or peeviſh manner.

CRU'STINESS, S. the hardneſs of the outſide of bread. Figuratively, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY, Adj. covered with a hard ſurface, or coat. Figuratively, not eaſily prevailed on; moroſe; peeviſh.

CRU'TCH, S. [*cricce*, Sax. *croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr.] a ſupport, compoſed of a round piece of wood, in which a long ſtaff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and uſed by cripples or lame perſons to walk with.

To CRU'TCH, V. A. to ſupport, as with crutches. "Two fools that *crutch* their feeble "ſenſe on verſe." *Dryd.*

To CRY', V. N. [*crier*, Fr.] to ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs; to ſpeak to with great importunity and ſorrow; to proclaim, or publiſh; to exclaim; to ſpeak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noiſe or ſqualling like an infant; to weep, or ſhed tears. In Hunting, to yelp, applied to the noiſe made by a hound in full ſcent. *To cry out*, to ſcream, or make a ſhriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to be in labour. "Is "*ſhe crying out?*" *Shak.* Actively, to proclaim any thing that is loſt, or to be ſold. *To cry down*, to depreciate, undervalue; to blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. "I'll "to the king—and quite *cry down*—this Ipſ-"wich fellow's impudence." *Shak. To cry up*, to praiſe, or increaſe the value of a thing by applauſe.

CRY', S. [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation, a mournful ſhriek or ſcream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the method of utterance made uſe of by different animals to expreſs their wants, *&c.* In Hunting, the yelping of dogs; figuratively, a pack of hounds; a confuſed inarticulate noiſe. "The noiſe of a *cry*." *Zeph.* i. 20.

CRY'AL, S. the heron.

CRY'ER, S. [See *Crier*] a kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons.

CRY'PTIC, or CRY'PTICAL, Adj. [κρυπτω] dark; obſtruſe; ſecret; occult; hidden; not made public. "In a *cryptical* or hidden "method." *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY, Adv. in a dark, hidden, private, or occult manner.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, S. [from κρυπτω, and γραφω, Gr.] the art of writing in ſecret characters. Figuratively, characters uſed in writing to hide the ſenſe from all but the perſons who have the key.

CRY'STAL, S. [κρυσταλλος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a hard, tranſparent colourleſs ſtone, compoſed of ſimple plates, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, calcining in a ſtrong fire, of a regular angular figure, ſuppoſed by ſome to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. *Cryſtal glaſs*, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs, was originally manufactured at Venice only, but introduced into this kingdom by Mr. Bowles, who has brought it to ſo much perfection, that it not only rivals, but even ſurpaſſes that of Venice. In Chemiſtry, applied to expreſs ſalts, or other matters ſhot or congealed in the manner of a cryſtal.

CRY'STAL, Adj. conſiſting or made of cryſtal. Figuratively, bright; clear; tranſparent. "*Cryſtal* ſtreams." *Dryd.*

CRY'STALLINE, Adj. [*cryſtallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of cryſtal. Figuratively, bright, clear, tranſparent. *Cryſtalline humour*, in Anatomy, the ſecond humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, S. in Chemiſtry, a combination of ſaline particles in the form of a cryſtal.

To CRYSTALLI'ZE, V. A. to form into a maſs reſembling that of cryſtals. Neuterly, to coagulate, or ſhoot into angular ſhapes, reſembling a cryſtal.

CU'B, S. [from *cubo*, or *cubus*, Lat.] the young of a bear or fox; ſometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To CU'B, V. A. to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CU'BATURE, S. [from *cube*] the finding the ſolid contents of a body.

CU'BE, S. [κυβος, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix equal ſquare ſides. In Arithmetic, a number ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number by its root.

CU'BIC, or CU'BICAL, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of a cube.

CU'BICALNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CU'BIFORM, Adj. in the ſhape or form of a cube.

CU'BIT, S. [*cubitus*, Lat. an elbow] a meaſure in uſe among the antients, which was the diſtance from the elbow bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by ſome to 1 foot 9 inches, and $\frac{888}{1000}$ of an inch, Engliſh meaſure, by others to 1 $\frac{824}{1000}$ foot; the reaſon of this variety is, that in Scripture, there were two kinds of cubits, one meaſuring according

cording to the firſt computation, and the other according to the latter.

CU'BITAL, Adj. containing the length or meaſure of a cubit.

CU'CKING-STOOL, S. [from *cocu*, or *coquin*, Fr. and *ſtool*] a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a puniſhment for ſcolding; it was formerly named a tumbrel.

CU'CKOLD, S. [*cocu*, Fr.] one who is married to a woman that violates the marriage bed.

To CU'CKOLD, V. A. to lay with another man's wife; to lay with another man, though married.

CU'CKOLDLY, Adv. after the manner of a cuckold. Figuratively, mean, baſe, or ſneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. [from *cuckold* and *dom*, Sax. ſtate or quality] the act of laying with another man's wife; the ſtate or condition of a cukold.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, S. [*cwccw*, Brit. *cocu*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird, which appears in the ſpring, ſaid to ſeek the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their ſtead: hence it was uſual to give the huſband a ſign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, and in proceſs of time it was uſual to call the perſon whoſe bed was defiled, a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name ſeems, in moſt languages, to be derived from it. Figuratively, uſed as a word of reproach, or contempt. "A horſe-"back you *cukoo*." *Shak.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, S. the frothy ſubſtance or dew found about the joints of lavender and roſemary.

CU'CULLATE, or CU'CULLATED, Adj. [*cucullatus*, Lat.] hooded; covered with a hood or cowl; reſembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, S. [pronounced *cowcumber*, from *cucumis*, Lat. *concombre*, Fr.] in Botany. The germen is ſituated under the flower, ſupports a ſhort cylindrical ſtyle, and becomes an oblong fleſhy fruit, with three cells, including many oval ſeeds. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 10th ſection of his 21ſt claſs.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd] in Botany, applied to thoſe plants which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon.

CUCU'RBITE, S. a chymical veſſel or glaſs made in the ſhape of a gourd, and commonly called a body.

CU'D, S. [*cud*, Sax.] the inſide of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the firſt ſtomach, which it chews a ſecond time.

CU'DDEN, or CUDDY, S. a clown; a ſtupid, ruſtic fellow. "The ſlav'ring *cudden* "prop'd upon his ſtaff." *Dryd.*

To CUD'DLE, V. A. [a low word] to lie cloſe; to ſquat. "She *cuddles* low behind the "brake." *Prior.* Figuratively, to embrace cloſely.

CU'DGEL, S. [*kudſe*, Belg.] a ſtick, made uſe of to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, and ſhorter than a pole. *To croſs the cudgels*, is to yield, alluding to the practice of cudgelers, who lay the cudgels acroſs when they have finiſhed their encounter.

To CUD'GEL, V. A. to beat with a ſtick. Figuratively, to think deeply on a thing. "*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it." *Shak.*

CU'DGEL-PROOF, Adj. able to reſiſt a blow given by a ſtick or cudgel. "His doublet "was *cudgel-proof*." *Hud.*

CU'E, S. [*queue*, Fr.] the tail, or end of any thing; the laſt words of a ſpeech, which a player looks on as a ſign for him to begin to ſpeak. "Every one according to his *cue*." *Shak.* A hint. "Give them their *cue* to at-"tend." *Swift.* The part which a perſon is to play in his turn. "Were it my *cue* to "fight." *Shak.* Humour, temper, or diſpoſition of mind. "I am not in the *cue* at pre-"ſent."

CUE'RPO, S. without the upper coat, or cloke. "Expoſed in *cuerpo* to the rage." *Hud.* Stiled at preſent *in buff*.

CU'FF, S. [*zuffa*, Ital.] a box given on the ear, or the head, with the fiſt. To ſtrike with the talons, or with the wings, applied to birds.

CU'FF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr.] that part of the ſleeve which is turned back again from the wriſt towards the ſhoulder.

CUI'NAGE, S. the making up twine in peculiar forms for carriage.

CUI'RASS, S. [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] a part of defenſive armour made of iron well hammered, covering the body, both before and behind, from the neck to the girdle.

CUIRASSI'ER, S. a ſoldier dreſſed in his armour, or cuiraſs.

CUI'SH, S. [*cuiſſe*, Fr.] the armour which covers the thighs.

CULDE'ES, S. [*colidei*, Lat.] monks, formerly in Scotland.

CU'LINARY, S, [*culina*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or uſed in cookery.

To CU'LL, V. A. [*cueillir*, Fr.] to pick or chooſe from a great number.

CU'LLER, S. one who chooſes a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLION, S. [*coglioni*, Ital.] a low, mean, or dirty ſcoundrel; a word of great contempt. "Avaunt ye *cullions*." *Shak.*

CU'LLIONLY, Adv. in the manner of a cullion; mean; baſe. "You whoreſon, *cu-*"*lionly*, &c." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

CU'LLUMBINE. See *Columbine*.

CU'LLY, S. [*coglione*, Ital.] a man deceived or ſeduced by ſharpers, or proſtitutes.

To CU'LLY, V. A. [from the noun] to make a fool of a perſon; to deceive or impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*culmus*, Lat. ſtraw, or haulm, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a ſmooth, jointed ſtalk, uſually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with ſingle, narrow, ſharp-pointed leaves, and have their ſeeds contained in chaffy huſks; ſuch as wheat, barley, &c.

To CU'LMINATE, V. N. [*culmen*, Lat.] in

Aſtronomy, to be at its greateſt altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINA'TION, S. in Aſtronomy, the tranſit or paſſage of a ſtar over the meridian, or that point of its orbit, wherein it is at its greateſt altitude.

CU'LPABI'LITY, S. [from *culpable*] the quality which ſubjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CU'LPABLE, Adj. [*culpabilis*, Lat.] worthy or deſerving blame, including the idea of ſome voluntary fault of a ſlighter kind.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon an object of blame.

CU'LPABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve blame.

CU'LPRIT, S. [a word uſed by a judge at the trial of a perſon, who, when the perſon arraigned pleads not guilty, anſwers; "*Culprit*, "God ſend the a good deliverance." Hence ſome imagine it to be a corruption of *qu'il paroit*, Fr. I wiſh it may appear ſo; others who retain the ſame derivation, imagine it a calling upon the evidence, who is to prove the guilt of the perſon, ſignifying, then, *let him appear*, who is to prove to the contrary; others again hold it to be derived from *culpa*, a fault or crime, and *prit*, Fr. from *prendre*, to take, or detect, implying that the perſon is guilty, or at leaſt a malefactor; but as this is inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of our laws, which ſuppoſe every malefactor to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge, till it be proved againſt him; the two firſt derivations ſeem the moſt plauſible] in Law, a malefactor or criminal. "Then firſt "the *culprit* anſwered." *Dryd.*

CU'LTER, or COULTER, S. [Lat.] the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular before the plough-ſhare.

To CU'LTIVATE, V. A. [*cultiver*, Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulneſs of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of huſbandry. Figuratively, to improve the underſtanding by education and ſtudy; to ſtudy any particular branch of ſcience.

CULTIVA'TION, S. the act of improving ſoils by huſbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the underſtanding by education and ſtudy; improvement in any ſcience.

CU'LTURE, S. [*cultura*, Lat.] the act of cultivating, or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and ſtudy; improvement in any branch of learning; the eradicating any vice from the mind by inſtruction.

To CU'LTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to cu'tiva e; to manure, till, or improve ſoil by labour, and other methods of huſbandry.

CULNER, S. [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. "Born "on liquid wings the *culver* ſhoots." *Thomſ.*

CU'LVERIN, S. [*coleuvrine*, Fr.] a ſlender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one-half to 5 inches bore, from 13 to 12 feet long, and carrying a ſhot from 5 one-fourth to 3 three-fourth inches diameter.

CU'LVERKEY, S. in Botany, a flower which grows wild in the fields. "A girl crop-"ping *culverkeys* and cowſlips." *Walton.*

To CU'MBER, V. A. [*kommeren*, *komberen*, Belg. to diſturb] to hinder a perſon from acting by its weight; to put a perſon to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight, or length. Figuratively, to load with ſomething uſeleſs; to diſturb, diſtreſs, or involve in difficulties; to diſtract or perplex with a variety of employments; uſed with *about*. "Martha was *cum-"bered about* much ſerving." *Luke* x. 40.

CU'MBER, S. [*komber*, Belg.] hindrance; unmanageableneſs cauſed by bulk. "Of mar-"vellous charge and fearful *cumber*." *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME, Adj. [from *cumber* and *ſome*, of *ſum*, Sax. implying *very*] occaſioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthenſome; occaſioning perplexity; unwieldy, or not eaſily managed on account of its length or weight.

CU'MBROUS, Adj. troubleſome; vexatious; cauſing uneaſineſs. "*Cumbrous* knats." F. *Queen.* Figuratively, burthenſome; heavy.

To CU'MULATE, V. A. [*cumulatum*, ſupine of *cumulo*, Lat.] to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUNCTA'TION, S. [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time, which ought to be done immediately.

To CU'ND, V. N. [from *kunnen*, Belg. to know] to give notice. "Who diſcerning the "courſe of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call "it, the maſter of each boat." *Carew.* See *Conder*, or *Balter*.

CU'NEAL, Adj. [from *cuneus*, Lat. a wedge] relating to, or having the ſhape of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, Part. [*cuneus*, Lat.] made in the form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, S. a kind of fiſh, leſs than an oyſter, which ſticks cloſe to the rocks.

CUN'NING, Adj. [from *connan*, Sax. *konnen*, Belg. to know] learned, knowing, or of extenſive knowledge. "To *cunning* men I "will be very kind." *Shak.* Performed with art or ſkill; curious. "Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern "of excelling nature." *Shak.* Figuratively, ſly; deſigning; crafty; over-reaching another by ſuperior wit and underſtanding. The *cunning man*, is vulgarly uſed for a conjurer, or perſon who pretends to tell fortunes, or diſcover ſtolen goods.

CUN'NING, S. [*cenninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; ſuperior talents of mind, employed in deceiving or over-reaching others; art; ſkill; knowledge.

CUN'NINGLY, Adv. in a ſly, crafty manner.

CU'NNINGNESS, S. craftineſs; ſlyneſs.

CUP, S. [*cuppe*, Sax. *cuppan*, Brit. *kop*, Belg. *coupe*, Fr. *coppa*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout, or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the huſk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. *Cup and can*, familiar companions, the *can* being the larger veſſel from whence a *cup* is filled. "You and he "are *cup and can*." *Swift.*

To

To CUP, V. A. to ſupply with liquor. "*Cup* us till the world grow round." *Shak.* A ſenſe now obſolete. To bleed a perſon, after having fixed a cupping glaſs to the part.

CUP'BOARD, S. [from *cup* and *board*, Sax. a caſe, or receptacle] a place fitted with ſhelves and a door, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed, diſtinguiſhed from a cloſet, which is conſiderably longer.

To CUP'BOARD, S. to put in a cupboard. Figuratively, to hoard. "Still *cupboarding* "the viand." *Shak.*

CU'POLA, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, a ſpherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which reſembles a cup inverted; called by ſome a lanthorn.

CUP'PEL, S. See *Coppel.*

CUP'PER, S. one who applies a cupping glaſs, and ſcarifies a perſon.

CUP'PING, S. in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glaſs for the diſcharge of blood, and other humours, by the ſkin.

CUP'PING-GLASS, S. a glaſs veſſel, which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied, to expand itſelf, and bring with it ſuch humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards diſcharged by a ſcarifier, or inſtrument fitted with the points of ſeveral lancets, which by means of a ſpring enter the ſkin at the ſame time.

CU'PREOUS, Adj. [*cupreus*, Lat.] coppery, or conſiſting of copper.

CUR, S. [*korre*, Belg. See *Curtail*] a degenerate, worthleſs dog. Figuratively, uſed as a term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE, Adj. [from *cure*] that which may be healed.

CU'RABLENESS, S. the poſſibility of being healed.

CU'RACY, S. the employment of a clergymant who does the duty of the perſon who has the benefice, for a certain ſalary.

CU'RATE, S. a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a ſalary; a pariſh prieſt.

CU'RATESHIP, S. See *Curacy.*

CU'RATIVE, Adj. relating to the cure of a diſeaſe; recovering, or able to recover from a diſorder. "Both preſervative and *curative*." *Arbuth.*

CU'RATOR, S. [Lat.] one who has the cure and ſuperintendance of a thing, place, or perſon. "The *curators* of Bedlam." *Swift.*

CURB, S. [*courber*, Fr. to bend] in Farriery, an iron chain faſtened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horſe, uſed to manage a hard mouthed horſe. Figuratively, a reſtraint put on the inclinations of a perſon.

To CURB, V. A. [from the noun] to manage, or guide a horſe by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or reſtrain the paſſions, or inclinations; ſometimes uſed with *from* and ſometimes with *of*.

CURD, S. [*kruyden*, Belg.] the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occaſioned by mixing runnet with it.

To CUR'DLE, V. N. to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing ſome acid with it.

CU'RDY, Adj. coagulated; clotted; full of clots.

CU'RE, S. [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the healing a wound, or recovering from a diſeaſe; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate.

To CURE, V. A. [*cure*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to reſtore to health; to recover from a diſeaſe. In Cookery, to preſerve from ſtinking, or corrupting; to ſalt.

CU'RELESS, Adj. without cure or remedy; not to be cured.

CU'RER, S. a healer or phyſician. "Our "conſumption *curers*." *Harvey.*

CU'RFEW, S. [*couvre feu*, Fr.] an evening bell, on the ſound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguiſh his candle, in the time of the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls conſtantly in the night-time; a cover for a fire, or a fire place. "But now for pans, pots, *curfews*." *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY, S. [from *curialis*, Lat.] the privileges, prerogative, or retinue of a court. "The court and *curiality*," *Bacon.*

CURIO'SITY, S. [from *curious*] a propenſity or diſpoſition of the ſoul, which inclines it to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; a nice experiment; an object of curioſity, or a rarity.

CU'RIOUS, Adj. [*curioſus*, Lat.] inquiſitive, or diſpoſed to enquire into novelties, whether they reſpect truths or objects of ſight; attentive to, or diligent. "Very *curious after* "things." *Woodw.* "*Curious of* antiquities." *Dryd.* Accurate, or careful to avoid any impropriety or miſtake. "Men were not *curious* "what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they "uſed." *Shak.* Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat.

CU'RIOUSLY, Adj. in an inquiſitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or high finiſhed manner; captiouſly.

CURL, S. [from the verb] a ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; or waving line.

To CUR'L, V. A. [*cyrlan*, Sax. *krolen*, Belg. *cuirlare*, Ital.] to make the hair hang in circles or ringlets; to writhe, or twiſt round; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves or in a ſpiral form. Neuterly, to form itſelf into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twiſt itſelf.

CUR'LEW, S. [*curlieu*, Fr.] a water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.

CURMU'DGEON, S. [a corrupt pronunciation and ſpelling of *cœur mechant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generoſity; a niggardly or avaricious perſon; a miſer.

CURMU'DGEONLY, Adv. in an avaricious, niggardly, covetous manner.

CU'RRANT, S. in Botany; the tree hath prickles, the leaves are long, the flowers have five petals expanded in the form of a roſe, the germen

germen ariſes from the center of the flower, and becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches; likewiſe a ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CU'RRENCY, S. [from *current*] circulation; paſſing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal, applied to coin or money, whether in metal or paper. General reception; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe; general eſteem and repute.

CUR'RENT, Adj. [*currens*, Lat. from *curro*, Lat. to run] paſſing from hand to hand, eſtabliſhed, or legal, applied to money. Generally received, not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular, or eſtabliſhed by a majority; faſhionable; paſſable, or to be admitted; what is now paſſing. "The *current* year." In Commerce, *account current*, is that which is opened by two perſons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different debts and credits of each are regiſtered on oppoſite ſides, in order to form a balance between them.

CUR'RENT, S. [from the adjective] in Hydography, a running ſtream. In Navigation, a progreſſive motion of the water of the ſea, by which a ſhip may be retarded in her courſe, or carried more ſwiftly, when moving in the ſame direction as the current.

CUR'RENTLY, Adv. in a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; generally; without ceaſing.

CUR'RENTNESS, S. circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CU'RRIER, S. [*corriere*, Ital. *coriarius*, Lat.] one who dreſſes leather.

CUR'RISH, Adj. [from *cur* and *iſh*] like a cur; ſnappiſh; quarrelſome.

To CU'RRY, V. A. [*conrayer*, Fr. from *corium*, Lat.] to dreſs leather with oil, tallow, *&c.* To rub a horſe with a ſharp pointed inſtrument or comb, in order to ſmooth his hide, promote circulation, and increaſe his fleſh. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter. "I would "*curry with* maſter Shallow." *Shak.* To *curry favour with*, is to endeavour to gain the eſteem or friendſhip of another by trivial offices, and ſmall compliances.

CU'RRYCOMB, S. an iron inſtrument ſet with iron teeth or wires, uſed to dreſs a horſe.

To CU'RSE, V. A. [*curſian*, Sax.] to wiſh a perſon ill; to devote to deſtruction. Figuratively, to afflict, or torment. "*Curſe* 'em "with ſuch ſons as thoſe." *Pope.*

CU'RSE, S. [from the verb] the action of wiſhing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torment; affliction; torment, or miſery.

CU'RSED, Part. [of *curſe*] under a curſe. Figuratively, hated; deteſtable; unholy; impious.

CU'RSEDLY, Adv. miſerably; ſhamefully; prodigiouſly. A low and cant word.

CU'RSEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP, S. dogſhip; meanneſs; the ſtate or condition of a mean and abject perſon. "How durſt he oppoſe thy *curſhip? Hudib.*

CU'RSITOR, S. [Lat.] an officer, or clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular ſhires allotted them, for which they make ſuch original writs as are required, and are called clerks of courſe in the oath of the clerks of Chancery.

CU'RSORARY, Adj. [from *curſus*, Lat.] curſory; haſty; careleſs; without long attention. "With a *curſorary* eye." *Shak.*

CU'RSORILY, Adv. in a haſty manner; without care, or long attention.

CURSO'RINESS, S. haſte; ſlightneſs of attention.

CU'RSORY, Adj. [*curſorius*, Lat.] haſty; quick; careleſs; tranſient.

CU'RST, Adj. [*korſel*, Belg.] froward; ſnarling; peeviſh; delighting in miſchief.

CU'RT, Adj. [*curtus*, Lat.] ſhort.

To CU'RTAIL, V. A. [*kertelen*, Belg. to cut] to cut off; to ſhorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences.

CU'RTAIL-DOG, S. a dog whoſe tail is cut off, and is thence rendered unfit for courſing: perhaps the original, from whence *Cur* is formed by contraction.

CU'RTAIN, S. [*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, Ital. Span. and Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, and running on a ſtring or iron rod, by which means it is ſpread, or contracted, made uſe of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In Fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two baſtions.

To CU'RTAIN, V. A. to furniſh, or hang with curtains.

CU'RTATE DISTANCE, S. in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of the ſun's place, and that of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION, S. [*curtatum*, ſupine of *curto*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval, or diſtance from the ſun.

CUR'TELASSE, or CUR'TELAX, S. See *Cutlaſs*.

CUR'TSY, S. See *Courteſy*.

CUR'VATED, Adj. [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent.

CUR'VATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CUR'VE, Adj. [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed, or forced from a perpendicular or ſtraight ſurface, to an angular one.

CUR'VE, S. any thing bent; a bending. In Geometry, a line whoſe points are placed, and extend different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CUR'VE, S. to bend; to crook; to bend back, or fold. "The tongue is drawn "back and *curved*." *Holder.*

To CUR'VET, V. N. [*corvetare*, Ital.] to bound, or leap; to friſk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

CUR'VET, S. in the Manage, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVILI'NEAR, Adj. [from *curvus*, Lat. and *linea*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or compoſed of one or more crooked lines.

CUR'VITY, S. crookedneſs.

CU'SHION,

CU'SHION, S. [*kuſſen*, Belg. *couſſin*, Fr. *coſcino*, Ital.] a caſe of ſilk, velvet, or worſted, ſtuffed with wool, feathers, or horſe hair, placed on the ſeat of a chair to render the ſitting eaſy.

CU'SHIONED, Adj. ſupported by cuſhions; ſeated on a cuſhion.

CU'SP, S. [*cuſpis*, Lat. a point] in Aſtronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, or CU'SPIDATED, Adj. [from *cuſpis*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called ſpear-ſhaped by Miller.

CU'STARD, S. [*cowſtard*, Brit.] a kind of paſtry made with milk, eggs, and ſugar, which are thickened into a maſs, either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, S. [*cuſtodia*, Lat.] confinement in priſon; reſtraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a perſon; defence; preſervation; ſecurity. "The *cuſtody* "of the narrow ſeas." *Bac.*

CU'STOM, S. [*couſtume*, Fr.] repeated and habitual practice of any action; faſhion, or a method adopted by the majority; an eſtabliſhed manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Cuſtom-houſe*, is the place where thoſe taxes are paid.

CU'STOMABLE, Adj. that which is frequently, or commonly practiſed.

CU'STOMABLY, Adv. according to cuſtom, or the common practice.

CU'STOMARILY, Adv. commonly; generally.

CU'STOMARINESS, S. frequency of repetition, or practice.

CU'STOMARY, Adj. habitual; uſual.

CU'STOMED, Adj. uſual; common; generally practiſed.

CU'STOMER, S. one who purchaſes any thing of a tradeſman.

CU'STREL, S. a buckler bearer; a veſſel for holding wine.

To CU'T, V. A. [preter and participle paſſive *cut*, from *couteau*, Fr. a knife] to penetrate, or divide with a ſharp edged inſtrument; to hew; to carve; to wound or pierce with any uneaſy or poignant ſenſation. In Gaming, to ſeparate a pack of cards, by taking off ſome of them from the others; to interſect. Figuratively, to excel or ſurpaſs. "He *cuts down* the "fineſt orator." *Addiſ.* To *cut out*, to ſhape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. *To cut up*, to carve or divide a joint or fowl properly. *To cut a ſail*, is to unfurl and let it fall down.

CU'T, Part. prepared, or fit for uſe, alluding to hewn timber. "A ſet of phraſes *cut* and "dry." *Swift.*

CUT, S. the action or effect of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; a channel made by art; a ſmall piece, or ſhred, ſeparated by an edge tool from a larger ſubſtance; a lot; a ſhort way, by which ſome winding is cut off, or avoided; a picture taken from a copper plate, or carved wood.

CUTA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *cutis*, Lat. the ſkin] relating to the ſkin.

CU'TH, S. Sax. knowledge. Hence *Cuthwin*, a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert*, one famous for his knowledge.

CU'TICLE, S. [*cuticulla*, Lat. a diminutive of *cutis*, Lat.] the firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin, which ariſes on the application of a bliſter-plaſter, Figuratively, a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTI'CULAR, Adj. belonging to the cuticle, or ſkin.

CU'TLASS, S. [*coutelaſs*, Fr.] a broad cutting ſword,

CU'TLER, S. [*coutelier*, Fr.] one who makes and ſells knives.

CUT-PURSE, S. one who robs a perſon of his money by cutting his purſe; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purſes at their girdles; a thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, S. a perſon, or inſtrument, which cuts any thing; a nimble veſſel; the fore-teeth.

CU'T-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CU'T-THROAT, Adj. cruel, barbarous. "*Cut-throat* and abominable dealing." *Carew.*

CU'TTING, S. a ſhread, or piece ſeparated by means of a knife, or ſharp inſtrument.

CU'TTLE-FISH, S. [*cuttel-viſch*, Belg. *kuttel-fiſch*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh, which, when purſued by a fiſh of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and eſcapes. Figuratively, a perſon who blackens the character of another by falſities. "If you "play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me." *Shak.*

CUT-WATER, S. the ſharpneſs of the head of a ſhip under the beak.

CY'CLOID, S. [κυκλος and ειδος, Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLO'IDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid; the *cycloidal ſpace*, is that contained between a cycloid and its ſubſtance.

CYCLO'PÆDIA, S. [from κυκλος and παιδεια, Gr.] a circle of knowledge; a courſe of ſciences.

CY'GNET, S. [*cignus*, Lat. a ſwan] a young ſwan.

CY'LINDER, S. [κυλινδρος, Gr.] in Geometry, a round ſolid, having its baſes circular, equal, and parallel, in the form of a rolling ſtone uſed by gardeners.

CY'LINDRIC, or CY'LINDRICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature, or in the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'R, S. [properly written *ſimar*] a ſlight, looſe covering or ſcarf.

CYMA'TIUM. S. [Lat. κυματιον, Gr.] in Architecture, a member or moulding of the cornice,

cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CY'MBAL, S. [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a musical instrument used by the antients, supposed to be made of brass, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though somewhat less.

CUNA'NTHROPY, S. [from κυνος, and ανθρωπος, Gr.] a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog; the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CUNEGE'TICS, [Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting

CY'NIC, or CY'NICAL, Adj. [κυνικος, Gr.] snarling; brutal or partaking of the qualities of a Cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and his rigorous reprehension of vice.

CY'NIC, S. a philosopher, who valued himself for his contempt of every thing, except morality; a sect founded by Diogenes.

CY'NOSURE, S. [from κυνος and ουρα, Gr.] in Astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to Ursa Minor, or the Little Bear; the polar star, by which sailors steer.

CY'ON, S. See *Cion*.

CY'PRESS, S. [*cypressus*, Lat. *cyprès*, Fr.] in Botany, the wood of this tree is of so lasting a nature, that the gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which were made of it, lasted 600 years, without any sensible decay. Figuratively, used for mourning.

CY'PRUS, S. [so called from the place where it was made] a thin transparent stuff, used for sieves, &c.

CY'ST, S. [κυστις, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CY'STIC, Adj. in Surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTO'TOMY, S. [from κυστις and τεμνω, Gr.] the act of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZ'AR, S. [Sclav.] written more properly *czar*] the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARI'NA, S. [from *Czar*] the title of the empress of Russia.

D A B.

D, The fourth letter in the English alphabet, and the third consonant. In the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, it is of the same shape, and seems formed from the Δ Delta, of the Greeks; it is pronounced by applying the top of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. As a numeral it stands for 500. As an abbreviature, D stands for *doctor*, D. D. *doctor in divinity*, or *dono dedit*, gave us a present. D. C. *da capo*, in Music, implies, that you are to end the tune, by repeating the first part or strain over again.

To DA'B, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch gently with something soft, or moist.

DA'B, S. a small lump, generally applied to something moist; a blow with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing. In Natural History, a small flat fish.

To DA'BBLE, V. A. [*dabbelen*, Belg. *dibla*, Brit.] to smear, moisten, or dab with something wet; to play in the water; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, S. one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never makes himself a complete master of any subject or branch of science.

DA'B-CHICK, S. a chicken newly hatched.

DA' CAPO, S. See letter D.

DA'CE, S. [*dereau*, Fr.] a small river fish, resembling a roach, but something less.

DA'CTYL, S. [*dactylus*, Lat.] a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DA'D, or DA'DDY, S. [*tad*, Brit. *atta*, Goth. *ατα*, Gr. *tata*, Lat. *dadda*, Ital. אב, Heb.] a father.

DÆ'DAL, Adj. [*dædalus*, Lat.] various; variegated; skilful. "The *dædal* hand of "nature." *Phillips*.

DA'FFODIL, DAFFODI'LLY, or DAFFODOWNDI'LLY, S. in Botany, the narcissus. Tournefort ranges it in the second section of his ninth class, and Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class. The species are nine.

To DA'FT, V. A. to toss aside, with slighting and contempt; to postpone, or put off an undertaking. "I would have *daft* all other "respects." *Shak.* Seldom used.

DA'G, S. [*dague*, Fr.] a dagger; a hand gun.

To DA'G, V. A. [*daag*, *dag*, Sax. to hang loose] to dirt or bemire the lower parts of a garment.

DA'GGER, S. [*dague*, Fr.] a short sword. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron, with a basket hilt used for defence. In Printing, the obelus, used as a mark of reference, and of this form (†.)

DA'GGERS-DRAWING, S. the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelsomeness, or readiness to fight. "They always are "at *daggers-drawing*." *Hud.*

To DA'GGLE, V. A. [from *dag*] to wet, dirt, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, by walking in the dirt, dew, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire, dirt, or wet.

DA'ILY, Adj. [*daglic*, Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, constantly, or frequently.

DA'INTILY, Adv. in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy, softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness; or the not being easily pleased either with food, or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, Adj. pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate, or exquisite sensibility; squeamish; not easily pleased with food; scrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected. "Your *dainty* speakers." *Prior*.

DA'INTY, S. some rare food of exquisite taste.

taſte. A word of fondneſs. "Why, that's "my *dainty*." *Shak.*

DA'IRY, S. [from *dey* an old word for milk] the employment of making ſeveral kinds of food from milk; paſturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheeſe made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman ſervant, who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheeſe.

DA'ISY, S. [*dais*, Fr.] in Botany, the *bellis*: it hath a radiated diſcous flower, compoſed of many hermaphrodite flowers in the diſk, and female flowers forming the border, or rays, which are included in a common empalement. The germen becomes a ſingle naked ſeed, placed vertically. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his 19th claſs. The ſpecies are three.

DA'LE, S. a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley.

DA'LLIANCE, S. [from *dally*] acts of fondneſs between lovers. Figuratively, the careſſes of a married couple. "Held *dalliance* with his "fair Egyptian ſpouſe." *Milt.* Delay, or deferring a thing. "You uſe this *dalliance* to "excuſe—your breach of promiſe." *Shak.*

DA'LLIER, S. a trifler; a perſon who practiſes acts of fondneſs.

To DA'LLY, V. N. [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf and loſe time in idle play; to exchange careſſes of fondneſs; to ſport; to frolic; to delay. Actively, to put off; to amuſe in expectation of a more favourable opportunity. "*Dallying* "off the time with often ſkirmiſhes." *Knolles.*

DA'M, S. [from *dame*, which according to Chaucer, formerly ſignified a mother] the mother, applied moſt commonly to beaſts; but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to human perſons.

DA'M, S. [*dam*, Belg. *damm*, Teut.] a mole, bank, or any other obſtruction to confine waters.

To DA'M, V. A. [*damman*, Fr. *foredamman*, Sax. to confine water by moles or other obſtructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguiſh; obſtruct, or intercept. "The more "thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns." *Shak.* "Moon, if your influence be quite "*damm'd up*." *Milt.*

DA'MAGE, S. [*domage*, Fr.] miſchief; hurt; detriment; loſs.

To DA'MAGE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſpoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect a perſon with loſs, or hinder him in the proſecution of his buſineſs. Neuterly, to impair; to loſe of its worth by time.

DA'MAGEABLE, Adj. that which may be impaired or ſpoiled by time: "*Damageable* "goods." Miſchievous or hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, or DA'MSON, S. [*damaſcenus*, Lat. from *Damaſcus*] in Gardening, a ſmall round black plumb, of a rough and aſtringent taſte.

DAMA'SCUS, S. by the Turks called Schan, the capital of the S. part of Syria, in Aſiatic Turky. It was long the royal reſidence for ſeveral ſucceſſions of princes, and ſtands in a delightful and fertile plain, on the ancient Chryſorrheus or Golden river, which enriches that city and country. Tamerlane took and deſtroyed its caſtle, and with it 300,000 Turks; before which time Damaſcus is ſaid to have had forty noble porticos, and 90,000 gold and ſilver lanthorns. In 1506 the Turks took it, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The city is oblong, pointing nearly N. E. and S. W. It is computed at about two miles in length, and thick ſet with towers, domes, and minarets; beſides being encompaſſed with fine gardens and orchards, extending no leſs than thirty miles round, and embelliſhed with fine ſummer-houſes, turrets, &c. moſt of theſe plantations having a clear ſtream running through them, with fountains, caſcades, water-works, &c. In the neighbourhood of the city is a place called the Green or Meidan, where, the natives believe, was the ſeat of paradiſe; and they have a tradition among them, that Adam was formed of the duſt of the neighbouring fields. In the heart of the city is a high oval caſtle, flanked with towers, in which are ſome cannon. The only entrance to it is on the E. ſide, with a draw-bridge kept up with ſtone chains. Here are 15,000 Janiſſaries conſtantly kept, with a Begleberg or Baſha. It is the ſeat of a Greek patriarch; and was the birth-place of the famous St. John Damaſcen or Damaſcenus, and for his eloquence ſtyled Chryſologus, but much more eminent for his orthodoxy and ſanctity of life. He died here in 760. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Jeruſalem, and 210 S. of Aleppo. Lat. 33 deg. 25 min. N. long. 37 deg. 27 min. E.

DA'MASK, S. [*damaſquin*, Fr. *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus*, the place where it was invented] a manufacture of linen or ſilk woven with raiſed flowers; likewiſe a very fine ſteel, at Damaſcus in Syria uſed for ſword and cutlaſs blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damaſk roſe. "Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt "white." *Fairfax.*

To DA'MASK, V. A. to weave linen or ſilk in raiſed figures; to variegate, diverſify, or embelliſh. "*Damaſking* the ground with "*flowers*." *Fenton.* To adorn ſteel-work with figures.

DA'MASK-ROSE, S. in Botany, riſes with prickly ſtalks 8 or 10 feet high; the leaves are compoſed of two pair of oval lobes, terminated by an odd one, of a dark green on the upper, and a pale green on the under ſide; the borders are frequently turned down, and ſometimes ſawed; the foot-ſtalks of the flowers are ſet with prickly hairs; the empalement of the flower is wing-pointed, and hairy; the flowers are of a ſoft, pale red, not very double, of an agreeable odour, and the tops are long and ſmooth. See *Roſe*.

DAMASKE'ENING, or DA'MASKENING, S. the art of adorning iron and ſteel, by cutting or carving holes in them, and filling them

them up with gold or ſilver wire: it is a compoſition of Moſaic work, engraving, and carving; the Moſaic work conſiſts of pieces inlayed; the engraving, the metal which is cut out in various forms; and carving, with reſpect to the gold and ſilver wrought there in relievo.

DA'ME, S. [Fr. *dama*, Ital.] originally applied to a perſon who was miſtreſs of a family, and of a noble birth, as it is, at preſent uſed, in Law; but commonly uſed now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower ſort. Uſed in Poetry for a perſon of rank, and at court given to ſuch ladies as have places there. Figuratively, women in general. "We've willing *dames* "enough." *Shak.*

To DAMN, V. A. [*damno*, Lat. *damner*, Fr.] to doom, devote, or curſe to eternal torments; to procure eternal puniſhment; to explode or render any performance unpopular, by hiſſing or criticiſing.

DA'MNABLE, Adj. deſerving, or juſtly condemned to eternal puniſhment. Sometimes uſed, indecently, in a ludicrous ſenſe, for pernicious, or odious.

DA'MNABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhments.

DA'MNATION, S. excluſion from divine mercy; the ſtate of a perſon who is ſentenced to eternal puniſhments.

DAMNA'TORY, Adj. [*damnatorius*, Lat.] containing the ſentence to eternal puniſhment.

DA'MNED, Part. hateful; deteſtable; abominable; doomed to everlaſting puniſhments.

DAMNI'FIC, Adj. procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY, V. A. [*damnifico*, Lat.] to cauſe loſs to a perſon; to ſpoil, hurt, or impair.

DAM'NINGNESS, S. tendency to ſubject a perſon to eternal puniſhments.

DA'MP, Adj. [*dampe*, Belg.] moiſt; inclining to wet; moiſtened by the air or vapours. Figuratievly, dejected; full of ſorrow, on account of ſome ſudden diſappointment or unexpected calamity. "With looks down caſt and *damp*." *Par. Loſt.*

DA'MP, S. a fog, or miſt; a moiſt, noxious vapour. Figuratively, dejection or ſorrow, ariſing from ſome unforeſeen check, or ſudden calamity.

To DA'MP, V. A. [from the adjective] to wet or moiſten; to chill; or diminiſh heat by water. Figuratively, to leſſen any quality; to ſmother, check, or depreſs any ardour or paſſion.

DA'MPISHNESS, S. tendency to wetneſs, or chilly moiſture, ariſing from fogs, vapours, *&c.*

DA'MPNESS, S. a cold, chilly moiſture, or ſogginess.

DA'MPY, Adj. moiſt or wet.

DA'MSEL, S. [*demoiſelle*, Fr.] originally uſed for a young gentlewoman or lady of diſtinction; an attendant of the higher rank; but at preſent for a young country laſs.

DA'N, S. [*don*, Span. from *dominus*, Lat.] a title of dignity or honour, formerly uſed for *maſter*. "Pray thank *dan* Pope." *Prior.*

To DA'NCE, V. N. [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. *danzare*, Ital.] to move in a graceful attitude, according to an air ſung, or play'd. Actively, to make a perſon dance, or ſkip. To *dance attendance*, is to wait in an humble and ſuppliant manner on a perſon.

DA'NCE, S. [Fr. *dans*, Iſl.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjuſted by art, to the meaſures or tune of a muſical inſtrument, or the voice.

DA'NCER, S. one who practices the art of dancing.

DANC'ING-MASTER, S. one who teaches the art of dancing.

DANDE'LION, S. [*dent de lion*, Fr. lion's tooth] in Botany, the name of a plant, which grows in the fields; it reſembles the hawk-weed, excepting that it has a ſingle naked ſtalk, with flowers on the top, and is eaten as a ſallet.

DANDE'PRAT, S. [*dandin*, Fr.] a little fellow, uſed ſometimes as a word of fondneſs, and ſometimes as a word of reproach.

To DA'NDLE, V. A. [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee, or otherwiſe, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondneſs; to uſe like a child.

DA'NDLER, S. a perſon that fondles a child.

DA'NDRUFF, S. the ſcurf or dirt which ſticks to the head.

DANE'WORT, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of elder, called likewiſe the dwarf-elder.

DAN'GER, S. [Fr.] hazard; riſque; or a condition which is liable to miſchief, or calamity.

To DAN'GER, V. A. to expoſe to loſs, calamity, or miſery.

DAN'GERLESS, Adj. out of a poſſibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

DAN'GEROUS, Adj. expoſed to accidents, loſs, harm, or miſchief.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, S. a condition which expoſes to accidents, calamity, or death.

To DAN'GLE, V. N. to hang looſe, ſo as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a ſhake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependent upon a perſon.

DAN'GLER, S. a perſon who frequents the company of women purely to paſs or kill time.

DAN'K, Adj. [*tuncken*, Teut.] moiſt; wettiſh.

DAN'KISH, Adj. ſomewhat moiſt or wet.

To DA'P, V. A. [from *dip*] in Angling, to let fall, or put gently and gradually into the water.

DAP'PER, Adj [*dapper*, Belg.] ſmall of ſtature, and full of ſpirit and vivacity.

DAP'PERLING, S. a perſon of low ſtature; a dwarf.

DAP'PLE, Adj. marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To DAP'PLE, V. A. to ſtreak, or diverſify with a ſtifferent colour.

DA'R, or DA'RT, S. a fiſh found in the Severn.

To

To DA'RE, V. N. [preter. I *durſt*, or *have dared*, from *dearran*, *dyrran*, Sax. *gadaurſta*, Goth. *derren*, Belg. *deoran*, Sax. to hurt] to undertake a thing without being diſcouraged by the dangers which attend it. Actively, to challenge, or provoke a perſon to fight. To *dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking glaſs, which keeps them in a maze, till taken.

DA'RE, S. a provocation, or calling on a perſon to fight; a challenge; a defiance.

DA'REFUL, Adj. full of defiance; without fear. "We might have met them *dareful* "beard to beard." *Shak.*

DA'RING, Adj. bold; adventurous; courageouſly undertaking an affair notwithſtanding the dangers attending it; attempting a thing without regarding the laws which forbid it, in a bad ſenſe.

DA'RINGLY, Adv. in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldneſs.

DA'RK, Adj. [*deorc*, Sax.] without light. Not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opake; not to be ſeen through; not having light in itſelf. Figuratively, not eaſy to be underſtood; obſcure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge, or revelation. Gloomy; not chearful, applied to the temper.

DA'RK, S. want of light, by which all objects become inviſible. Figuratively, obſcurity; the condition of a perſon who is not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To DA'RKEN, V. A. [*adeorcian*, Sax.] to deprive of, or ſhut out the light; to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to diſtinguiſh the qualities of objects; to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DARK'LING, Part. hid; in the dark; concealed from ſight.

DA'RKLY, Adj. in a ſituation void of light; obſcurely.

DA'RKNESS, S. a ſtate wherein light is abſent, and objects, which are diſcovered by the ſight, become inviſible; opakeneſs. Obſcurity, or difficult to be underſtood, applied to books. The infernal gloom; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.

DA'RKSOME, Adj. gloomy; obſcure; having but little light.

DA'RLING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a perſon more beloved or careſſed than any other; a favourite.

To DA'RN, V. A. to mend holes by croſs ſtitches, in imitation of the fabrick of the ſtuff.

DA'RNEL, S. a weed growing in corn fields.

DA'RT, S. [*dard*, Fr.] a ſmall lance or weapon thrown by the hand.

To DA'RT, V. A. to caſt or throw a dart; to wound at a diſtance; to emit, or caſt. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

To DA'SH, V. A. [*daſcher*, Fr.] to throw one thing with violence and ſuddenneſs againſt another; to break by throwing with violence; to beſprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a ſtick, or by flinging a ſtone, or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancil a writing, by drawing a careleſs ſtroke over it with a pen; to make a perſon aſhamed; to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or ſparkles over the ſurface or brim of a veſſel or bank; to fly in ſparkles or ſheets, attended with a loud noiſe, applied to water.

DA'SH, S. the ſtroke occaſioned by flinging one body forcibly againſt another; a ſtroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. [*adraſtrigan*, Sax.] a coward; a perſon infamouſly fearful.

To DA'STARD, V. A. to terrify; to affect with fear. "And *daſtards* manly ſouls "with hope and fear." *Dryd.*

To DA'STARDIZE, V. A. to intimidate; to deject, or render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDY, S. too great an affection of, or liableneſs to fear.

DA'TE, S. [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is ſigned or written; or an event happens; the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance; the fruit of the palm-tree.

To DA'TE, V. A. to ſet down the time in which any thing is done, or any writing performed.

DA'TELESS, Adj. without any fixed term or period.

DA'TIVE, S. [*datif*, Fr. *dativus*, Lat.] the caſe of a noun which ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given or done; as we have no caſes in Engliſh, this relation is generally expreſſed by prefixing *to* before the noun, but after verbs of *giving* the particle is omitted; "He *gave* him leave." In Law, ſuch executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAU'B, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to ſmear with ſomething ſticking; to ſoil, or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarſely; to cover with ſomething which diſguiſes; to cover with ſomething gaudy; to flatter groſsly; to play the hypocrite. "I cannot *daub* it fur-"ther." *Shak.*

DAU'BER, S. one who ſoils or ſmears a thing; a coarſe painter.

DAVE'NANT, [SIR WILLIAM] was ſon of Mr. John Davenant, a citizen and tavern-keeper of Oxford, and was born in February 1605. In 1624, he entered a member of that univerſity; but being more inclined to a gay than ſedentary life, he did not remain long there, but repaired to court, and was made firſt page to Frances, ducheſs of Richmond, and from thence he removed to the family of lord Brooke, and during his reſiding with this family, produced his firſt comedy called Albovino, king of the Lombards, which was well received. Being of an amorous complexion, he was ſo unfortunate as to carry a mark of his irregular gallantries in the depreſſion of his noſe, and tho' this expoſed him to the rallery of his cotemporary wits, he was ſo little affected as to write a burleſque upon himſelf. Upon the death of Ben Johnſon, he ſucceeded to the laureat. As he

he was ſtedfaſt in his loyalty to the king, he was accuſed by the parliament in 1641, of ſeducing the army from their authority, and attempting to bring them over to that of the king. This made him reſolve to place his ſafety in flight, but he was ſtopped at Feverſham, ſent to town, and committed to the care of a meſſenger. In July following, he was admitted to bail, and again endeavoured to avoid the troubles of the times, by withdrawing to France; but was ſeized in Kent. From this confinement he was ſoon releaſed, and at laſt retired beyond ſea. After ſome time he returned to England, and was by his old friend and patron the earl of Newcaſtle, made lieutenant-general of his ordnance, and in this capacity it is probable he behaved well, for in September 1643, he was knighted by the king, at the ſiege of Glouceſter. But the king's affairs becoming irretrievable, he once more left the kingdom, and went to France, where he got into ſuch favour with the queen, that ſhe truſted him with affairs of great importance. At the reſtoration, he had the patent of the duke's company of comedians granted to him, and he opened the theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields, with the Siege of Rhodes, written by himſelf; the houſe being finely decorated, and the ſtage ornamented with painted ſcenes, which were by him introduced, if not invented. His dramatic performances were ſeventeen in number. He died April 17, 1688, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey. On his grave ſtone was inſcribed, in imitation of Ben Johnſon, this ſhort epitaph, "O rare Sir William Davenant."

DAU'GHTER, S. [*daughtar*, Goth. *dohter*, Sax. and Teut. *doſter*, Iſl. *dotter*, Run. *dochter*, Belg. *dochtar*, Perſ. *dauſter*, Arm. *deera*, Boh. *dekla*, Sclav.] the female offspring of a man or woman. Figuratively, any female; a perſon who confeſſes to a prieſt. "My leiſure ſerves "me, penſive *daughter*, now." *Shak.*

To DAU'NT, V. A. [*domter*, Fr. *domito*, Lat.] to diſcourage; to damp a perſon's courage.

DAU'NTLESS, Adj. without fear, or diſcouragement.

DAU'NTLESSNESS, S. a condition void of fear.

DA'W, S. [*tul*, *dol*, Bav.] a ſmall bird, of a black colour.

DA'WK, S. among Carpenters, the hollow in a work. "Obſerve if any hollow or *dawks* "be in the length." *Mox.*

To DA'WK, V. A. in Carpentry, to cut a hollow in a work.

To DA'WN, V. N. [*dagian*, Sax.] to grow light; to advance towards day. Figuratively, to glimmer, or afford an obſcure light to the underſtanding; to give ſome indication or token of greater and approaching ſplendor.

DA'WN, S. the firſt appearance of day or light. Figuratively, a beginning.

DA'Y, S. [*dæg*, Sax. *dags*, Goth. *dagh*, Belg. *dag*, Dan. *degher*, Iber.] that ſpace of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that ſpace of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, ſo as its different parts ſhall ſucceſſively enjoy the light of the ſun; this conſiſts of a period of 24 hours. Figuratively, an indefinite period of time commencing from the action mentioned.

DA'Y-BOOK, S. a book wherein tradeſmen enter all the occurrences of the day, in the order they happen; called likewiſe a waſte-book.

DA'Y-LABOUR, S. a portion of labour exacted of a perſon every day, and implies the idea of hardſhip and fatigue.

DA'Y-LABOURER, S. a perſon who is hired to work by the day; a hard-working and and ſlaving perſon.

DA'YSMAN, S. a perſon choſen to determine or decide a diſpute or conteſt between others. "Neither is there any *dayſman* betwixt "us." *Job.* ix. 33.

DA'YSPRING, S. the firſt appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the day-break. "With *day-ſpring* born." *Milt.* "And cauſed the *day-ſpring* to know its place." *Job.* xxxviii. 12.

DA'Y-STAR, S. the morning-ſtar. "So "ſinks the *day-ſtar* in the ocean bed." *Milt.* Figuratively, the light ſhed by the *day-ſtar*; the light of the goſpel which is ſpread by Chriſt, the *day-ſtar* of righteouſneſs. "The *day-ſtar* "ſhall riſe in your hearts." 2 *Pet.* i. 19.

To DA'ZE, V. A. [*dæſan*, Sax.] to overpower with too much light or ſplendor.

DA'ZIED, Adj. adorned or over-grown with daziea. "Find out the prettieſt *dazied* ſpot we "can." *Shak.*

To DA'ZZLE, V. A. [from *daze*] to overpower the eyes, and injure the ſight with too great a degree of light or ſplendor; to be overpowered, or loſe the uſe of ſight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading. "Thy ſight is young—and you ſhall "read when mine begins to *dazzle*." *Shak.*

DEA'CON, S. a lower degree of clergy, rather a novitiate or ſtate of probation for one year, after which a perſon is admitted into full orders, or ordained prieſt.

DEA'CONNESS, S. a female, in the antient church, who adminiſtered ſuch offices to thoſe of her own ſex, which it was not decent for the men to do, ſuch as the baptiſm of adult women, &c.

DEA'D, Adj. [Sax. *dood*, Belg. *dod*, Dan. *daudur*, Iſl. *dauthus*, Goth.] without, or deprived of life, applied to thoſe perſons whoſe ſouls are ſeparated from their bodies. Figuratively, without ſenſe or motion; hence a deep ſleep, which intimates the want of ſenſe and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead* ſleep; unactive, dull, applied to colours. Uſeleſs; unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth. "How "cold and *dead* does a prayer appear?" *Addiſ.* Taſteleſs or vapid, applied to liquors. Uninhabited, or not interſperſed with houſes. "A "*dead* wall." Withered. "A *dead* bough, "or plant."

To DE'AD, or DE'ADEN, V. A. to deprive a thing of any quality, or ſenſation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid, taſteleſs, or ſpiritleſs.

ſpiritleſs. Neuterly, to loſe any force or quality.

DEA'D-DOING, Part. deſtructive; miſchievous; having the power of killing. "Some "fierce, *dead-doing* man."; *Hud.*

DEA'D-LIFT, S. a preſſing neceſſity, call, or exigence; a laſt reſort. "To help itſelf "at a *dead-lift*." *Hud.*

DEA'DLY, Adj. that which kills; murtherous; mortal; inveterate. "*Deadly* ene-"mies to the Turks." *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY, Adv. in a manner reſembling the dead. "Looked *deadly pale*." *Shak.* Mortally, or in ſuch a manner, as to deprive of life. "The grornings of a *deadly* wounded "man." *Eze.* xxx. 24. Sometimes, uſed in familiar diſcourſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word, implying *very much*; prodigiouſly; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* "weary." *Orrery.*

DEA'DNESS, S. want of warmth, and ardour. Figuratively, languor, or faintneſs; vapidneſs; loſs of ſpirit, applied to liquors.

DEA'D-NETTLE, S. in Botany, a weed called likewiſe the archangel.

DEA'D-RECKONING, S. in Navigation, the conjecture made by ſeamen of the place where the ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with an allowance for drift or lee-way, without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

DE'AF, Adj. [Sax. *doof*, Belg. *daub*, Teut. *dow*, Dan. *daufur*, Iſl.] wanting the ſenſe of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardleſs, unattentive, uſed with *to*. "*To* counſel *deaf*." *Shak.* Obſcurely, or imperfectly heard. "A *deaf* noiſe of ſounds." *Dryd.*

To DEAF, or DE'AFEN, V. A. to deprive of hearing.

DEA'FLY, Adv. [*deaflic*, Sax.] without any ſenſe of ſounds; imperfectly heard.

DEA'FNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who has entirely loſt, or has the ſenſe of hearing greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire diſregard.

DEAL, S. [*dæl*, Sax. *deel*, Belg. *dail*, Goth. *dok*, Ruſs. *deil*, Sclav. Corn. Dalm. *dil*, Boh.] a part, or portion; the office, or practice of diſtributing cards to thoſe who are engaged in any game; fir, or pine-wood, from *deyle*, Belg. *dil*, Teut. The *dreſſing of deals*, is the planing of them over with a fore-plane, for drying.

To DEAL, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax. *deelen*, Belg. *dailgan*, Goth. *delate*, Ruſs. *dliti*, Boh. *diliti*, Sclav. Pol.] to diſtribute, or diſpoſe of to different perſons; to ſcatter promiſcuouſly; to give to ſeveral perſons in order, one after another. Neuterly, to tranſact buſineſs; to trade; to act; to ſell; to be converſant in; to practiſe; to behave towards; to treat; ſometimes to contend with, or approve.

DEA'LER, S. one who trades in any particular commodity; one who has to do with, or practiſes any thing; one who diſtributes cards.

DE'ALING, S. practice; action; behaviour; treatment; buſineſs; or trade.

DEAN, S. [*doyen*, Fr. *degn*, Dan. *decanus*, Lat. from δεκα, Gr. ten, becauſe at firſt always preſiding over *ten* prebendaries, or canons, at leaſt] a perſon in collegiate churches or chapels, who is preſident of the chapter.

DE'ANERY, S. the office, government, authority, revenue, or reſidence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, S. the office of a dean.

DEAR, Adj. [*deore*, *dyre*, Sax. *deer*, Belg. *druid*, Brit. *draby*, Boh.] an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price; coſtly; ſcarce; not plentiful." "A *dear* year."

DEAR, S. a word of fondneſs, implying that the perſon is eſteemed as much as the greateſt rarity, valued as much as the moſt coſtly purchaſe, and looked on as an object of the moſt intenſe love and affection.

DE'AR-BOUGHT, Adj. purchaſed at a high rate; bought at too high a price. "O "fleeting joys—of paradiſe *dear-bought* with ſo "much woe." *Milt.*

DE'ARLING, or DA'RLING, S. [*dearling*, Sax.] a perſon carreſſed with great affection. "The—reſt of Venus *dearlings*." *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY, Adv. with great affection; uſed with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DE'ARN, V. A. [*dyrnan*, Sax. to hide] to mend holes in cloaths, ſo as to reſemble the fabric of the ſtuff. See *Darn.*

DE'ARNESS, S. fondneſs; a warm or great degree of affection; ſcarcity; coſtlineſs; a high, or too high price.

DE'ARTH, S. [from *dear*] ſcarcity; want; need; famine; barrenneſs.

DEATH, S. [from *death*, Sax. *daude*, Iſl. *dauthus*, Goth.] the departure of the ſoul from the body; loſs of ſenſibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, the ſtate of the dead; murder, or depriving a perſon of life by violent and unlawful means; the cauſe of death.

DE'ATH-BED, S. the bed on which a perſon dies.

DE'ATHFUL, Adj. pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; deſtructive.

DE'ATHLESS, Adj not ſubject to death; immortal.

DE'ATHLIKE, Adj. [*deathlic*, Sax.] reſembling death, either in its horrors, or its inſenſibility or motionleſs ſtate.

DE'ATH'S-DOOR, S. [πυλαι αδου, Gr.] a near approach to death; on the brink or verge of dying.

DE'ATH'S-MAN, S. an executioner.

DE'ATH-WATCH, S. ſomething that is fooliſhly reported to make a ticking noiſe in a wall, &c. againſt the death of ſome friend; but is only a ſmall inſect, &c. making a noiſe like the beating of a watch, deſcribed by Dr. Derham in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It very much reſembles a louſe both in ſhape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every

houſe in the warm months; but in the cold ſeaſon, hides itſelf in dry, duſty places. Some have imagined this to have been a houſe-ſpider; it being cuſtomary for them, when they firſt come into a place to make a noiſe or beating on a wainſcot, to which if any other of the ſame ſpecies anſwers, they ſettle there; but on the contrary, go further in queſt of company.

To DEBA'R, V. A. [from *de* and *bar*] to hinder or reſtrain a perſon from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ſhip upon ſhore.

To DEBA'SE, V. A. to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate coin or liquors by the addition of ſomething leſs valuable; to ſpoil, or render leſs perfect, by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBA'SEMENT, S. the act of debaſing, degrading or rendering a thing of leſs value by the mixture of ſomething mean or worthleſs.

DEBA'SER, S. the perſon who leſſens the value of a thing by ſome mixture; one who adulterates the coin or liquors.

DEBA'TABLE, Adj. that which may be diſputed, or give occaſion for controverſy.

DEBA'TE, S. [*debat*, Fr. *dibatto*, Ital.] a diſpute concerning the meaning, or the truth of any propoſition; a quarrel or conteſt.

To DEBA'TE, V. A. [*debattre*, Fr. *dibattere*, Ital.] to controvert, or diſpute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to ſupport any ſide of a queſtion; to deliberate.

DEBA'TEFUL, Adj. fond of diſpute or contradiction. Quarrelſome or contentious, when applied to perſons. Conteſted, or occaſioning diſputes, when applied to things.

DEBA'TEMENT, S. conteſt, diſpute, or oppoſition of opinions. "Without *debatement* "farther" *Shak.*

DEBA'TER, S. a diſputant, or one fond of diſpute.

To DEBAU'CH, V. A. [*debaucher*, Fr. *debacchor*, Ital.] to ſeduce a perſon, or prevail on him to do ſomething amiſs; to corrupt a perſon's morals, ſo as to make him lewd; to corrupt by intemperance in meat and drink, but eſpecially the latter.

DEBAU'CH, S. intemperance in meat or drink; lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHE'E, S. [the *e* pronounced like an *a*. *débauché* Fr.] a perſon given to intemperance in drink, or lewdneſs.

DEBAU'CHMENT, S. the act of corrupting the morals of a perſon, whether it reſpects temperance, or chaſtity. "*Debauchment* of "nations." *Taylor.*

DEBE'NTURE, S. a writ or note by which a debt is claimed.

To DEBI'LITATE, V. A. [*debilitatum*, ſupine of *debilito*, Lat.] to deprive of ſtrength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBILITA'TION, S. the act of depriving a perſon of ſtrength, or rendering him weak.

DEBI'LITY, S. loſs of ſtrength; weakneſs; want of ſtrength to bear any weight, or to accompliſh an undertaking.

DEBONA'IR, Adj. [*debonnair*, Fr.] lively; affable; gentle; civil; well-bred; elegant; complaiſant.

DEBONAI'RLY, Adv. with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; ſprightly.

DEBT, S. [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.] that which one perſon owes to another.

DEBT'ED, Part. owing; indebted; placed on the debtor ſide of an account.

DEBT'OR, S. [*debitor*, Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on truſt; that ſide of an account which contains the articles which a perſon has had on truſt.

DEBULLI'TION, S. [*debullitio*, Lat.] the bubling of water over the ſides of the veſſel which contains it.

DECA'DE, S. [δεκα, Gr.] a number amounting to, or conſiſting of ten.

DECA'DENCY, S. [*decadence*, Fr.] decay.

DECA'GON, S. [from δεκα, and γωνια, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure having ten equal ſides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, S. [δεκαλογος, Gr.] the ten commandments, given by God to Moſes.

To DECA'MP, V. N. [*decamper*, Fr.] to ſhift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECA'MPMENT, S. the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, V. A. [*decanter*, Fr. *decanto*, Lat.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, S. a bottle of white glaſs, uſed to contain liquors, which are poured off the lees.

To DE'CAY, V. N. [*decheir*, Fr. from *de* and *cado*, Lat.] to loſe of its value, ſubſtance, ſtrength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair; conſume gradually; or waſte the ſubſtance of a thing.

DE'CAY, S. a gradual loſs of ſubſtance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of conſumption or decline; declenſion from proſperity.

DECA'YER, S. that which cauſes decay.

DECE'ASE, S. [*deceſſus*, Lat.] death; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE, V. N. [*deceſſum*, ſupine of *decedo*, Lat.] to die.

DECE'IT, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] a means by which a thing is paſſed upon a perſon for what it is not, as when falſhood is made to paſs for truth. A fraud; cheat; artifice; ſtratagem.

DECE'ITFUL, Adj. full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a perſon expreſſes; not to be confided in.

DECE'ITFULLY, Adv. in a fraudulent, inſincere manner.

DECE'ITFULNESS, S. the quality of impoſing on a perſon to his hurt.

DECE'IVABLE, Adj. ſubject or expoſed to fraud or impoſture; ſubject to, or capable of leading a perſon into a miſtake or error.

DECE'IVABLENESS, S. the poſſibility of being impoſed upon by falſe pretences.

To DECE'IVE, V. A. [*decevoir*, Fr. *decipio*, Lat.] to make a perſon believe ſomething falſe, or intended to his damage or hurt; to impoſe on a perſon's credulity by falſe appearances; to lead into an error or miſtake. Figuratively, to diſappoint.

DECE'IVER, S. one who leads another into a miſtake; one who impoſes on the credulity of another. Figuratively, one who diſappoints a perſon's expectations.

DECE'MBER, S. [from *decem*, Lat. ten] the laſt or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then beginning in March.

DECEM'PEDAL, Adj. [*decempedalis*, Lat.] meaſuring ten feet.

DE'CENCE, or DE'CENCY, [*decence*, Fr. *decentia*, Lat.] a method of addreſs or action proper and becoming a perſon's ſex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modeſty. "Want of "*decency* is want of ſenſe." *Roſcom.*

DECE'NNIAL, Adj. [*decennium*, from *decem*, Lat. ten and *annus*, Lat. a year] continuing the ſpace of ten years.

DECEN'NOVAL, or DECEN'NOVARY, S. [from *decem*, ten, and *novem*, Lat. nine] containing nineteen. "Meton conſtituted a "*decennoval* circle." *Holder.* "*Decenno-* "*vary* progreſs of the epacts." *Hold.*

DE'CENT, Adj. [*decens*, Lat.] becoming; fit or ſuitable; neat.

DE'CENTLY, Adv. in a proper manner; conſiſtent with character, rank, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modeſtly.

DECEPTIBI'LITY, S. [from *deceptio*, Lat.] liableneſs to be led into an error or miſtake; liableneſs to be impoſed on. "The "*deceptibility* of our decayed nature." *Glanv.*

DECE'PTIBLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, impoſed on, or led into an error.

DECE'PTION, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act or means of impoſing on a perſon, or leading him into an error; the miſapplying thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of ſignifying or conveying our thoughts; the ſtate of a perſon impoſed on, or in a miſtake; a cheat, fraud, miſtake, or fallacy, by which a perſon takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECE'PTIOUS, Adj. apt to impoſe upon; or lead a perſon into an error.

DECE'PTORY, Adj. containing the means of impoſing on the credulity of a perſon; or of leading him into a miſtake.

DECE'SSION, S. [*deceſſio*, Lat.] a departure.

To DECHA'RM, V. A. [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counteract a charm; to free from an enchantment. "He was ſuddenly cured by *de-* "*charming* the witchcraft." *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE, V. A. [*decido*, Lat. *decider*, Fr.] to put an end to, or determine a diſpute, or event.

DECI'DER, S. the perſon who determines a quarrel, or cauſe.

DECI'DUOUS, Adj. [*deciduus*, Lat.] falling off. In Botany, ſoon withering; not laſting the whole year.

DECI'DUOUSNESS, S. aptneſs to fall. In Botany, the quality of fading or withering every year.

DE'CIMAL, Adj. [*decimus*, Lat. the tenth] numbered, multiplied, or encreaſing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic*, is that which computes by decimal fractions; a *decimal fraction*, is that whoſe denominator is never expreſſed, but is always underſtood to have as many ciphers as there are decimals, figures and unity, or 1 beſides; thus $\frac{10000}{4763}$, *&c.*

To DE'CIMATE, V. A. [*decimatum*, ſupine of *decimo*, Lat.] to tythe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, S. the act of tything, or of taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwiſe; a ſelection of every tenth ſoldier by lot, for puniſhment, in a general mutiny.

To DECI'PHER, V. A. [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] to explain a thing written in ciphers. Figuratively, to deſcribe, or give a characteriſtical repreſentation of a thing; to unfold; to unravel. "To *decipher* a perplexed affair."

DECI'PHERER, S. one who explains any thing written in ciphers.

DECI'SION, S. the determination of a diſpute or difference; the reſult of an event; the narrative, or report of the proceedings of a court of juſtice. This ſenſe ſeems peculiar to the North Britons.

DECI'SIVE, Adj. having the power of determining a difference; or ſettling the reſult of an event that is uncertain.

DECI'SIVELY, Adv. in a concluſive manner, ſo as to put an end to a diſpute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECI'SIVENESS, S. the power of determining any difference, or ſettling any event.

DECI'SORY, Adj. able to determine, or put beyond diſpute.

To DECK, V. A. [*decken*, Belg. and Teut.] to cover, by way of ornament. "To "*deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky." *Par. Loſt.* To adorn with dreſs; to embelliſh.

DECK, S. [*decken*, Dan. to cover] the floor of a ſhip; a pack of cards piled on each other. "Of parallel plates as in a *deck* of cards." *Grew.*

DE'CKER, S. a dreſſer; one who adorns; one who covers a table, or lays a cloth.

To DECLA'IM, V. A. [*declamer*, Fr. *declamo*, Lat.] to ſpeak in a florid manner, like an orator, or rhetorician; to ſpeak much againſt a thing; to run a thing down, uſed with *againſt.*

DECLA'IMER, S. one who makes a florid ſpeech in order to fire the imagination, or move the paſſions; an orator.

DECLAMA'TION, S. [*declamatio*, Lat.] a florid or rhetorical diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions. Figuratively, an oſtentatious diſplay of rhetoric, or oratory.

DECLA'MATOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſpeaks againſt a thing, perſon, or opinion; an orator; a rhetorician. "This generous *de-* "*clamator*." *Tatler*, No. 56.

DECLA'MATORY, Adj. [*declamatoire*, Fr. *declamatorius*, Lat.] relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the paſſions; merely rhetorical flouriſh.

DECLA'RABLE, Adj. that which may be declared; capable of proof. "This is *declarable* from the beſt writers." *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION, S. [Fr.] the diſcovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In Law, the ſhewing forth or laying out an action perſonal in any ſuit; ſometimes uſed both in perſonal and real actions.

DECLA'RATIVE, Adj. explaining; making proclamation; expreſs.

DECLA'RATORILY, Adv. in the form of a declaration; in a decretory form; expreſsly.

DECLA'RATORY, Adj. expreſſive; affirmative.

To DECLA'RE, V. A. [*declaro*, Lat. *declarer*, Fr.] to explain, or free from obſcurity. "To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume, that, &c." *Boyle.* To make known; to manifeſt; to publiſh, or proclaim; to eſpouſe any cauſe or opinion openly.

DECLA'RER, S. one who makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, S. [*declinaiſon*, Fr. *declinatio*, Lat.] a gradual decay, or decreaſe from a greater degree of ſtrength or power to a leſs; deſcent; declination, or declivity. "The *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea." *Burnet.* In Grammar, the variation or change of the laſt ſyllable of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing.

DECLI'NABLE, Adj. having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it ſtands for." "A *declinable* noun."

DECLINA'TION, S. [*declinatio*, Lat.] deſcent; a change from a more to a leſs perfect ſtate; decay; the act of bending down. "A *declination* of the head." A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, ſuch as that of the needle from the north. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of the ſun, or a ſtar from the equator, either north or ſouth. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, in Dialing, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from eaſt to weſt, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from the north or ſouth.

DECLINA'TOR, or DECLI'NATORY, S. an inſtrument uſed in dialing to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

To DECLI'NE, V. N. [*declino*, Lat. *decliner*, Fr.] to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go aſtray; to ſhun or avoid to do a thing; to ſink; to be impaired; to decay, either through age, diſeaſe, or external force. Actively, to bend downwards; to ſhun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLI'NE, S. decay, owing either to age, time, diſeaſe, or other cauſes of weakneſs.

DECLI'VITY, S. [*declivis*, Lat.] the gradual deſcent of a hill, or other eminence.

DECLI'VOUS, Adj. [*declivis*, Lat.] gradually deſcending.

To DECO'CT, V. A. [*decoctum*, ſupine of *decoquo*, Lat.] to prepare for uſe by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, ſo as to draw out the ſtrength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick; to ſtrengthen by boiling.

DECO'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION, S. [*decoctum*, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the ſtrained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient, boiled in water.

DECOC'TURE, S. a preparation or ſubſtance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLA'TION, S. [*decollatio*, Lat.] the act of beheading.

DECOMPO'SITE, Adj. [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] compounded a ſecond time; compounded of a thing already compounded.

DECOMPOSI'TION, S. [See *Decompoſite*] the act of compounding things, which were compounded before.

To DECOMPOU'ND, V. A. [*decompono*, Lat.] to compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

DECOMPOU'ND, Adj. compoſed of words, things, or ideas already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

DECORA'MENT, S. [from *decoro*, Lat.] an embelliſhment or ornament.

To DE'CORATE, V. A. [*decoratum*, ſupine of *decoro*, Lat.] to ſet off or adorn with ornaments.

DECORA'TION, S. an ornament, or a thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DE'CORATER, S. one who adorns or embelliſhes.

DE'COROUS, Adj. [*decorus*, Lat.] ſuitable, or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a perſon or thing; becoming. "It "is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he "ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and trifling eſt things himſelf." *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE, V. A. [*decorticatum*, ſupine of *decortico*, Lat.] to diveſt or ſtrip off the bark or huſk; to peel.

DECORTICA'TION, S. the act of ſtripping a thing of its bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM, S. [Lat.] a behaviour proper or ſuitable to the character and abilities of a perſon, conſiſting likewiſe of a due obſervance of the eſtabliſhed rules of politeneſs and gracefulneſs.

To DECO'Y, V. A. [*kooy*, Belg. a cage] to lure or intice into a cage; to draw into a ſnare. Figuratively, to ſeduce a perſon by allurements.

DECO'Y, S. a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into ſnares. Figuratively, allurement; temptation; a ſnare. "The devil "could

a could never have had ſuch numbers, had he "not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others." *Government of the tongue.* A *decoy-duck*, is one that is bred or trained to draw others into a ſnare.

To DECRE'ASE, V. N. [*decreſco*, Lat. *decroiſtre*, Fr.] to become leſs either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to diminiſh. Actively, to make leſs.

DECRE'ASE, S. the ſtate of growing leſs; decay. In Aſtronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it returns to full again.

To DECRE'E, V. N. [*decretum*, Lat. *decret*, Fr.] to eſtabliſh by law; to reſolve. Actively, to aſſign or diſpoſe of a thing by law.

DECRE'E, S. [*decret*, Fr. *decretum*, Lat.] a law; an eſtabliſhed rule. In Law, the determination of a ſuit. In Canon Law, an ordinance eſtabliſhed by the pope, by and with the advice of the cardinals aſſembled in council, without application from any perſon.

DECRE'MENT, S. [*decrementum*, Lat.] the ſtate of becoming leſs; the quantity loſt by decay.

DECRE'PIT, Adj. [*decrepitus*, Lat.] waſted, worn out, and enfeebled by age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

To DECRE'PITATE, V. A. [*decrepo*, Lat.] to calcine ſalts on the fire, till they ceaſe to crackle or make a noiſe.

DECREPITA'TION, S. the crackling noiſe made by ſalt, when put over a fire in a crucible.

DECRE'PITNESS, or DECRE'PITURE, S. the weakneſs attending old age; the laſt ſtage of decay.

DECRE'SCENT, Part. [*decreſcens*, Lat.] becoming leſs; in a ſtate of decay.

DECRE'TAL, Adj. [*decretum*, Lat.] appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epiſtle*, is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or by the advice of cardinals, on his being conſulted thereon by ſome particular perſon.

DECRE'TAL, S. a letter or reſcript of the pope, by which ſome point in the eccleſiaſtical law is ſolved or determined; a book of decrees or laws; a collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRE'TIST, S. one who ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretals. "The "*decretiſts* had their riſe, &c." *Ayliffe.*

DECRE'TORY, Adj. judicial; final; deciſive; critical, or that time in which ſome definitive event will happen.

DECRI'AL, S. [from *decry*] the endeavouring to leſſen any thing in the eſteem of the public; cenſure; condemnation.

To DE'CRY, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] to cenſure, blame, or inveigh againſt a thing, to endeavour to leſſen the eſteem the public has to a thing.

DECUM'BENCE, or DECUM'BENCY, S. [*decumbens*, particip. of *decumbo*, Lat.] the act or poſture of lying down. "They lie not "down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all." *Brown.*

DECUM'BITURE, S. the time at which a perſon takes to his bed in a diſeaſe. In Aſtrology, a ſcheme of the heavens, by which the prognoſtics of a perſon's recovery or death were diſcovered from the time of his firſt taking to his bed. "If her eye but akes or itches its "*decumbiture* ſhe takes." *Dryd.*

DE'CUPLE, Adj. [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold; the ſame number repeated ten times.

DECU'RION, S. [*decurio*, Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten perſons.

DECUR'SION, S. [*decurſus*, Lat.] the act of running or flowing down. "What is de-"cayed by the *decurſion* of waters."

DECURTA'TION, S. the act of cutting ſhort or ſhortening.

To DECU'SSATE, V. A. [*decuſſatum*, ſupine of *decuſſo*, Lat.] to interſect, or croſs at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, S. the act of croſſing, or the ſtate of being croſſed at right angles; the point in which two rays or lines croſs each other.

To DE'DICATE, V. A. [*dedicatum*, ſupine of *dedico*, Lat.] to devote, appropriate, or ſet a thing aſide for divine uſes. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a deſign or purpoſe; to inſcribe to a patron. "He compiled ten "books, and *dedicated* them to lord Burleigh." *Peach.*

DE'DICATED, Part. or Adj. [*dedicatus*, Lat.] appropriated or devoted to a particular uſe.

DEDICA'TION, S. the act of conſecrating or appropriating ſome place or thing ſolely to divine uſes; the addreſs of an author to his patron, and prefixed before his work.

DEDICA'TOR, S. one who aſcribes a work to a patron.

DEDICA'TORY, Adj. compoſing, belonging to, or in the ſtyle of a dedication.

DEDI'TION, S. [*deditio*, Lat.] the act of ſurrendering to an enemy. "It was not a "compleat conqueſt, but rather a *dedition*." *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE, V. A. [*deduco*, Lat.] to deſcribe in a continual or connected ſeries, ſo that one thing ſhall introduce another; to infer by reaſon from certain propoſitions, which are premiſed.

DEDU'CEMENT, S. that which is collected or inferred from any premiſes.

DEDU'CIBLE, Adj. to be inferred, or diſcovered from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, Adj. performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propoſitions already laid down.

To DEDU'CT, V. A. [*deductum*, ſupine of *deduco*, Lat.] to ſubtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, S. a conſequence or inference drawn by reaſon from ſome principles laid down; that which is ſubtracted, or taken away from any ſum or number, &c.

DEDU'CTIVE, Adj. that which may be deduced or inferred from any propoſition laid down or premiſed.

DEDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEED, S. [*deed*, Sax. *daed*, Belg.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEED'LESS, Adj. unactive; without doing any thing.

To **DEEM**, V. N. [part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*, from *deman*, Sax. *domgan*, Goth. *deeman*, Belg. *eg dæme*, Iſl.] to judge; to think; to determine on due conſideration.

DEEM'STER, S. [from *deem*] a judge, ſtill uſed in Guernſey and Jerſey.

DEEP, Adj. [*deop*, *deope*, Sax. *diep*, Belg.] that which has length meaſured downwards from its ſurface. Applied to ſituation, low; below the ſurface, or meaſured from the ſurface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. "*Deep* ambuſh'd, in "her ſilent den." *Dryd.* Not to be diſcovered at firſt ſight; not obvious. "The ſenſe "lies *deep*." *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He's meditating with "two *deep* divines." *Shak.* Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours. Exceſſive. "*Deep* "poverty." 2 *Cor.* viii. 2. Baſs, or grave, applied to ſounds.

DEEP, S. [*diepte*, Belg. a whirlpool] the ſea. Joined to *night*, the moſt advanced and ſtilleſt part thereof; midnight.

To **DEEP'EN**, V. A. to ſink far below the ſurface. Applied to colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a ſhade darker. To increaſe the dolefulneſs of a ſound. "*Deepens* the mur-"murs of the falling floods." *Pope.*

DEEP'LY, Adv. to a great diſtance below the [illegible]; with great ſtudy, application, and penetration, oppoſed to *ſuperficially*. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of ſorrow, melancholy, or ſadneſs, when uſed with words expreſſing grief. In a high degree; exceſſively; vaſtly. "He had *deeply* offended "both." *Bac.*

DEEP-MOU'THED, Adj. having a hoarſe, loud voice, or uttering a hallow, loud ſound.

DEEP'NESS, S. diſtance or ſpace meaſured from the ſurface downwards.

DEER, S. [*deor*, Sax. *diur*, Dan. *dyr*, Iſl. *thier*, Teut. *θηε*, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a claſs of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, and are kept for hunting; when killed, their fleſh is called veniſon, and their ſpecies are various.

To **DEFA'CE**, V. A. [*defaire*, Fr.] to deſtroy; to ruin; to diſfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, S the act of diſfiguring. "The image of GOD is purity, and the "*defacement*, ſin." *Bac.*

DEFA'CER, S. one who deſtroys, or diſfigures any thing.

DEFA'ILANCE, S. [*defaillance*, Fr.] failure; miſcarriage; diſappointment. "The "authors of that unhappy *defailance*." *Glanv.* Not in uſe.

To **DEFA'LCATE**, S. [*defalquer*, Fr. from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat. a ſickle] to cut, or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a perſon's penſion or ſalary. Moſt commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, S. diminution; abridgment of any cuſtomary allowance.

To **DEFA'LK**, V. A. [from *defalcate*] to lop or cut off; to abridge. "What he *defalks* "from ſome inſipid ſin." *Dec. of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION, S. the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or reproachful language of any one, with an intent to leſſen another perſon's character, and deſtroy his reputation.

DEFA'MATORY, Adj. tending to leſſen the character, or ruin the reputation of another.

To **DEFA'ME**, V. A. [from *de* and *fama*, Lat. fame or reputation] to utter words againſt a perſon or thing, with an intent to leſſen his reputation, or render him infamous.

DEFA'MER, S. one who aſſerts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous; one who ſpeaks againſt a thing or perſon.

DEFAU'LT, S. [*defaut*, Fr.] omiſſion of what ought to be done; neglect; fault; defect; want.

To **DEFAU'LT**, V. A. to fail; or not perform ſomething promiſed or contracted; to forfeit, by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE, S. [*defaiſance*, Fr.] the act of annulling or rendering a contract void. In Law, a condition annexed to an act, which when performed by the contracting party, the act is made void; the writing in which a *defeaſance* is contained; a defeat, or conqueſt.

DEFE'ASIBLE, Adv. [from *defaire*, Fr.] that which may be annulled, abrogated, ſet aſide, or made void.

DEFE'AT, S. [from *defaire*, Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of deſtruction; deprivation.

To **DEFE'AT**, V. A. [from the noun] to beat or overthrow an army. Figuratively, to fruſtrate; to diſappoint.

DEFE'ATURE, S. [from *de* and *feature*] the act of diſfiguring, or ſpoiling the features of a perſon. "Time's deformed hand hath "written ſtrange *defeatures* on my face." *Shak.*

To **DE'FECATE**, V. A. [*defæcatum*, ſupine of *defæco*, Lat.] to purge or clear liquors from dregs, or foulneſſes. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obſcure; to purify from any groſs mixture; to brighten.

DE'FECATE, Adj. [*defæcatus*, Lat.] cleared, or purified from lees or foulneſſes.

DEFECA'TION, S. the act of clearing or purifying from lees or foulneſs.

DEFE'CT, S. [*defectus*, Lat.] the abſence of ſome thing, which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a miſtake or error, applied to the underſtanding. A fault, applied to moral conduct.

To **DEFE'CT**, V. N. [*defectum*, ſupine of *deficio*, Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFECTIBI'LITY, S. a ſtate of failing; deficiency; imperfection. "The *defectibility* "of the connection." *Hale.*

DEFEC'TIBLE, Adj. imperfect; deficient; wanting

wanting in ſomething, which a thing ought to have.

DEFEC'TION, S. [*defectio*, Lat.] want; failure; a falling away, or apoſtacy; rebellion, or abandoning one's duty to a king or ſtate, when its performance is claimed.

DEFEC'TIVE, Adj. [*defectivus*, Lat.] not having all the qualities or powers which are requiſite; not adequate or ſuitable to the end or purpoſe for which it is deſigned; imperfect; not complying with the rules, or ſtandard for perfecting any work; faulty; blameable. *Defective nouns*, or *verbs*, in Grammar, are ſuch as have not ſome caſes, numbers, perſons, tenſes, or moods.

DEFEC'TIVENESS, S. the ſtate of wanting ſomething, which a thing or perſon ought to have; a ſtate of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, S. [*defenſe*, Fr. *defenſio*, Lat.] the method uſed to ſecure a perſon againſt the attack of an enemy; guard; protection; ſecurity; reſiſtance; vindication; juſtification, or the reply made by a perſon, in order to clear himſelf from a crime or fault laid to his charge.

DEFE'NCELESS, Adj. without any thing to ſecure a perſon againſt the attacks of an enemy. Figuratively, unarmed; without making any reſiſtance; impotent; unable to reſiſt.

To DEFE'ND, V. A. [*defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.] to protect from the attacks of an enemy; to protect; to ſupport; to ſecure; to forbid. "His taſte of that *defended* fruit." *Par. Loſt.* To vindicate or juſtify a perſon from a charge brought againſt him.

DEFEN'DABLE, Adv. that which may be maintained or ſecured againſt the attacks of an enemy; that which may be vindicated or juſtified.

DEFEN'DANT, Adj. fit for ſecurity or protection; that which may protect againſt the attack of an enemy. "With means *defendant*." *Shak.*

DEFEN'DANT, S. he that endeavours to beat off any enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In Law, the perſon who is proſecuted or ſued.

DEFEN'DER, S. one who protects a place or perſon againſt an enemy. Figuratively, one who endeavours to anſwer the objections raiſed againſt any truth or doctrine.

DEFEN'SATIVE, S. that which is made uſe of to ſecure a perſon or place againſt the attack of an enemy; defence; guard. In Surgery, a bandage, plaiſter, or other means made uſe of to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFEN'SIBLE, Adj. that which may be protected from an enemy. Figuratively, that which may be juſtified or vindicated from any crime or aſperſion.

DEFEN'SIVE, Adj. [*defenſif*, Fr.] only proper for defence, not for attack, oppoſed to *offenſive*. In a ſtate or poſture proper to ward off the blows of an enemy, but not to give any.

DEFEN'SIVE, S. means made uſe of to ſecure from attack or danger. Figuratively, a ſafe-guard; a ſtate of defence, oppoſed to *attacking*.

DEFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to guard againſt the deſigns, or attacks of an enemy.

To DEFE'R, V. N. [*differo*, Lat.] to put off to another time; to delay. Actively, to with-hold or delay the giving or performance of a thing expected.

DE'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] regard, or reſpect paid to a perſon on account of his rank, age, or ſuperior talents; complaiſance; ſubmiſſion.

DE'FERENT, Part. [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] that which carries any thing downwards.

DE'FERENT, S. a vehicle; or that which conveys. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe veſſels of the human body which convey the humours or fluids from one place to another, but moſt properly to ſuch as convey them downwards.

DEFI'ANCE, S. [*deffi*, Fr.] a challenge, or a call upon a perſon to make good an accuſation by force of arms, or by ſtrength of evidence. Figuratively, a contemptuous challenge or diſregard.

DEFI'CIENCE, or DEFI'CIENCY, S. [*deficio*, Lat.] the want of ſomething which a perſon or thing ſhould have; an imperfection; failure; or defect.

DEFI'CIENT, Adj. [*deficiens*, Lat.] imperfect; wanting ſomething to make it perfect. *Deficient verbs* or *nouns*. See *Defective*. *Deficient numbers*, in Arithmetic, are thoſe whoſe aliquot parts, being added together make leſs than the integer or number itſelf, thus, 1, 2, 4, which are parts of 8, make only 7.

DEFI'ER, S. a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a perſon to make good a charge, either by arms or proof.

To DEFI'LE, V. A. [*afylan*, from *ful*, Sax. foul] to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure; to pollute; to be guilty of any ſin againſt the purity of the marriage-bed, or the chaſtity of a virgin; to commit any crime, that ſhall ſully our character either as men, citizens, or Chriſtians.

To DEFI'LE, V. N. [*deffiler*, Fr.] to march or ſeparate in files, applied to an army.

DEFI'LE, S. [*deffile*, Fr.] a narrow paſs or paſſage, where few, if any men can march a-breaſt.

DEFI'LEMENT, S. that which renders a thing foul or naſty; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a perſon.

DEFI'LER, S. one who pollutes the chaſtity of a perſon; one who acts inconſiſtent with the purity or ſacredneſs of a perſon or thing.

DEFI'NABLE, Adj. [from *define*] that which may be defined; that which may be aſcertained.

To DEFI'NE, V. A. [*definer*, Fr. *definio*, Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from every thing of the ſame kind. Neuterly, in Law, to determine or aſcertain the property of a thing.

DEFI'NER, S. a perſon who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from all others of the ſame kind.

DEFINI'TION, S. [Fr. *definitio*, Lat.] an enumeration of all the ſimple ideas of which a complex word or idea conſiſts, in order to diſtinguiſh, aſcertain, or explain its nature. A *nominal definition*, is that which explains the ſenſe or ſignification of a word. A *real definition*, is an enumeration of the principal attributes of a thing, in order to explain its nature. In Rhetoric, a ſhort explanation of a thing.

DEFI'NITIVE, Adj. [*definitivus*, Lat.] expreſs; poſitive; deciſive; making a thing free from any ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFI'NITIVELY, Adv. in a poſitive, expreſs, deciſive manner.

DEFI'NITIVENESS, S. deciſiveneſs; or a ſtate free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY, S. [from *deflagro*, Lat.] the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLAGRA'TION, S. [*deflagratio*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, the act of ſetting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is entirely conſumed.

To DEFLE'CT, V. N. [*deflecto*, Lat.] to turn aſide from its true courſe or direction; to bend a thing from a ſtraight line or direction.

DEFLE'CTION, S. [from *deflecto*, Lat.] the act of deviating or turning aſide from its proper courſe, point, or direction. In Navigation, the departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE, S. [from *deflecto*, Lat.] a bending downwards; the act or ſtate of a thing turned aſide, or from its right way and direction.

DEFLORA'TION, S. [Fr. *defloratus*, Lat.] the act of deflouring, or violating the chaſtity of a virgin. Figuratively, a ſelection of the flowers or moſt valuable parts of a thing or collection. "The laws of Normandy are "in a great meaſure the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws." *Hale*.

To DEFLOU'R, V. A. [*defleurer*, Fr.] to violate a virgin by acts of immodeſty. Figuratively, to take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLOU'RER, S. a raviſher; or one who violates the chaſtity of a virgin.

DEFLU'XION, S. [*defluxio*, Lat. from *defluo*, Lat.] the act of flowing down.

DEFOEDA'TION, S. [*defœdus*, Lat.] the act of rendering foul or filthy.

DEFORCE'MENT, [from *de* and *force*] in Law, the act of with-holding land or tenements from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM, V. A. [*deformo*, Lat.] to diſfigure, or ſpoil the beauty or ſhape of any thing; to render unſeemly; to deprive of its cleanlineſs; or make diſagreeable to the ſight.

DEFORMA'TION, S. [*deformatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpoiling the ſhape of a thing, or making it ugly, or diſagreeable to the ſight; the ſtate of a thing which has loſt its beauty.

DEFO'RMED, Adj. [*deformis*, Lat.] void of ſymmetry of parts, ſtraightneſs of ſhape, or pleaſingneſs of appearance; diſfigured; crooked.

DEFO'RMEDLY, Adv. in an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMITY, S. [*deformitas*, Lat.] the ſtate or appearance of a thing which has loſt its beauty, gracefulneſs, regularity of ſhape, or other quality, which rendered it pleaſing to the ſight. Figuratively, any irregularity, or deviation from ſome fixed rule and ſtandard of moral perfection and obedience; diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFOR'SOR, S. [*forceur*, Fr.] in Law, one that overcomes or drives out by force.

To DEFRAU'D, V. A. [*defraudo*, Lat.] to deprive a perſon of his property by ſome falſe appearance, fraud, or trick.

DEFRAU'DER, S. a perſon who deprives another of what belongs to him by ſome trick, or falſe appearance.

To DEFRA'Y, V. A. [*defrayer*, Fr.] to pay or repay the charges of a thing, or the expences a perſon has been at for us.

DEFRAY'ER, S. one who diſcharges an expence.

DEFRAY'MENT, S. the diſcharge or payment of expences.

DEFT, Adj. [*dæft*, Sax.] neat; handſome; ſpruce; proper. "That's the *deſteſt* way." *Shak.* Dextrous. "So *deft* at his new mi-"niſtry." *Dryd.* Sprightly; nimble; active. "My cur, Tray, play *deſteſt* feats." *Gay.*

DE'FTLY, Adv. in a neat, or ſkillful manner. "*Deftly* tune the reed." *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT, Adj. [*defunctus*, Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFU'NCT, S. one who is dead.

DEFU'NCTION, S. death or deceaſe. "Four "hundred one and twenty years—after *defunc-"tion* of king Pharamond." *Shak.*

To DEFY', V. A. [*defier*, Fr.] to challenge or call upon a perſon to fight; to treat with diſdain and contempt.

DEFY', S. [*defi*, Fr.] a provocation, challenge, or call upon a perſon to fight. "At "this the challenger with fierce *defy*." *Shak.*

DEFY'ER, S. a perſon who gives another a challenge or invitation to fight. Figuratively, one who treats a perſon or thing with diſdain.

DEGE'NERACY, S. [*degeneratio*, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's anceſtors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanneſs, whereby a perſon loſes all ſenſe of the dignity of his nature.

To DEGE'NERATE, V. N. [*degeneratum* of *degenero*, Lat, *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.] to fall from or act inconſiſtent with the reputation or virtues of one's anceſtors; to ſink from a noble to a baſe ſtate; to fall from or loſe the character or properaties of its kind; to grow wild or baſe, applied to vegetables.

DEGE'NERATE, Adj. [*degener*, Lat.] unlike one's anceſtors in virtues; below the character of the merits and virtue of one's anceſtors; unworthy; corrupted; having loſt its value,

value, or the diſtinguiſhing properties of its ſpecies.

DEGE'NERATENESS, S. corruption, whereby a perſon is below the dignity or virtues of his anceſtors, or a thing has loſt its excellencies, or the characteriſtics of its kind; depraved.

DEGENERA'TION, S. a deviation from, or acting beneath, the virtues of one's anceſtors; a ſinking from a ſtate of excellence to one of leſs worth. Figuratively, the thing which has changed or loſt the properties of its kind.

DEGE'NEROUS, Adj. [*degener*, Lat.] depraved, or unworthy of one's anceſtors. Figuratively, baſe; mean; infamous; unworthy.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, Adv. in a degenerate, baſe, mean, or unworthy manner.

DEGLUTI'TION, S. [Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] the act or power of ſwallowing.

DEGRADA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, depravation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean ſtate. In Painting, the leſſening and confuſing of the figures in a picture or landſkip, as they would appear to the eye at a ſuppoſed diſtance.

To DEGRA'DE, V. A. [*degrader*, Fr.] to deprive a perſon of any poſt, office, or dignity. Figuratively, to leſſen or diminiſh the value of a thing.

DEGREE', S. [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.] quality, rank, condition, or dignity; ſtate or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increaſed or diminiſhed; meaſure; proportion; or quantity. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In Chemiſtry, a greater or leſs intenſeneſs of heat. In Canon Law, an interval in kinſhip, from whence nearneſs or remoteneſs of blood are computed. In Muſic, the little intervals which compoſe the concords, or muſical intervals. The different orders or claſſes of the angelic bodies. In the univerſity, a dignity or title conferred on perſons who are of a certain ſtanding, and have performed the exercíſes required by the ſtatutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, *&c.*

By DEGREE'S, Adv. gradually; by little and little.

To DEHO'RT, V. A. [*dehortor*, Lat.] to diſſuade or prevail on a perſon not to do ſomething.

DEHORTA'TION, S. a diſſuaſion; arguments, counſel, or adviſe, made uſe of to keep a perſon from aſſenting to any doctrine, or from committing any action.

DEHO'RTATORY, Adj. belonging to diſſuaſion, intended to hinder a perſon from acting or aſſenting.

DEHO'RTER, S. one who uſes arguments to diſſuade a perſon from giving aſſent, or acting.

DEI'CIDE, S. [from *deus*, Lat. God, and *cædo*, Lat. to ſlay] the crime of murdering a deity or god, applied only to the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

To DEJE'CT, V. A. [*dejectum*, ſupine of *dejicio*, Lat.] to caſt down, or render ſorrowful, or melancholy. Figuratively, to change the form of a perſon's countenance by grief.

DEJE'CTED, Part. or Adj. [*dejectus*, Lat.] caſt down; afflicted with ſome diſappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a dull, ſorrowful, or mournful manner, occaſioned by loſs or diſappointment.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who grieves and is caſt down, on account of ſome great loſs or diſappointment.

DEJE'CTION, S. a lowneſs of ſpirits occaſioned by ſome loſs, diſappointment, approaching calamity, or bad news; loſs, or an impaired ſtate. "*Dejection* of appetite." *Arbuth.*

DEIFICA'TION, S. the act of aſcribing divine honours to a perſon, and worſhipping him as a god.

DEI'FORM, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. a god, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] of a god-like form.

To DEI'FY, V. A. [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a god; to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praiſe too much; to extol a perſon in ſuch a manner as is unbecoming a mortal, and proper only for a god.

To DEIGN, V. N. [pronounced *dain*, from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.] to condeſcend; to vouchſafe. Actively, to grant a favour; to permit. "We *deign* him burial of his men." *Shak.*

DEI'GNING, S. a condeſcenſion; permiſſion; granting a favour.

DE'ISM, S. [*deiſme*, Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of thoſe, who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving a revelation.

DE'IST, S. [*deiſte*, Fr.] a perſon who believes the exiſtence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEI'STICAL, Adj. belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DEI'TY, S. [*deité*, Fr. from *deitas*, Lat.] divinity; the nature and eſſence of God; an idol or ſuppoſed divinity; an heathen god.

DELA'PSED, Part. [*dilapſus*, part. of *dilabor*, Lat.] in Phyſic, bearing or falling down, applied to the womb.

To DELA'TE, V. A. [*delatus*, Lat.] to carry or convey. "The time wherein ſound "is *delated*." *Bac.*

DELA'TION, S. the act of carrying, or conveying. "The *delation* of ſounds." *Bac.* An accuſation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an accuſer, or informer. "Men have proved their own de-"*lators*." *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELAY', V. A. [*delayer*, Fr.] to defer, or put off the doing of a thing till another time; to keep a perſon long in ſuſpence or expectation, by not doing a thing. Figuratively, to fruſtrate by hindering. Neuterly, to ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

DELAY', S. the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act for ſome other time. Figuratively, a ſtay; a ſtop.

DELAY'ER, S. one who defers the doing a thing, which might be performed immediately to ſome other time; a putter-off.

DELE'CTABLE, Adj. [*delectabilis*, Lat.] affording pleaſure either to the ſight, ear, taſte, or mind.

DELE'CTABLENESS, S. pleaſantneſs.

DELECTA'BLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to afford pleaſure.

DELE'GATE, V. A. [*delegatum*, ſupine of *delego*, Lat.] to ſend away; to ſend in the character of an embaſſador; to intruſt; or give a perſon authority to exerciſe a power; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cauſe.

DELE'GATE, S. [*delegatus*, Lat.] any perſon ſent or authorized to act for another. In Law, applied to perſons appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit on an appeal to him in the court of Chancery. The *court of Delegates*, is that wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the arch-biſhops, are decided.

DELE'GATE, Adj. [*delegatus*, Lat.] deputed; or authorized to judge or tranſact buſineſs for another.

DELEGA'TION, S. [*delegatio*, Lat.] the act of ſending away; the aſſignment of a debt to another. In Law, an extraordinary commiſſion given a judge to take cognizance of and determine ſome cauſe, which would not otherwiſe come before him.

DELETE'RIOUS, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat. δηλέω, Gr.] noxious; deadly; fatal; applied, by naturaliſts, to ſuch things as are of a poiſonous or pernicious nature.

DE'LETERY, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat.] deſtructive; deadly; having the power to kill; poiſonous. "Well-ſtored with *deletory* med'-"cines." *Hud.*

DELFT, or DELPH, S. [*delfan*, Sax. do dig] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. "The *delfs* would be overflown." *Ray.* A *delf of coal*, is that which lies in veins under ground, before it is dug up. In Heraldry, one of the abatements in honour, being a ſquare in the middle of an eſcutcheon, likewiſe named a *delf-ten*, and is uſed to denote cowardice. Glazed earthen ware, poorly imitating china, ſo called from being made at Delftland.

DELIBA'TION, S. [*delibatio*, Lat.] a taſte; a ſmack. Figuratively, an eſſay.

To DELI'BERATE, V. N. [*deliberatum*, ſupine of *delibero*, Lat.] to think on in order to chooſe. Figuratively, to heſitate.

DELI'BERATE, Adj. [*deliberatus*, Lat.] circumſpect; diſcreet; wary; thinking on or conſidering the nature of a thing, before the making a choice. Figuratively, ſlow; tedious.

DELI'BERATELY, Adv. in a circumſpect, wary, or diſcreet manner; with due conſideration.

DELI'BERATENESS, S. circumſpection; coolneſs; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, S. [*deliberatio*, Lat.] the act of conſidering things before an undertaking or making choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, Adj. [*deliberativus*, Lat.] relating to conſideration; or premeditation; with thought or caution.

DE'LICACY, S. [*delicateſſe*, Fr. of *deliciæ*, Lat.] daintineſs; or taſte ſhewn in eating; any thing which affects the ſenſes with great pleaſure; elegant ſoftneſs of form; nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatneſs, applied to dreſs. Politeneſs of behaviour; indulgence, which produces weakneſs; tenderneſs; weakneſs of conſtitution; a diſpoſition which is ſhocked with any exceſs, whether it reſpect the finer arts and accompliſhments of life, or the minuter and coarſer efforts of mechanics and labourers.

DE'LICATE, Adj. [*delicat*, Fr.] fine, or conſiſting of minute parts; beautiful or pleaſing to the eye; nice or pleaſant to the taſte; dainty, or nice in the choice of food; choice; ſelect; polite; or rigorouſly obſervant of the maxims of good [illegible]ding; ſoft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardſhips; pure; free from foulneſs; clear. "The air is *delicate*." *Shak.*

DE'LICATELY, Adv. in a beautiful manner. "Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak." *Pope.* Finely, oppoſed to coarſely. Daintily; luxuriouſly. "Eat not *delicately* or nicely." *Taylor.* Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, S. ſoftneſs; effeminacy; too great an affectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, S. niceties, rarities, applied to food.

DELI'CIOUS, Adj. [*delicieux*, Fr.] giving exquiſite pleaſure either to the ſenſes or the mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dreſs; in ſuch a manner as to convey a rapturous pleaſure.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of affording exquiſite pleaſure to the ſenſes, or to the mind.

DELIGA'TION, S. [*deligatio*, Lat.] the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELI'GHT, S. [*deleite*, Span. *delice*, Fr. *delector*, Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleaſure or ſatisfaction to the mind or the ſenſes.

To DELI'GHT, V. A. [*delector*, Lat. *dilettare*, Ital.] to take pleaſure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to ſatisfy. Neuterly, to be pleaſed, ſatisfied or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, Adj. that which affords great pleaſure to the ſenſes or mind.

DELI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as to charm or afford pleaſure, ſatisfaction, and content.

DELI'GHTFULNESS, S. pleaſure, ſatisfaction, gratification, ariſing from the frequent repetition, ſight or enjoyment of a thing; the quality

quality of communicating pleaſure either to the ſenſes or mind.

DELI'GHTSOME, Adj. affording great pleaſure.

DELI'GHTSOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to afford great pleaſure.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting the ſenſes or mind with great pleaſure.

To DELI'NEATE, V. A. [*delineatum*, ſupine of *delineo*, Lat.] to draw the firſt ſketch, or draught; to deſign; to paint a picture, or the reſemblance of a thing. Figuratively, to deſcribe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELINEA'TION, S. the firſt draught of a thing. Figuratively, a deſcription.

DELI'NQUENCY, S. [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failure; or the omiſſion of a duty; a thing done wilfully againſt any known law.

DELI'NQUENT, S. [*delinquens*, Lat.] one who has committed ſome crime or fault; an offender.

To DELI'QUATE, V. N. [*deliqueo*, Lat.] to melt; to be diſſolved.

DELIQUA'TION, S. [*deliquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting or diſſolving. Figuratively, a ſolution, or the ſtate of a thing diſſolved or melted.

DELI'QUIUM, S. [Lat.] in Chemiſtry, the act of diſtilling by means of fire; but more properly the diſſolving or melting a ſalt or calx, by ſuſpending it in a moiſt place.

DELI'RIOUS, Adj. [*delirius*, Lat.] light-headed; raving from the violence of ſome diſorder. Figuratively, doting.

DELI'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in Phyſic, a kind of phrenſy, or madneſs, cauſed generally in fevers, by too impetuous a motion of the blood, ſo far altering the ſecretion of the brain, as to diſorder the whole nervous ſyſtem.

To DELI'VER, V. A. [*deliverer*, Fr.] to give a perſon a thing which was given for that purpoſe by another. Joined with *into*, to ſurrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to diſcourſe or reading. To bring into the world, uſed with *of*. Actively, to ſurrender, to put into a perſon's hands, or leave to his diſcretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to tranſmit or convey any tranſaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to ſurrender, to give up, or expoſe.

DELI'VERANCE, S. [*delivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a perſon from captivity, impriſonment, danger, or diſtreſs; the act or manner of pronouncing or ſpeaking; the act of bringing children into the world.

DELIVE'RER, S. one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered. One who frees another from danger, diſtreſs, captivity, or impriſonment. One who pronounces a ſet ſpeech, or relates a thing.

DELI'VERY, S. the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing to another; a releaſe from danger, bondage, impriſonment, or diſtreſs; ſpeech, pronunciation, or manner of ſpeaking; the bringing a fœtus or child from the womb.

DELPH, S. [from *Delft*, the capital of *Delft-land*] a glazed ſort of earthen ware. See *Delf*.

DEL'TOIDE, S. [from δελτα, Gr. the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape, ſo called from its reſembling that letter] in Anatomy, applied to the triangular muſcle of the ſhoulder, which reſembles the Greek capital Δ.

DELU'DABLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, impoſed on, or drawn aſide.

To DELU'DE, V. A. [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or ſeduce by falſe pretences. Figuratively, to diſappoint.

DELU'DER, S. one who deceives, impoſes on, beguiles, or ſeduces another by falſe appearances or pretences.

To DELVE, V. A. [*delven*, Belg. See *Delf*] to dig, or open the ground with a ſpade. Figuratively, to ſound one's opinion; to ſathom; to get to the bottom of an affair. "I "cannot *delve* him to the root." *Shak.*

DELVE, S. See *Delf*.

DEL'VER, S. a digger, or one who opens the ground with a ſpade, or pick-ax, *&c.*

DE'LUGE, S. [Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either in the whole or in part. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river beyond its natural bounds; any ſudden and irreſiſtible calamity; any corruption, or depravation, which ſpreads far and quickly.

To DE'LUGE, V. A. to drown, or lay entirely under water; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and encreaſing calamity.

DELU'SION, S. [*deluſio*, Lat.] the act of impoſing on a perſon by ſome falſe appearance. Figuratively, a falſe appearance, or illuſion, which leads a perſon into an error or miſtake.

DELU'SIVE, Adj. [*deluſus*, Lat.] apt to have the power to deceive or impoſe on.

DE'LUSORY, Adj. [from *deluſus*, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, S. [from δημος, the people, and αγω, Gr. to lead] the ringleader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, or DEME'SNE, S. [*domain*, Fr.] in Law, that land which a man holds originally of himſelf, oppoſed to fee, or that which is held of a ſuperior lord.

DEMA'ND, S. [*demande*, Fr. *demandare*, Ital.] the aſking of a thing with authority, ſometimes implying a right in the perſon aſking, and a neceſſity of granting in the perſon applied to; enquiry after, in order to buy. "The "*demand* for theſe my papers encreaſes daily." *Spect.* In Law, the aſking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND, V. A. [*demander*, Fr.] to claim; to aſk for with authority; to aſk or queſtion. In Law, to proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be claimed as a due, or aſked for with authority.

DEMA'ND-

DEMA'NDANT, S. in Law, the perſon who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, ſo named becauſe he demandeth or claims lands.

DEMA'NDER, S. one who claims a thing; one who aſks with authority; one that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it. Figuratively, a dun, or one who aſks for a debt.

To DEME'AN, S. [*demeaner*, Fr. *dimenare*, Ital.] to behave. Figuratively, to leſſen, debaſe, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEME'ANOUR, S. [*demener*, Fr.] behaviour; carriage; the manner of a perſon's acting.

DEME'ANS, S. [*plural*] in Law, an eſtate in goods or lands, which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

DEME'RIT, S. [*demerite*, Fr.] the want of merit, enſuing from a perſon's not performing, or acting contrary to, his duty.

To DEME'RIT, V. A. [*demeriter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deſerve both blame and diſgrace.

DEME'RSION, S. [*demerſio*, Lat.] the action of plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemiſtry, the putting any thing into a diſſolving liquor or menſtruum.

DEME'SNE, S. See *Demean*.

DE'MI, an inſeparable particle [Fr. from *dimidium*, Lat.] half; one part of a thing, which is divided equally in two; a word uſed only in compoſition.

DEMI-BASTION, S. in Fortification, that which has only one face, and one flank.

DEMI-CANNON, in Fortification, is of three ſizes; firſt, that which carries a ball of thirty pound weight; the diameter of its bore is ſix inches 2-8ths. Second, the demi-cannon ordinary is ſix inches 4-8ths bore, twelve feet long, and carries a ſhot ſix inches 1-6th diameter, and 32 lb. weight. Third, the demi-cannon of the largeſt ſize, is ſix inches 6-8ths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long, and carries a ball of ſix inches 6-8ths diameter, and 36 lb. weight.

DEMI-CULVERINE, S. in Gunnery, is from four to four inches 3-4ths bore, from ten to ten feet 1-third long, and from 2000 to 3000 lb. weight: its charge is from 6 lb. four oz. to 8 l. eight oz. of powder; the ball is from four to four inches 1 half diameter, and weighs from 9 to 12 lb. 12 oz. and ſhoots point blank from 174 to 178 paces.

DEMI-GOD, S. a perſon who was mortal by birth from one of his parents, but had a deity for the other, and was raiſed to cohabit with the deities on account of his exploits, or heroic actions.

DEMI'SE, S. [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr. from *demeter*, Fr.] death; deceaſe. Seldom uſed but in law writings, and formal or ceremonious language.

To DEMI'SE, V. A. [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.] to leave, bequeath, grant, or diſpoſe of by will. "My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* "my land." *Swift*.

DEMI'SSION, S. [*demiſſo*, Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; leſſening the value of a thing by ſome mean action. "Worſe "than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign autho-"rity." *L'Eſtrange*.

DEMO'CRACY, S. [δημοκρατεια, from δημος, Gr. the people, and κρατεω, to command or govern] a form of government, wherein the ſupreme power is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRA'TICAL, Adj. [from *democracy*] belonging to that ſort of government wherein the ſupreme power is lodged in the people.

To DEMO'LISH, V. A. [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] to pull down, raze, or deſtroy buildings. Figuratively, to deſtroy the fame of a work by remarks or criticiſm, "I expected "the fabric of my book would, long ſince, "have been *demoliſhed*." *Tillotſ.*

DEMO'LISHER, S. one who deſtroys or pulls down buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, S. the act of pulling down or deſtroying buildings; deſtruction.

DE'MON, S. [*dæmon*, Lat. δαιμων, Gr.] a ſpirit; an evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAC, or DEMONI'ACAL, Adj. belonging to the devil; deviliſh; poſſeſſed by the devil; produced by the devil, or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAC, S. a perſon poſſeſſed by the devil, or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAN, Adj. [from *demon*] deviliſh; belonging to the devil. "*Demonian* ſpirits." *Par. Loſt*.

DEMONO'LOGY, S. [from δαιμων, Gr. a demon, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe on the nature and practices of evil ſpirits; a title given by king James I. to his book concerning witches.

DEMON'STRABLE, Adj. [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] that which may admit of demonſtration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*demonſtratum*, ſupine of *demonſtro*, Lat.] to prove in ſuch a manner as to convince the moſt prejudiced; to ſtop the mouth of contradiction, and render in the higheſt manner certain.

DEMONSTRA'TION, S. [Fr. *demonſtratio*, Lat.] an argument containing a clear and invincible proof of the truth of a propoſition. Figuratively, indubitable evidence, or proof, of a thing by means of the ſenſes.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, Adj. [*demonſtrativus*, Lat.] applied to ſuch proofs as, being propoſed and underſtood, cannot honeſtly be denied.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a clear and evident manner as to oblige a perſon to yield his aſſent. Figuratively, clearly; plainly; certainly.

DEMONSTRA'TOR, S. one who proves a thing by demonſtration; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meaneſt capacity; a lecturer. "*Demonſtrator* of ana-"tomy."

DEMO'NSTRATORY, Adj. having the power of a demonſtration.

DEMU'LCENT, Part. [*demulcens*, Lat.] in Phyſic, ſoftening; mollifying. "Peas, being

"deprived

" deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and " *demulcent* in the higheſt degree." *Arbuth.*

To DEMU'R, V. N. [*demeurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *dimoror*, Lat.] to delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to pauſe through uncertainty; to heſitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to ſuſpend one's aſſent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt, or queſtion the truth of a propoſition, or aſſertion.

DEMU'R, S. doubt, ariſing from uncertainty or want of ſufficient proof; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMU'RE, Adj. [*des mœurs*, Fr. mannerly, *demuth*, Teut. modeſty] looking and behaving in a ſober, preciſe, or modeſt manner; grave, or affectedly modeſt, generally uſed as a word implying ſomething blameable.

To DEMU'RE, V. N. [from the noun] to look preciſely; to behave with affected modeſty.

DEMU'RELY, Adv. in an affected, grave, preciſe, or modeſt manner.

DEMU'RENESS, S. formerly uſed for real modeſty, ſoberneſs, or gravity of aſpect. " Her " mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *de-* " *murteneſs*." *Sid.* At preſent uſed for affected modeſty or gravity; preciſeneſs, and uſed for conveying the ſecondary idea of blame.

DEMU'RRAGE, S. [*demurer*, Fr. to ſtay] in Commerce, an allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time preſcribed or appointed.

DEMU'RRER, S. in Law, a kind of pauſe made in an action, for a court to take time to conſider of ſome point of difficulty.

DEM'Y, S. [*demi*, Fr. of *demidium*, Lat.] the title of a perſon on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the ſalary of a fellow, and is of the ſame import as a *ſcholar* at other colleges. Applied likewiſe to ſignify a larger ſized paper.

DEN, S. [*den*, Sax. *denne*, Belg.] a cavern or hollow place, running horizontally under ground; the cave of a wild beaſt. Figuratively, a dark retired place of a priſon. In Compoſition, a valley or woody place, for the Saxon implies both.

DENBI'GHSHIRE, S. in Welch *Sir Dhinbych*, one of the ſix counties in North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Montgomeryſhire; on the W. by thoſe of Merioneth and Caernarvon, from which laſt it is divided by the river Conway; on the E. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire; and on the N. it has the Iriſh ſea and Flintſhire. From N. E. to S. W. it meaſures forty miles; and from N. to S. twenty-one, containing about 410,000 acres. In it are reckoned fifty-ſeven pariſhes, four market-towns, and 38,000 inhabitants, particularly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Aſaph. It enjoys a ſalubrious but ſharp air. The W. part is heathy and barren, except the tract towards the ſea; and the E. part is equally ſterile, except towards the river Dee: but its middle part, which is a level of ſeventeen miles from N. to S. and about five broad, called the Vale of Clwyd, through which this river runs, is fruitful, and much inhabited by gentry. On one ſide it lies open to the ſea; and on the other hemmed in with high hills; from one of which ſprings the aforeſaid Clwyd, which, after fetching a compaſs to the S. E. runs N. by Ruthin, and not far from the town of Denbigh, entering Flintſhire before it reaches the Iriſh ſea. The other moſt conſiderable rivers are the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The principal commodity here, beſides goats and ſheep, with black cattle, is rye, commonly called ameſ-corn, produced in the heathy parts by the manure of turf-aſhes, the common fuel in this ſhire. Here are ſeveral lead mines, particularly the marquis of Powis's. This county gives title to a branch of the Fielding family, and ſends but two members to parliament, namely, one for the ſhire, and the other for the county-town of Denbigh.

DENDRI'TIS, S. [from δενδρον, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone whereon trees or ſhrubs are repreſented in miniature in blackiſh or yellowiſh colours.

DENDRO'LOGY, S. [from δενδρον, Gr. a tree, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe or natural hiſtory of trees.

DE'NHAM, (Sir JOHN) an eminent poet in the ſeventeenth century, was the only ſon of Sir John Denham, Knt. of Little Horſey in Eſſex, ſome time chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords juſtices of that kingdom. He was born at Dublin in 1615, and on his father's being made one of the barons of the exchequer in England, was brought over in 1617. He was educated at London, and entered, in 1631, at the age of 16, a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford; but here, as he was more addicted to gaming than ſtudy, he was looked on as a perſon of ſlow and unpromiſing parts: at his removal from hence to Lincoln's-Inn, he ſtill continued his practice of gaming, not only to the ruining of his fortune, but to the diſpleaſure of his father, who threatened to diſinherit him. The great truſt repoſed in him by the unfortunate martyr and his queen; the part he is ſuppoſed to have born in conveying away the duke of York; his being ſent embaſſador by Charles II. to the king of Poland; his being employed as ſurveyor of his majeſty's buildings on the death of Inigo Jones; and being created a knight of the Bath by King Charles II. at his reſtoration, are ſufficient indications of his talents for public employments. His poetical abilities were certainly very great, his diction and ſentiments ſublime, his expreſſions ſtrong, and his numbers harmonious. The Sophy, which he publiſhed in 1641, was ſo much admired, that even Mr. Waller could not help ſaying on its publication, that he broke out like the Iriſh rebellion, threeſcore thouſand ſtrong, and when no body was aware, or in the leaſt ſuſpected it. His Cooper's Hill has been celebrated by the beſt writers in our language. As a poet he has few faults; and if he had any in his life, let thoſe only cenſure who have none in theirs.

DENI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be refuſed

fuſed to be granted, when aſked, or to be believed, when propoſed.

DENI'AL, S. [from *deny*] the refuſing to give or believe; the perſiſting in one's innocence, oppoſed to the confeſſion of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, S. one who refuſes to grant a thing requeſted, or to aſſent to a truth propoſed for his aſſent; one who will not acknowledge or own.

DE'NIER, S. [Fr. from *denarius*, Lat.] in Commerce, a ſmall piece of copper coin formerly current in France, and at preſent in the province beyond the Loire. They have ſeldom been ſtruck ſince 1649; thoſe coined towards the end of Lewis XIII. reign, were the work of the famous Varin, and are kept amongſt the moſt rare medals by the curious, as maſter pieces in coining.

To DE'NIGRATE, V. A. [*denigratum*, ſupine of *denigro*, Lat.] to make black, or to blacken. "Bodies will be *denigrated* by heat." *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION, S. [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of blackening, or making a thing black.

DENIZA'TION, S. [from *denizen*] the act of enfranchiſing a ſtranger or foreigner, by which means he enjoys a great many privileges as a natural ſubject; ſuch as the power of purchaſing lands, enjoying offices, &c.

DE'NIZEN, or DE'NISON, S. [*dinaſddyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchiſed, or made free by the king's charter and donation, and thereby enabled in many reſpects to do as the king's ſubjects do; namely, to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands, to hold any office or dignity, &c.

To DE'NIZEN, V. A. to enfranchiſe; to make free. Figuratively, to protect or encourage. "Falſhood is *denizen'd*." *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE, V. A. [*denominatum*, ſupine of *denomino*, Lat.] to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, S. [*denominatio*, Lat.] a name given to a thing ariſing from, or pointing out, ſome peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENOMINA'TIVE, Adj. that which gives a particular name or appellation; that which obtains a diſtinct or peculiar name or appellation. "The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute." *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR, S. the giver, perſon or thing, which affixes a particular name or appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, ſhewing the number of parts, which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into; thus in 6-8ths; 8 the *denominator*, ſhews, that the integer is divided into eight parts, and 6 the numerator, that you take ſix of thoſe eight parts.

DENOTA'TION, S. [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of aſcertaining that a particular thing is to be ſignified, or underſtood by a certain ſign, or that a thing belongs to a particular perſon.

To DENO'TE, V. A. [*denoto*, Lat.] to mark; to be a ſign of; to imply; ſignify, or betoken. "A quick pulſe *denotes* a fever."

To DENOU'NCE, V. A. [*dononcer*, Fr. *denuncio*, Lat.] to threaten by proclamation, or ſome external ſign. Figuratively, in Law, to inform, or give information againſt. "And "*denounce* ſuch as are negligent." *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT, S. the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOU'NCER, S. one who declares ſome menace, or impending calamity, or puniſhment.

DEN'SE, Adj. [*denſus*, Lat.] cloſe; compact; thick; containing a great deal of matter in a ſmall compaſs; having few or very ſmall pores between its particles.

DE'NSITY, S. [*denſitas*, Lat.] a property of bodies ariſing from the cloſeneſs of their particles, and the ſmallneſs of their pores, whereby they contain ſuch a quantity of matter under ſuch a bulk; ſo that a body which contains more matter under the ſame or a leſs bulk than another, is ſaid to be *denſer* than the other; thickneſs; ſolidity; compactneſs; the cloſeneſs, or near approach, or adhefion of the parts of a body.

DENT, S. [Fr.] a notch, or piece cut out of a thing, or the defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing; a mark made in the ſurface of a thing, by thruſting the parts of it inwards with a blow.

DE'NTAL, Adj. [*dentalis*, Lat. from *dentis*, genit. of *dens*, Lat. a tooth] belonging, or relating to the teeth. In Grammar, applied to thoſe letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

DEN'TELLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched; jagged; formed like the teeth of a ſaw on the edges.

DENTE'LLI, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, the ſame as modillons. "The modillons, or "*dentelli*." *Spect.* No. 415.

DENTI'CULATED, Part. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] ſet with ſmall teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, S. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, ſet with ſmall teeth; notched; or jagged. "He omits the *denticu-* "*lation* of the edges of the bill." *Grew.*

DENTRI'FICE, S. [from *dens*, Lat. a tooth, and *frico*, Lat. to rub] in Medicine, a powder made uſe of to cleanſe or faſten the teeth, by rubbing them with it.

DENTI'TION, S. [*dentitio*, Lat.] the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, V. A. [*denudatum*, ſupine of *denudo*, Lat.] to ſtrip or make naked. Figuratively, to diveſt. "Till he has *denu-* "*dated* himſelf of all incumbrances." *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION, S. the act of ſtripping, or making naked. Figuratively, the act of diveſting or freeing one's ſelf from incumbrances.

To DENU'DE, V. A. [*denudo*, Lat.] to make naked; to pull off a perſon's cloaths. Figuratively, to ſtrip or diveſt a thing of its natural

tural covering. "If in ſummer-time you *de-* "*nude* a vine branch of its leaves." *Ray.*

DENUNCIA'TION, S. [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publiſhing any menace; or threatening any calamity or puniſhment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the perſon who proclaims any threat. In Law, one who lodges an information againſt another. "The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a "party in judgment." *Ayliffe.*

To DE'NY, V. A. [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accuſation; to refuſe to grant a thing requeſted; to diſown; to renounce; to diſregard.

To DEO'BSTRUCT, V. A. [*deobſtructum*, ſupine of *deobſtruo*, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a paſſage from ſuch things as ſtop it up.

DEO'BSTRUENT, S. [*deobſtruens*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by its diſſolving viſcidities, opens the pores or paſſages of the human body.

To DEO'PPILATE, V. A. [from *de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] to clear a paſſage from any obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, S. [from *Deoppilate*] the act of opening the paſſages or clearing them from obſtructions. "It becomes effectual in "*deoppilations*." *Brown.*

DEOPPILA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to clear the paſſages from obſtructions. "A "phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and "purgative apozem." *Harvey.*

To DEPA'INT, V. A. [*depeint*, particip. of *depeindre*, Fr.] to form the reſemblance of a thing by colours or painting; to deſcribe.

To DEPA'RT, V. N. [*departir*, Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apoſtatize; to die.

DEPA'RT, S. [*depart*, Fr.] the act of going away, or quitting a place or perſon. Figuratively, death. "Tidings were brought me "of your loſs and his *depart*." Among Refiners, a method of ſeparating gold from ſilver, ſilver from copper, copper from iron, iron from calaminaris, and calaminaris from fixed nitre, by means of aqua fortis.

DEPA'RTER, S. a refiner, or one who purifies metals by aqua fortis, *&c.*

DEPA'RTMENT, S. [*departement*, Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to particular perſons.

DEPA'RTURE, S. [from *Depart*] the act of going away from a perſon or place. Figuratively, death; the act of forſaking, or quitting, uſed with *from*. "*Departure from* evil." *Tillotſ.*

To DEPA'STURE, V. A. [*departus*, from *depaſcor*, Lat.] to graze, to eat up or conſume by feeding. "Removing to freſh land, as they "have *depaſtured* the former." *Spencer.*

To DEPAU'PERATE, V. A. [*depauperatum*, ſupine of *depaupero*, Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren; to impoveriſh liquors.

DEPE'CTIBLE, Adj. [from *depecto*, Lat.] tough; clammy; viſcid; thick, or tenacious. "Some bodies are of a more *aepectible* nature "than oil." *Boyle.*

To DEPE'ND, V. N. [*dependeo*, Lat.] to hand, uſed with *from*; to proceed from as a neceſſary cauſe; to be in a ſtate of ſubjection, or ſervitude; to live ſubject to the will of another; to be ſupported, ſubſiſted or maintained by another; to be in ſuſpence; to be yet undetermined; to confide in, rely on; to be certain of, when uſed with *it*. "*Depend upon it*—he'll "remain." *Addiſ.*

DEPE'NDANCE, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of a thing hanging from a ſupporter; ſomething hanging on or from another; the ſtate of being ſubject to, or at the diſpoſal of, another. Figuratively, reliance; truſt; confidence; an accident, or that whoſe exiſtence implies the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

DEPE'NDANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſubject to, or in the power and diſpoſal of, another.

DEPE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] one who is ſubject to, at the diſpoſal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDENCE, or DEPE'NDENCY, S. [from *depend*. This word, with many others of the ſame ending, are indifferently written, with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as they are intended to be derived from the Latin or French] a perſon who is ſubject to the will and diſcretion of another; that which is ſubordinate to, or has a connexion with, a thing, as ſomething appendant and inferior to it; connexion, or a ſeries wherein things or ideas have a mutual relation to each other. Figuratively, truſt; reliance; confidence.

DEPE'NDENT, Adj. [*dependens*, Lat. This, and other words of the ſame ending, are written either *ent* or *ant*, according to their ſuppoſed derivation from the Latin or French] hanging down. "The whole furs in the tails were "*dependent*." *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT, S. relying on and indebted to another for protection, ſafety, maintenance, or ſupport.

DEPE'NDER, S. one who confides in another.

DEPERDI'TION, S. [*deperditus*, Lat.] loſs; entire deſtruction. "*Deperdition* of any "ponderous particles." *Brown.*

To DEPHLE'GM, or DEPHLE'GMATE, V. A. [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, S. [from *dephlegm*] in Chemiſtry, the act of purifying, or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, S. the quality of being cleared from phlegm or water.

To DEPI'CT, V. A. [*depictum*, ſupine of *depingo*, Lat.] to paint, or repreſent the likeneſs of any thing in colours; to deſcribe in words, or convey the idea of a perſon or thing to the mind by an accurate or elegant deſcription thereof.

DEPI'LATORY, S. in Medicine, a plaiſter, or other application made uſe of to take away hair.

DEPLE'TION,

DEPLE'TION, S. [*depletus* of *depleo*, Lat.] in Phyſic, the act of emptying. "*Depletion* "of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to ex- "pand itſelf." *Arbuth.*

DEPLO'RABLE, Adj. [*deploro*, Lat.] that which cauſes or demands ſorrow or lamentation. Figuratively, uſed only to increaſe the ſignification of a word, implying ſometimes *very great* deſpicable or contemptible. "*Deplorable* non- "ſenſe." "*Deplorable* ſtupidity."

DEPLO'RABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being an object of grief; miſery; wretchedneſs.

DEPLO'RABLY, Adv. lamentably; miſerably; in ſuch a manner as to occaſion or demand ſorrow.

To DEPLO'RE, V. A. [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, mourn, or expreſs ſorrow for any calamity, loſs, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, S. one who laments or grieves for a loſs or calamity.

DEPLUMA'TION, S. [*deplumatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the ſwelling of the eyelids, attended with the falling off of the hairs from the eyebrows.

To DEPO'NE, V. A. [*depono*, Lat.] to lay down as a pledge or ſecurity; to lay a wager; to riſque or hazard upon the ſucceſs of an undertaking or adventure. "On this I would "*depone* as much." *Hudib.*

DEPO'NENT, S. [*deponent*, Lat.] in Law, one who gives his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence, or witneſs. In Grammar, ſuch verbs as have an active ſignification, though they have no active voice; ſo called, becauſe *deponunt*, i. e. *they lay aſide* the force of a verb paſſive.

To DEPO'PULATE, V. N. [*depopulatus*, Lat.] to unpeople; or to deprive an inhabited country of its people; to lay waſte a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, S. the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waſte, deſolate, or uninhabited, by deſtroying the inhabitants.

DEPOPULA'TOR, S. one who kills or deſtroys the inhabitants of a country; a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT, V. A. [*deporter*, Fr.] to carry, or behave, uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *myſelf*, *himſelf*, &c. "Let an embaſſador *de-* "*port himſelf* in the moſt graceful manner."

DEPO'RT, S. demeanour; behaviour; carriage. "In wiſe *depart*." *Milt.*

DEPORTA'TION, S. [*deportatio*, Lat.] tranſportation, whereby a perſon had ſome remote place aſſigned for his reſidence, with a prohibition of ſtirring from it, on pain of death. Figuratively, exile, or baniſhment of any kind. "Abjuration, which is a *deportation* into a fo- "reign land."

DEPO'RTMENT, S. [*deportment*, Fr.] conduct; demeanour; the manner of a perſon's behaviour.

To DEPO'SE, V. A. [*depoſitum*, ſupine of *depono*, Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a perſon of a poſt or dignity; to give teſtimony in a court of juſtice; to examine a perſon on his oath. "According to our law *depoſe* him." *Shak.* Neuterly, to give in evidence on oath. "Love ſtraight ſtood up and *depoſed*." *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY, S. [*depoſitaire*, Fr. *depoſitarius*, Lat.] one who is entruſted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

To DEPO'SITE, V. A. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or ſecurity; to place at intereſt; to quit, leave, or lay aſide. "To *depoſite* theſe buſts." *Dec. of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE, S. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] any thing committed to the care, charge, or truſt of another, applied to things of value, which are expected to be returned when demanded; a pledge, a pawn, or ſecurity given for the performance of any contract; the ſtate of a thing pledged or pawned. "And have now put in "*depoſite*." *Bac.*

DEPOSI'TION, S. the act of giving teſtimony in an action, ſuit of law, or trial, on oath; the act of dethroning a prince. In Cannon Law, the ſolemn depriving a clergyman of his orders for ſome crime.

DEPOSI'TORY, S. the place where things which are intruſted with a perſon, or given in charge to him, are laid up. *Depoſitory*, is properly applied to the place where a thing is kept, and *depoſitary* to the perſon who keeps it, tho' ſometimes this diſtinction is not obſerved. "The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of "thoſe prophecies." *Addiſ.*

DEPRAVA'TION, S. [*depravatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing leſs perfect, valuable, or worthy than it was; the ſtate of a thing which is corrupted, made bad, or hath loſt any good quality or virtue; defamation.

To DEPRA'VE, V. A. [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt; to ſpoil; to rob a thing of its perfections; to ſeduce from goodneſs; to adulterate or corrupt writings, or the works of another.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, S. a ſtate of corruption, applied both to perſons or things; loſs of purity, goodneſs, or perfection.

DEPRA'VEMENT, S. that which renders a thing bad or corrupted.

DEPRA'VER, S. a corrupter, or one who makes either a perſon or thing bad.

DEPRA'VITY, S. corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DE'PRECATE, V. N. [*deprecatus*, of *deprecor*, Lat.] to pray earneſtly for the averting ſome imminent puniſhment; to aſk pardon for a crime; to requeſt or petition with importunity and humility. Actively, to pray for mercy; to pray in order to avert puniſhment; to beg off, or pray for deliverance from.

DEPRECA'TION, S. [*deprecatio*, Lat.] prayer, or the act of petitioning; a begging pardon, or prayer againſt any evil, or for the averting ſome imminent puniſhment.

DEPRECA'TIVE, or DEPRECATORY, Adj. that which is uſed as an apology; excuſe, or means of averting ſome miſchief, calamity, or puniſhment.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſues for

for another; an interceſſor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the puniſhment due to him.

To DEPRE'CIATE, V. A. [*de* and *pretium*, Lat. a price] to ſpeak meanly of a thing, in order to leſſen its eſteem or value; to undervalue.

To DE'PREDATE, V. A. [*deprædatus*, of *deprædor*, Lat.] to rob, plunder, or pillage; to ſeize as prey, or booty; to conſume, devour, or deſtroy.

DEPREDA'TION, S. [*deprædatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpoiling, robbing, or ſeizing on as a prey or plunder; waſte; conſumption. "The ſpeedy "*depredation* of air upon watry moiſture." *Bac.*

DEPREDA'TOR, S. [*deprædator*, Lat.] a robber; a ſpoiler. Figuratively, a devourer, or conſumer. "They be both great *depredators* "of the earth." *Bac.*

To DE'PREHEND, V. A. [*deprehendo*, Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively, to diſcover, or find out ſomething difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [from *deprehenſus*, Lat.] that which may be detected; that which may be apprehended, diſcovered, perceived, or underſtood.

DEREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. poſſibility of being detected, diſcovered, or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. [*deprehenſio*, Lat.] detection; the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS, V. A. [*depreſſum*, ſupine of *deprimo*, Lat.] to preſs down; to look downwards. "Raiſing, or *depreſſing* the eye, or "otherwiſe moving it." *Newt. Opt.* Figuratively, to humble, abaſe, or deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, S. [*depreſſio*, Lat.] the act of preſſing down; the ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. Figuratively, degrading; abaſement; or humbling. *Depreſſion*, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their loweſt terms by diviſion. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon, meaſured from the horizon downwards. In Geography, the *depreſſion of the pole*, is the travelling or ſailing ſo much from the pole nearer to the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one that keeps or preſſes down; an oppreſſor. In Anatomy, applied to ſuch muſcles as bring or preſs down thoſe parts which they are faſtened to.

DEPRI'MENT, Part. [*deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] preſſing downwards; the ſame as *depreſſor*.

DEPRIVA'TION, S. [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or exiſtence of a thing.

To DEPRI'VE, V. A. [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to hinder a perſon from enjoying or making uſe of a thing. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for ſome crime.

DE'PTH, S. See *Deep*. [*Diep*, Belg.] the meaſure of a thing, or ſpace meaſured from the ſurface of a thing downwards; quantity of water oppoſed to a *ſhoal*; the ſea; the abyſs. Figuratively, the height or middle of a ſeaſon, or night. Profoundneſs, difficulty, obſcurity, applied to learning. In War, the *depth of a ſquadron*, is the number of men in a file.

To DE'PTHEN, V. A. [*diepen*, Belg.] to deepen, or make deep; to increaſe the ſpace of a thing downwards. See *Deepen*.

DEPU'LSION, S. [*depulſio*, Lat.] the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, Adj. [*depulſus*, Lat.] thruſting away.

To DE'PURATE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to purify; to cleanſe from any impurities.

DE'PURATE, Adj. [from the verb] cleanſed, or freed from dregs or foulneſs. Figuratively, pure, not tainted, or corrupted. "Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* "from the contrary." *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION, S. [*depuratio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the impure or foul parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleanſing a wound from its matter or foulneſs.

To DEPU'RE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to cleanſe from dregs or foulneſs; to purge, or cleanſe a thing from any noxious or hurtful qualities. "Of ſuch harmful quality, as the wa-"ters of the general flood could not ſo waſh "out or *depure*." *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the ſending ſome ſelect perſons out of a body to a prince or ſolemn aſſembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commiſſion of treating in behalf of others.

To DEPU'TE, V. A. [*deputer*, Fr.] to ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to ſelect or appoint one or more perſons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, ſtate, or private perſon.

DE'PUTY, S. [*député*, Fr.] one that is commiſſioned to tranſact an affair for, or diſcharge the duties of another; a vicegerent; any one who tranſacts buſineſs for another; an officer of a ward, who is choſen by the alderman, from the body of common council of that ward, to tranſact buſineſs relating to it in his abſence. In Law, a perſon who exerciſes an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his miſtakes or miſbehaviour.

To DEQUA'NTITATE, V. A. [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] to leſſen the quantity of a thing. "Actually *dequantitated* by fire." *Brown.*

To DERA'CINATE, V. A. to pluck or tear up by the root.

To DERA'IGN, or DERA'IN, V. A. [*deranger*, Fr.] in Law, to prove. In its primary ſignification, to diſorder, or confuſe.

DE'RBY, or DARBY, S. the capital town of Derbyſhire, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, with a ſtone bridge over it. The river has been made navigable into the Trent. Upon the Derwent is Sir Thomas Lombe's curious engine, by which organzine or thrown ſilk is made, for a perfect model of which the parliament of Great Britain allowed him 14,000 l. Derby is populous, but not conſiderable for trade. It is governed by a mayor, who returns

two members to parliament. The tower of All-Saints church is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, 178 feet high, erected in queen Mary's reign, at the charge of the maidens and batchelors of the town. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are held on February 25, a meeting for cheeſe; Wedneſday in Lent aſſize-week for horſes, now not frequented; Friday in Eaſter week for horned or black cattle; the firſt Friday in May, Friday in Whitſun-week, and July 25, for horned cattle; September 27, cheeſe-fair; and Friday before Michaelmas, a meeting, by cuſtom, for horned cattle. This place gave title of Earl to the Stanley family; and in 1745 was the utmoſt limit of the Scots Highlanders roving incurſion into England, when a ſudden panick ſtruck them, and they precipetately returned into their own country, till they were utterly diſperſed at Culloden. Derby lies 122 miles N. W. of London.

DERELI'CTION, S. [*dereliction*, Lat.] the utter forſaking or abandoning a perſon.

DERE'LICTS, S. [plural *derelicta*, Lat.] in Law, ſuch goods as are wilfully thrown away and diſowned by a perſon.

To DERI'DE, V. A. to laugh at, mock, or turn to ſcorn with great contempt.

DERI'DER, S. a perſon who makes a mock, or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERI'SION, S. the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt; the object of ridicule; or the ſtate of a thing treated with contemptuous ridicule.

DERI'SIVE, Adj. ridiculing; mocking.

DERI'SORY, Adj. [*deriſorius*, Lat.] mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, Adj. [from *Derive*] that which may be obtained by deſcent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVA'TION, S. [*derivatio*, Lat.] the draining water from its courſe or channel. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In Genealogy, deſcent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its ſource. In Medicine, the drawing a humour from one part of the body to another which is near it.

DERI'VATIVE, Adj. [*derivativus*, Lat.] derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVE, S. the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERI'VATIVELY, Adv. after a derivative manner; not originally.

To DERI'VE, V. A. [*deriver*, Fr. *derivo*, Lat.] to drain, to let out water, or turn its courſe. Figuratively, to divide, or ſeparate; to deduce or trace from its original or ſource; to communicate, as the ſource of a river to one of its branches, or a cauſe to an effect; to deſcend to a perſon, or to communicate by deſcent of blood; to divide; to diffuſe over a large extent gradually, and in ſeparate branches. "The "ſtreams of public juſtice were *derived* into "every part of the kingdom." *Spenſ.* In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed, come, or deſcend from.

DERI'VER, S. one who partakes of a thing by deſcent, pedigree, or communication.

DERNI'ER, Adj. [Fr.] laſt: adopted as a common word in law writings, as well as by thoſe who, by travelling, had corrupted their own language, and uſed with *reſort*. "This "being the *dernier* reſort." *Ayliff.*

To DE'ROGATE, V. A. [*derogatum*, ſupine of *derogo*, Lat.] to leſſen the value of a family or profeſſion, by acting contrary or inconſiſtent with the dignity of the one, or the precepts of the other; to degenerate; to undervalue, or leſſen the eſteem or worth of a thing.

DE'ROGATE, Adj. [*derogatus*, Lat.] degenerated; depraved; leſſened in value or fertility.

DEROGA'TION, S. [*derogatio*, Lat.] an act done contrary to, or inconſiſtent with any law, by which means its force and value is leſſened; the act of diſparaging, or leſſening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATIVE, Adj. leſſening the value of a thing, or the eſteem and reputation of a perſon.

DERO'GATORILY, Adv. in a diſtracting manner; in ſuch a manner as to leſſen the value of a thing, or the eſteem and reputation of a perſon.

DERO'GATORINESS, S. the quality of leſſening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATORY, Adj. [*derogatorius*, Lat.] that which leſſens or takes away from the value of a perſon or thing.

DE'RVIS, or DE'RVISE, S. [from דרוש, Perſ.] a kind of monks among the Turks, who profeſs extreme poverty, and lead a very auſtere life. Their order was inſtituted by Mevelava; they affect an uncommon degree of patience, humility, and charity; are itinerant preachers, and deliver their doctrines even in coffee-houſes; they always go bare-legged, and open breaſted; faſt every Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, during which they eat nothing till ſun-ſet. At their meeting one of them plays on the flute, while the reſt dance, turning themſelves round with incredible ſwiftneſs, in commemoration of Mevelava's turning miraculouſly round for the ſpace of four days. But we have ſaid enough of them to raiſe pity; for their folly is of ſo great importance, with reſpect to its conſequence, that it would be inhuman to laugh at them.

DESCA'NT, S. [from *diſcanto*, Ital.] a ſong or tune compoſed in parts. Figuratively, a diſcourſe, or treatiſe branched out into ſeveral parts, ſometimes uſed in contempt, and ſometimes in a good ſenſe. "A *deſcant* on the crea-"tion." In Muſic, the art of compoſing ſeveral parts. *Plain deſcant*, conſiſts in the orderly placing many concords, and relates to ſimple counter-point, as in pſalmody. *Figurative* or *florid deſcant*, is that wherein diſcords may be concerned as well, though not as much, as concords; in it are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, diverſity of meaſures, and whatever elſe is capable of adorning a compoſi-

tion.

tion. *Double deſcant*, is when the parts are ſo contrived that the treble may be made the baſs, and the baſs the treble.

To DESCA'NT, V. N. [from the noun] to ſing in parts. In Muſic, to compoſe in *deſcant*. Figuratively, to diſcourſe at large, or to criticiſe minutely, and find fault with the actions of another; to point out faults with great minuteneſs; to cenſure.

To DE'SCEND, V. A. [*deſcendre*, Fr. *deſcendo*, Lat.] to come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the ſurface of a thing; to ſink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed as from a ſucceſſor, or as a cauſe does from an effect; to change a diſcourſe from a general and ſuperficial view to a more accurate, minute, and particular one. Actively, to walk, or roll downwards from a higher place or ſituation.

DESCE'NDANT, S. [Fr. *deſcendens*, Lat.] one who belongs to another as a relation; the offſpring or poſterity of a perſon.

DESCE'NDENT, Part. [*deſcendens*, Lat.] coming or moving from a higher to a lower ſituation or place; ſinking; proceeding, as from an anceſter, or from a cauſe.

DESCEN'SION, S. a ſinking from a higher to a lower ſituation. In Aſtronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. *Right deſcenſion*, is a point or arch of the equator, which deſcends with a ſtar, or ſign, in a right ſphere. *Oblique deſcenſion*, is that which deſcends in an oblique ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL, Adj. relating to deſcent. In Aſtronomy, *deſcenſional difference*, is the difference between the oblique and right deſcenſion of a ſtar.

DESCE'NT, S. [*deſcente*, Fr. *deſcenſus*, Lat.] the act of paſſing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth; a ſlope, or ſloping ſituation. "The heads and "ſources of rivers flow upon a *deſcent*, or in-"clining plane." *Woodw.* Invaſion, or attack on an enemy's country or coaſts; birth; extraction. *Lineal deſcent*, is that which is conveyed down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, from the father to the ſon, *&c.* *Collateral deſcent*, is that which ſprings out of the ſide of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, *&c.* Figuratively, one ſtep or generation in the line of a family. "No "man living is a thouſand *deſcents* removed from "Adam himſelf." *Hooker.* A rank, or degree in the ſcale of beings.

To DESCRI'BE, V. A. [*deſcribo*, Lat.] in Painting, to form the reſemblance of a thing. In Logic, to convey an idea of a thing in a looſe manner, without enumerating all its properties. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to delineate, or convey ſome notion of a thing by words.

DESCRI'BER, S. one who relates a matter of fact, the manner of performing an action, a battle, *&c.*

DESCRI'ER, S. [from *deſcry*] one who diſcovers or deſcries a thing at a diſtance.

DESCRI'PTION, S. [*deſcriptio*, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a perſon or thing by mentioning ſome of their properties. In Logic, a collection of the moſt remarkable properties of a thing, without including the eſſential difference, and the general nature or genus; the ſentence or paſſage in which a thing is deſcribed; the qualities expreſſed in repreſenting a thing.

To DE'SCRY, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a diſtance; to diſcover or diſcern by the ſight a thing hidden or concealed.

DE'SCRY, S. [from the verb] diſcovery, or the thing diſcovered.

To DE'SECRATE, V. A. [*deſecratum*, from *deſecro*, Lat.] to divert from its original intention; to convert a thing to an uſe different from that to which it was originally conſecrated.

DESECRA'TION, S. the converting of a thing conſecrated to ſome common uſe.

DE'SERT, S. [*deſertum*, Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waſte place; a ſolitude. In Scripture, a place at ſome diſtance from any city, thinly built, and ſcarcely inhabited.

DE'SERT, Adj. [*deſertum*, Lat.] wild; waſte; uncultivated; uninhabited.

To DESE'RT, V. A. [*deſerter*, Fr. *deſertum*, from *deſerto*, Lat.] to quit, to forſake; to abandon a perſon who has a reliance on one, uſed as a word of reproach; to leave a ſtation or place; to run away from an army or company, applied to ſoldiers.

DESE'RT, S. [Fr. properly ſpelt *deſſert*, it being originally a French word] the laſt courſe of an entertainment; conſiſting in fruits or ſweetmeats. Figuratively, the fruits or ſweetmeats of which the laſt courſe is compoſed.

DESE'RT, S. [from *deſerve*] the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a perſon, conſidered with reſpect to reward or puniſhments; a claim to praiſe or reward. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue; degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, S. [*deſertus*, Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a perſon, who can claim his aſſiſtance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his poſt, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, S. the act of abandoning or forſaking a perſon, cauſe, poſt, or place in an army.

DESE'RTLESS, Adj. want of merit; without thoſe qualifications which can entitle a perſon to, or render him a proper object of, approbation and reward.

To DESE'RVE, V. A. [*deſervir*, Fr.] to be an object of approbation or diſapprobation, reward or puniſhment, on account of one's actions or behaviour; to be worthy, or a proper object of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, Adj. not without reaſon or foundation; according to a perſon's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESE'RVER, S. a man who is a proper object of approbation and reward.

DESI'CCANT, Part. [*deſiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, ſuch applications as dry up the humours.

To DE'SICCATE, V. A. [*deſiccatum*, ſupine of *deſicco*, Lat.] to dry up any moiſture.

DESICCA'TION, S. the act of drying up moiſture.

DESI'CCATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, V. A. [*deſideratum*, ſupine of *deſidero*, Lat.] to long for a thing not diſcovered; to deſire a thing abſent. "So de-"ſired and ſo much *deſiderated* problem." *Cheyney*.

To DESI'GN, V. A. [pronounced *deſine*, as if the *g* was omitted. *Deſſiner*, Fr. *deſigno*, Lat.] to purpoſe or intend; to form or order for a particular purpoſe; to intend or ſet apart in the mind to a certain uſe or end; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea of in the mind; to ſketch the plan or ſcheme of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESI'GN, S. an intention or purpoſe; a plan of action; a ſcheme or contrivance formed for the prejudice or hurt of another; the plan or repreſentation of the order, general diſtribution, and conſtruction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c. In Weaving, the figures the workman endeavours to expreſs in his ſtuff, which are copied from ſome painting.

DESIGNA'BLE, Adj. that which can be aſcertained, deſcribed, or expreſſed.

DESIGNA'TION, S. [*deſignatio*, Lat.] the deſcribing a perſon or thing by ſome remote ſign; appointment, or direction; import or ſignification; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, Adv. purpoſely; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpoſe of a perſon, oppoſed to *accidentally*.

DESI'GNER, S. a perſon who premeditates or contrives ſomething ill; a perſon who invents a draught, or original, for ſome artiſt to copy by.

DESI'GNING, Part. contriving, meditating, or intending ſomething amiſs, or prejudicial to the intereſt of another.

DESI'GNLESS, Adj. without intending; without any bad intention.

DESI'GNLESSLY, Adv. without any bad intention; ignorantly; without premeditation; inadvertently.

DESI'GNMENT, S. an intended expedition againſt an enemy; a plot; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, Adj. an object of deſire, or longing.

To DESI'RE, V. A. [*deſirer*, Fr.] to wiſh for or covet ſome abſent good; to appear to long for a thing. "A *deſiring* look." *Dryd.* To aſk, to entreat.

DESI'RER, S. one who covets an abſent good.

DESI'ROUS, Adj. full of longing; coveting ſomething abſent, or not in poſſeſſion.

DESI'ROUSNESS, S. the quality of longing for ſome abſent good. Figuratively, the quality which renders a thing the object of deſire.

DESI'ROUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to covet, or long for ſomething unpoſſeſſed or unenjoyed.

To DESI'ST, V. N. [*deſiſto*, Lat.] to ceaſe from doing a thing which is begun; to ſtop.

DESI'STANCE, S. the act of ſtopping or ceaſing from ſome action begun.

DESI'TIVE, Adj. [*deſitus* of *deſino*, Lat.] ending or concluded. A *deſitive propoſition*, is that which implies the ending or concluſion of ſomething.

DE'SK, S. [*diſch*, Belg. *tiſch*, Teut. *deſco*, Ital.] an inclining or ſloping board or table, made uſe of by writers or readers.

DE'SOLATE, Adj. [*deſolatus*, Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waſte; ſolitary, or unfrequented.

To DE'SOLATE, V. A. [*deſolatus*, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

DE'SOLATELY, Adv. in an unfrequented manner; in a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, S. the act of deſtroying or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waſte. Figuratively, melancholy or grief, ariſing from a want of comforters, and rendering a perſon unfit for company; a place waſted and forſaken. "How "is Babylon become a *deſolation*." *Jer.* i. 23.

DESPA'IR, S. [*deſeſpoir*, Fr.] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; loſs of hope; that which deprives a perſon of hope; a paſſion excited by imagining that the object or ſubject of deſire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform. In Divinity, loſs of confidence in the divine mercy.

To DESPA'IR, V. N. [*deſpero*, Lat. *deſeſperer*, Fr.] to abandon, relinquiſh, or give a thing over as unattainable; to ceaſe to hope.

DESPA'IRER, S. one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

DESPA'IRINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſcover no hope.

DE'SPERATE, Adj. [*deſperatus*, Lat.] without hope, or looking on a thing as impoſſible or unattainable; without any regard to ſafety, ariſing from deſpair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or ſurmounted, applied to things. Mad, furious with deſpair, applied to perſons. Sometimes uſed for perſons habituated to ſomething bad, whoſe reformation is deſpaired of. "Mere *deſperate* ſots and fools." *Pope*. Violent, applied to things. "*Deſperate* remedies "muſt be uſed."

DE'SPERATELY, Adv. in a manner of a perſon grown furious by deſpair; madly in a great degree.

DE'SPERATENESS, S. madneſs; fury; acting without any regard to ſafety or ſecurity.

DE'SPERATION, S. a ſtate void of all hope.

DE'SPICABLE, Adj. [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] deſerving contempt on account of ſomething ſordid, mean, baſe, and vile.

DE'SPICABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or perſon the object of contempt.

DE'SPICABLY, Adv. in a mean, ſordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

DESPI'CABLE, Adj. [from *deſpiſe*] worthy of contempt on account of its vileneſs, or worthleſſneſs, applied both to perſons and things. "The moſt *deſpicable* thing in the world." *Arbuth.*

To DESPI'SE, V. A. [*deſpiſer*, old Fr. according to Skinner, *deſpicio*, Lat.] to ſcorn or contemn with ſome degree of pride and diſdain, on account of its worthleſſneſs or meanneſs, applied both to perſons and things; to diſregard, or to look down on as an object of terror, or abhorrence, from *deſpattare*, Ital. "Let not "your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever." *Shak.*

DESPI'SER, S. one who regards a thing with ſcorn or contempt, either through wickedneſs and pride, or on account of its real meanneſs and worthleſſneſs.

DESPI'TE, S. [*deſpite*, Pr. *diſpetto*, Ital. *ſpiit*, Belg.] malice; anger on account of ſome real or ſuppoſed injury; defiance. "In *deſpite* "of heat by day." *Blackm.* An act of malice, or reſentment; ſomething done in order to counteract the deſigns of another, through malice, revenge, reſentment, and in order to make him uneaſy. "A *deſpite* done againſt "the moſt high." *Par. Loſt.*

To DESPI'TE, V. N. to counteract or endeavour to fruſtrate the deſigns of another, through a principle of malice, or reſentment, and in order to vex or teaſe him.

DESPI'TEFUL, Adj. full of malice or ſpleen; acting contrary to the deſigns of another, purely to render them abortive, and to make him uneaſy, or unhappy; malignant, uſed both of perſons and things.

DESPI'TEFULNESS, S. malice, or an endeavour to render a perſon extremely miſerable through malice and reſentment.

To DESPO'IL, V. A. [*deſpouiller*, Fr. *ſpogliare*, Ital. *deſpolio*, Lat.] to rob; to deprive a perſon of what he is in poſſeſſion of by ſome act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a perſon of ſome poſt or honour.

DESPOILA'TION, S. the act of depriving or ſtripping a perſon of ſomething in his poſſeſſion.

To DESPO'ND, V. A. [*deſpondeo*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a perſuaſion that ſomething deſired is unattainable, or that ſomething to be done is impoſſible. In Divinity, to loſe all hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, S. the ſtate of a perſon who imagines a thing deſired cannot be attained, or that a thing to be done is impoſſible.

DESPO'NDENT, Adj. [*deſpondens*, Lat.] without any hopes of ſucceeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently deſired.

DE'SPOT, S. [δεσπότης, Gr.] an abſolute, uncontroulable prince, only uſed when applied to thoſe of Dacia. "The *deſpot* of Servia."

DESPO'TIC, or DESPO'TICAL, Adj. of unlimited or abſolute power. Figuratively, unaccountable.

DESPOTICA'LNESS, S. the quality of exerciſing power or authority without any reſtraint or controul.

DESPO'TISM, S. [*deſpotiſme*, Fr.] abſolute power, applied to ſuch governments, wherein the power of the prince is abſolute, unlimited, uncontrouled, or arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, V. A. [*deſpumatum*, ſupine of *deſpumo*, Lat.] to ſkim the froth off.

DESPUMA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor, by ſkimming off the froth or ſoam.

DESQUAMA'TION, S. [from *de* and *ſquama*, Lat. a ſcale] in Surgery, the act of ſcaling carious bones.

To DESTI'NATE, V. A. [*deſtinatum*, ſupine of *deſtino*, Lat.] to deſign or form for any particular purpoſe or end. "Birds are *deſtinated* "to fly." *Ray*

DESTINA'TION, S. [from *deſtinate*] the purpoſe or ultimate end for which any thing is formed or deſigned.

To DE'STINE, V. A. [*deſtino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any ſtate or condition without any alteration, or by an abſolute neceſſity; to appoint or order to any end or purpoſe; to devote or doom to puniſhment or miſery; to fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, S. [*deſtinie*, Fr.] in Mythology, the power who fixes or determines the lot of mortals; fate, or the order of ſecond cauſes, fixed by ſome unalterable decree; doom; fortune; the prediction of the future condition of a perſon which muſt neceſſarily happen.

DE'STITUTE, Adj. [*deſtitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; forſaken or abandoned by.

DESTITU'TION, S. [from *deſtitute*] want; defect; or a ſtate wherein ſomething is deficient; or wanting.

To DESTRO'Y, V. A. [*detruire*, Fr. *deſtruo*, Lat.] to demoliſh, or reduce to ruins, to kill; to lay waſte; or make deſolate; to deprive a thing of its preſent qualities or properties.

DESTRO'YER, S. one who lays a town waſte; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing by ſome act of violence.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, Adj. [from *deſtructum*, ſupine of *deſtruo*, Lat.] liable to be deſtroyed, defaced, or demoliſhed.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, S. poſſibility or lableneſs to be deſtroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, S. [*deſtructio*, Lat.] the act of ruining, deſtroying, demoliſhing, or laying waſte; murder; the ſtate of a thing ruined, demoliſhed, or deſtroyed; the cauſe of deſtruction. In Divinity, a ſtate wherein a perſon is cut off from all hopes of divine mercy, or intercourſe with the deity: ſometimes termed eternal death, or a ſtate of inceſſant torment.

DESTRU'CTIVE, S. [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] that which demoliſhes, reduces to ruins, or lays waſte.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy, demoliſh, or ruin.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, S. the quality which deſtroys, ruins, or lays waſte.

DESTRU'CTOR, S. a conſumer, or demoliſher.

DESU'LTORY, or DESULTO'RIOUS, Adj. [*deſultorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unſettled; removing from one thing or idea to another.

To DESU'ME, V. A. [*deſumo*, Lat.] to take from any thing; to borrow. "*Deſumed* "or taken from the laws of other countries." *Hale.*

To DETA'CH, V. A. [*detacher*, Fr.] to ſeparate or part ſomething which was joined before; to ſend out or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED, Part. drawn off; ſeparated from; diſengaged. In Painting, *well detached*, is applied to ſuch figures which appear free, not entangled with each other, and having a good relievo. In Fortification, *detached pieces*, are any works which are at a diſtance from the main works.

DETA'CHMENT, S. a body of troops ſeparated and ſent from the main army.

To DETA'IL, V. A. [*detailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumſtances.

DETA'IL, S. an account containing all the minute circumſtances of an action, or ſubject.

To DETA'IN, V. A. [*detenir*, Fr. *detineo*, Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a perſon, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a perſon in cuſtody.

DETA'INDER, S. in Law, a writ for holding or keeping a perſon in cuſtody.

DETA'INER, S. he that does not pay a thing due, or with-holds another perſon's right; he that hinders the departure or progreſs of a perſon or thing.

To DETE'CT, [*detectus*, Lat.] to diſcover, or find out any ſecret crime or artifice; to find out or ſurprize a perſon in the commiſſion, or after the commiſſion, of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a perſon, or ſophiſtry of an argument.

DETE'CTOR, S. a diſcoverer of ſome criminal; one who lays open the ſophiſtry or ſubterfuges of an author.

DETE'CTION, S. the diſcovery of a criminal, crime, or fault; the diſcovery of ſomething hidden, or concealed. "Rivers and rains "are inſtrumental to the *detection* of amber." *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION, S. the keeping or withholding what is due, or belongs to another. Figuratively, confinement, or reſtraint.

To DETE'R, V. A. [*deterreo*, Lat.] to diſcourage, or keep a perſon from doing a thing, either by frightening him, by menaces, or by laying its conſequences before him.

DETE'RMENT, S. that which diſcourages a perſon from doing or undertaking a thing; the cauſe or obſtacle which hinders a perſon from undertaking a thing.

To DETE'RGE, V. A. [*detergo*, Lat] to cleanſe a ſore from its pus, matter, or foulneſs; to cleanſe the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, Adj. [*detergens*, Lat.] in Medicine, having the power of cleanſing.

DETE'RMINABLE, Adj. [from *determine*] that which may be aſcertained, or decided.

To DETE'RMINATE, V. N. [*determiner*, Fr.] to limit; to ſettle; to fix; to determine.

DETE'RMINATE, Adj. [*determinatus*, Lat.] limited; determined; fixed; ſettled; eſtabliſhed; deciſive; reſolved.

DETE'RMINATELY, Adv. reſolutely fixed; firmly reſolved.

DETERMINA'TION, S. abſolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a reſolution formed after mature deliberation; the deciſion of ſome conteſted point or diſpute.

DETER'MINATIVE, Adj. having the power to direct to a certain end; that which reſtrains the ſignification of a word.

DETERMINA'TOR, S. one who determines, aſcertains, or decides a controverſy.

To DETE'RMINE, V. A. [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] to fix or ſettle a thing or point in debate or diſpute; to conclude; to decide; to confine, or reſtrain within limits; to aſcertain the ſenſe of an expreſſion; to influence the choice; to reſolve; to put an end to; to deſtroy. "Till ſickneſs has *determin'd* me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to conclude; to end; to come to a deciſion; to reſolve, or come to a reſolution.

DETE'RSION, S. [from *deterſum*, ſupine of *detergo*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleanſing a wound.

DETE'RSIVE, Adj. [*deterſif*, Fr.] having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE, S. in Medicine, that which cleanſes a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To DETE'ST, V. A. [*deteſter*, Fr. *deteſtor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with ſome vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETE'STABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileneſs or perniciouſneſs.

DETE'STABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews or deſerves the greateſt loathing, abhorrence, averſion, or hatred.

DETESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of abhorring, diſliking, or hating a thing on account of its evil. Uſed with *of*, and ſometimes, but improperly, with *for*. "The *deteſtation* you "can expreſs *for* vice." *Swift.*

DETE'STER, S. one who has a very great hatred, averſion, or loathing.

To DETHRO'NE, V. A. [*detroner*, Fr. from *de* and *thronus*, Lat. a throne] to depoſe a king; to deprive him of royalty.

DETI'NUE, S. [*detenue*, Fr.] a writ lying againſt a perſon, who refuſes to deliver a thing up, which was given him to keep for another.

DETONA'TION, S. [*detonatum*, ſupine of *detono*, Lat.] the loud noiſe made by ſome bodies which begin to heat in a crucible, ſomewhat reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder. In Chemiſtry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile, and ſulphurous parts from antimony.

To DETO'NIZE, V. A. [*detono*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, V. A. [*detortus*, Lat. from *detorqueo*, Lat.] to wreſt a word or expreſſion from

from its original meaning or deſign. "*Detorted* texts of ſcripture to ſedition." *Dryd.*

To DE'TRACT, V. A. [*detractum*, ſupine of *detrabo*, Lat.] to leſſen the reputation of another by calumny, or ſpeaking ill of him; to leſſen the value of a thing.

DETRA'CTER, S. one who leſſens the reputation of another, by ſpeaking ill of him.

DETRA'CTION, S. [Fr. *detractio*, Lat.] the impairing or leſſening the reputation or eſteem of another, by ſpeaking ill of him.

DETRA'CTORY, Adj. leſſening the value of a thing, or reputation of a perſon.

DETRA'CTRESS, S. a woman who leſſens the reputation of others, by ſpeaking ill of them.

DE'TRIMENT, S. [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which affects a thing or perſon with loſs, diſadvantage, or damage.

DE'TRIMENTAL, Adj. cauſing harm, miſchief, loſs, or damage.

To DETRU'DE, V. A. [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt down; to force into a lower place. "*Detruded* to the root." *Thomſon.*

DETRU'SION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards. "From this *detruſion* of the "waters towards the ſide." *Keil.*

DEVASTA'TION, S. [from *devaſtatum*, ſupine of *devaſto*, Lat.] the act of laying waſte; demoliſhing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEU'CE, S. [*deux*, Fr. *duo*, Lat. δυω, or δυς, Gr.] in Gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two ſpots; the devil.

To DEVE'LOP, V. A. [*developer*, Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any ſtratagem or artifice.

To DEVE'ST, V. A. [*deveſter*, Fr. from *de* and *veſtis*, Lat. a garment] to make a perſon naked, or take off his cloaths. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or ſome good; to free from any thing bad.

To DE'VIATE, V. [of *de*, from, and *via*, Lat. a road or common path] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go aſtray. In Divinity, to ſin, by not walking in the way preſcribed by the divine commandments.

DEVIA'TION, S. the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to ſome eſtabliſhed rule; ſin; offence; a wandering.

DEVI'CE, S. [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.] a contrivance, or ſtratagem; a project; a ſcheme, or plan. In Heraldry, an emblem, which has ſome reſemblance to a perſon's name; the repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence.

DE'VIL, S. [*deofl*, *deofle*, *deofol*, *diobule*, Sax. *diafl*, *diafol*, *diafevl*, Brit. *diable*, Fr. *diable*, Span. *diabolo*, Ital. *duyvel*, Belg. *teuffel*, Teut. διαβολος, Gr.] in its primary ſignification, a calumniator, or falſe accuſer; but peculiarly applied to ſignify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and ſeducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked perſon. In Scripture, an idol; an emiſſary; or one of the wicked ſpirits ſubject to Satan. "The condemnation of the "*Devil*." 1 *Tim.* iii. 6. ſignifies the being guilty of the ſame crime, and ſuffering the ſame puniſhment with the *Devil*.

DE'VILISH, *Adj.* partaking of the malicious, miſchievous, or other wicked qualities of the Devil. Figuratively, holding commerce with the Devil. Vulgarly, uſed to expreſs the ſuperlative degree. "*Deviliſh* hot."

DEVILI'SHLY, Adv. in an entirely wicked or miſchievous manner; in a manner ſuitable to the wickedneſs of the Devil; diabolically.

DEVI'OUS, Adj. [*devius*, Lat.] out of the common track. Figuratively, erring or going aſtray.

To DE'VISE, V. A. [*deviſer*, Fr.] to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form ſchemes. In Law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DE'VISE, S. [*old*, Fr. a will] in Law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will; contrivance.

DE'VISER, S. one who projects, or contrives; one who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DE'VOID, Adj. [*vuide*, Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, deſtitute, or free from any quality, either good or bad.

DE'VOIR, S. [Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a duty, or act of ſervice, but now obſolete. At preſent uſed to ſignify ſome act of civility, or ceremony due to a perſon either on account of rank, office, or relation.

To DEVO'LVE, V. A. [*devolve*, Lat.] to roll from a higher to a lower place. "The "matter which *devolves* from the hills." To remove from one perſon to another. "They "*devolved* their whole authority *into* the hands "of the council." *Addiſ.* "The whole was "*devolved upon* that family." *Swift.* Neuterly, to fall or deſcend to in order of ſucceſſion.

DEVOLU'TION, S. [*devolvitio*, Lat.] the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. "*Devolutions* of earth down upon the "vallies." Removal, or ſucceſſion from one perſon or order to another.

DEVO'NSHIRE, S. a county of England. It has the Engliſh channel on the S. the Briſtol channel on the N. It is divided on the W. from Cornwall by the river Tamar, which runs almoſt from the one channel to the other: and it is bounded on the E. by Somerſetſhire. It is about ſixty-nine miles long, and ſixty-ſix broad, containing 1,920,000 acres, twelve parliamentary boroughs, forty market-towns, 394 pariſhes, 117 vicarages, 1733 villages, and 340,000 inhabitants. Next to Yorkſhire, it is the largeſt and moſt populous county in England; and its people are ſo univerſally employed in trade, that it cannot be equalled by any in that kingdom. The air in its valleys is mild and ſharp, but healthy on its hills and heaths. The weſtern parts conſiſt of a mooriſh ſoil, or ſtiff clay; the latter bad for ſheep, but extremely well adapted for breeding great herds of fine oxen, fattened for the London markets. The ſoil of the north parts is dry, having very good downs for ſheep: and theſe being well-dreſſed with lime, dung, and ſand, yield tole-

rable crops of corn, but not ſo plentifully as in the middle and eaſtern parts; nor does it fall ſhort in meadow and paſture. Shell-ſand renders the moſt barren part fruitful; and in places remote from the ſea-ſhore, the upper turf being ſkimmed off, is burnt to aſhes; and this method of agriculture is called De'enſhiring. The ſouthern parts for fertility are juſtly eſteemed the garden of Devonſhire.

DEVORA'TION, S. [*devoratus*, Lat. of *devoro*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE, V. A. [*devotum*, ſupine of *devoveo*, Lat.] to dedicate or ſet apart to a religious or any other particular purpoſe; to abandon or addict to evil; to doom to deſtruction.

DEVO'TEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a thing devoted, dedicated, ſet apart, or deſtined to a particular end or purpoſe.

DEVOTE'E, S. [*devot*, Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, S. [Fr. of *devotio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing conſecrated or dedicated; a religious and fervent exerciſe of ſome public act of religion; or a temper or diſpoſition of the mind rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. Figuratively, prayer; a ſtrong and fervent affection for a perſon.

DEVO'TIONAL, Adj. relating to religious worſhip; pious; zealous.

DEVO'TIONALIST, S. a perſon who is ſuperſtitiouſly religious.

To DEVO'UR, V. A. [*devorer*, Fr. *devoro*, Lat.] to eat up ravenouſly. Figuratively, to deſtroy with rapidity, or quickneſs; to ſwallow up, or reduce to nothing.

DEVO'URER, S. [from *devour* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax.] one that conſumes or eats up ravenouſly.

DEVO'UT, Adj [*devot*, Fr. *devotus*, Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worſhip; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal, or expreſſive of ardent piety. "With "eyes *devout*." *Par. Loſt.*

DEVO'UTLY, Adv. in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEUSE, S. [derived by Junius from *Deuſius*, the name of a ſpecies of evil ſpirits] the devil, uſed in ludicrous language. "Well, the "*deuſe* take me." *Cong.*

DEUTERO'NOMY, S. [from δευτερος, the ſecond, and νομος, Gr. law] the laſt book of the Pentateuch, or five books written by Moſes, ſo called by the Greek tranſlators, becauſe there is a kind of recapitulation of the law in it. The Jewiſh rabbins on this account ſtile it משנה, *Miſhneh*, or the repetition. It is generally named אלה הדברים, *Elleh-Haddebarim*, which is one of the firſt words in the Hebrew. It was written, all but the laſt chapter, by Moſes, in the 120th year of his age, the laſt chapter being ſuppoſed by ſome to have been added by Joſhua immediately after Moſes's death; but by ſome it is ſuppoſed to have been written by Ezra.

DEW, S. [*deawe*, Sax. *dauw*, Belg. *tauw*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a light, thin, inſenſible miſt, or rain, raiſed from the earth after the ſun has deſcended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which miſt, meeting with the cold in the atmoſphere, is condenſed and precipitated on the earth again. Not but we muſt take notice it is the opinion that dews do not deſcend at all. The quantity of dew falling or evaporated throughout the year, is ingeniouſly calculated by the Rev. Dr. Hales, in his Vegetable Statics, and the great benefit this meteor is to the vegetable creation, and its ſufficiency to anſwer all the purpoſes it is deſigned for by the great architect of the world, may from thence be inferred with all that force, which can ſtrike a reaſonable mind with conviction, or elevate a devout diſpoſition to rapture.

To DEW, V. A. to wet or moiſten as with dew.

DE'W-BESPRENT, Part. ſprinkled with dew. "The ſavoury herb of knot-graſs *dew*-"*beſprent*." *Milt.*

DE'WLAP, S. [*dog-lep*, Dan. *deop lœpe*, Sax. ſo called from its *lapping* or bruſhing off the dew] the fleſh which hangs down from the throat of cows, bulls, or oxen. Figuratively, a large hanging lip, uſed by way of contempt. "And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale."

DE'WLAPT, Adj. having a dewlap.

DE'W-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a worm found in dew, called likewiſe the lob-worm.

DEW'Y, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the nature of dew; moiſt with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right ſide.

DEXTE'RITY, S. [*dexteritas*, Lat.] readineſs; activity; quickneſs of contrivance.

DE'XTEROUS, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] expert; active; or quick; ſubtle; full of expedients; ſkilful in management; fertile in invention.

DEXTE'ROUSLY, Adv. expertly; readily; quickly; ſkillfully.

DE'XTRAL, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right ſide.

DEXTRA'LITY, S. the ſtate of being on the right ſide.

DIABE'TES, S. [διαβαίνω, Gr.] in Phyſic, the diſcharge of any liquor through the urinary paſſages almoſt as ſoon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance of water, attended with inſatiable thirſt.

DIABO'LIC, or DIABO'LICAL, [from *diabolus*, Lat. the devil] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIA'COUSTICS, S. [from δια and ακουω, Gr.] in Philoſophy, the conſideration or doctrine of refracted ſounds as they paſs through different mediums, *i. e.* either through a denſe into a rare, or through a rare into a denſe one.

DI'ADEM, S. [*diadema*, Lat. from διαδεω, Gr.] formerly a bandage of ſilk encompaſſing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was ſometimes enriched with pearls, and ſometimes with

with the leaves of ſome ever-greens. In Heraldry, certain circles or rims, binding or incloſing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, croſſes, or flower de luces for their creſts.

DI'ADEMED, Part. adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown; crowned.

DI'ADROM, S. [from διαδρομεω, Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs a ſingle vibration. "Whoſe *diadroms*, in the latitude "of 45 deg. are equal to one ſecond." *Locke.*

DIÆRE'SIS, S. [διαιρεσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the diviſion of a dipthongue, or one ſyllable into two. In Surgery, the diviſion of ſuch parts which are united contrary to nature, and obſtruct a cure. In Medicine, the deſtroying or conſuming of the veſſels or canals of an animal body, by ſome corroding humour forcing itſelf a paſſage, or by the extravaſation of the juices.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. [δια and γινωσκω, Gr.] in Medicine, a ſign by which the preſent ſtate, nature, and cauſe of a diſeaſe may be diſcovered.

DIA'GONAL, Adj. [from διαγωνιος, Gr.] drawn acroſs a figure from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, S. a right line drawn acroſs a parallelogram or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, ſo as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, Adv. in a croſs direction, or reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, S. [διαγραμμα, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſcheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties. In Muſic, the antient gammut, whoſe extent was a diſdiapaſon or two octaves, in the 1 : 4. in which ſpace they have eighteen chords, though they had not all different ſounds.

DIAGRY'DIATES, S. [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] in Medicine, ſtrong purges made of diagrydium.

DI'AL, S. [from *dies*, Lat.] a plate marked with two ſets of figures, beginning at one and ending with twelve, uſed to ſhew the time of the day by clocks, or by the ſhadow of the ſun.

DI'ALECT, S. [διαλεκτος, Gr.] the peculiar manner of ſpeaking, or diverſities made in any language by the inhabitants in different parts of the country wherein it is ſpoken. Figuratively, ſtile; manner of expreſſion; language, or ſpeech.

DIALE'CTIC, S. [διαλεκτικη, Gr.] the art of reaſoning, or logic.

DIALE'CTICAL, Adj. [from *Dialectic*] belonging to logic.

DIA'LING, S. the art of deſcribing lines on any given plane, in ſuch a manner, that the ſun's ſhadow, or its rays, if tranſmitted through a hole, ſhall touch any given line at any given hour.

DIA'LIST, S. one who conſtructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, S. one who compoſes, or one who is introduced as a ſpeaker in a dialogue.

DIA'LOGUE, S. [διαλογος, Gr.] a conference, or debate on any ſubject, whether real or feigned.

To DIA'LOGUE, V. A. to hold converſation or conference with; to diſcourſe. "Doſt "*dialogue* with thy ſhadow." *Shak.*

DIALY'SIS, S. [διαλυσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the parting or ſeparating two vowels, which would otherwiſe make a dipthongue. In Printing, two dots ſet over a vowel to ſhew that it does not compoſe a dipthongue, as in *brouïller*, Fr.

DIA'METER, S. [δια, through, and μετρον, Gr. a meaſure] the line which paſſes through the centre of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIAME'TRAL, Adj. deſcribing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. according to the direction of a diameter. Uſed with *oppoſite*, it implies the moſt direct or higheſt oppoſition that can be between two things.

DIAME'TRICAL, Adj. or DIAME'TRICALLY, Adv. now uſed inſtead of *Diametral*, and *Diametrally*, which ſee.

DIA'MOND, S. [generally pronounced *dimond*, from *diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat. or αδαμας, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all gems, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid, and diſtinguiſhed by its vivid ſplendor, and the brightneſs of its reflections, from all other ſubſtances. Its ſize is various, but the larger ones are extremely rare. The largeſt ever known is that of the great Mogul, which weighs 279 carats, and is computed to be worth 779,244l. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days, and if taken out careſully, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, will by that means be rendered purer, and of a finer water than before, if it were coloured or foul, previouſly to its being put in. The Eaſt-Indies and Braſils furniſh us with this ſpecies of precious ſtones.

DIA'PASE, S. in Muſic, the ſame as *Diapaſon*.

DIAPA'SON, S. [διαπασων, Gr.] in Muſic, an interval, including an octave; the firſt and moſt perfect of the concords; conſidered ſimply, it is but one harmonical interval; but conſidered diatonically, *i. e.* by tones and ſemi-tones, it contains ſeven degrees, *viz.* three greater tones, two leſſer tones, and two greater ſemi-tones; the proportion of its grave tone to its acute, is as 2 to 1. Among muſical inſtrument makers, it ſignifies a rule or ſcale, whereby they adjuſt the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, hautbois, &c. in due proportion for performing the tones, ſemi-tones, and concords juſtly.

DIA'PER, S. [*diapre*, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures. Figuratively, a towel, or napkin. "Another bear the ewer, a third "a *diaper*." *Shak.*

To DIA'PER, V. A. to variegate; diverſify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHA'NECTY, S. [See *Diaphanous*] tranſ-

transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIAPHA'NOUS, Adj. [δια, through, and φαινω, Gr. to appear, or ſhew] tranſparent; giving paſſage to the rays of light; that which may be ſeen through.

DIAPHO'RESIS, S. [διαφορησις, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſcharge made through the ſkin, whether ſenſible or inſenſible.

DIAPHORE'TIC, Adj. [διαφορητικος, Gr.] in Medicine, that which cauſes a diſcharge thro' the ſkin, or a ſweat.

DI'APHRAGM, S. [pronounced *diaphram*, from διαφραγμα, Gr.] in Anatomy, a nervous muſcle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomiſts, *ſeptum tranſverſale*, or croſs wall, from its dividing the breaſt or thorax from the abdomen. Its figure is round, reſembling a ray-fiſh or thornback. It is pierced in the middle for the paſſage of the vena cava; in its lower part, for the œſophagus and nerves, which go to the upper orifice of the ſtomach, and between the productions of the inferior circle for the aorta, thoracic duct, and vena azygos. It is contracted, when we draw our breath inward, in order to extend the dimenſions of the breaſt, but relaxed, and in its natural ſtate, when we breathe. The actions of coughing, ſneezing, yawning, laughing, and hiccough depend on this muſcle.

DIARRH'OEA, S. [διαρροια, Gr.] in Medicine, a flux of the belly, or profuſe evacuation of liquid excrements by ſtool.

DIARRHOE'TIC, Adj. in Medicine, promoting a looſeneſs; cauſing a diſcharge by ſtool; purging.

DI'ARY, S. [*diarium*, Lat.] an account of the tranſactions of a perſon every day; a journal.

DIA'STOLE, S. [Gr. from διαστελλω, Gr.] in Anatomy, the motion of the heart or arteries, whereby thoſe parts dilate or diſtend themſelves. In Grammar, *diaſtole* ſignifies the lengthening a ſyllable, which is naturally ſhort.

DIA'STYLE, S. [from δια and στυλος, a pillar, Gr.] in antient Architecture, an edifice whoſe columns ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that eight modules, or four diameters, are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATESSE'RON, S. [from δια and τεσσαρα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine ſo called, becauſe compoſed of four ingredients, *viz.* roots of ariſtolochia, gentian, bay-berries, and myrrh. In Muſic, an interval compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer tone, and one greater ſemitone, called by moderns, a perfect fourth.

DIATO'NIC, S. [διατονος, Gr.] the ordinary ſpecies of muſic, which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, and contains only the greater and leſs tones, together with the greater ſemi-tone.

DIAZEU'TIC TONE [of δια and ζευγνυμι, Gr.] in antient Muſic, that which disjoined two fourths, one on each ſide of it, and being joined to either made a fifth. This, in our muſic, is from A to E; ſuppoſing *mi* to ſtand in *be-fa-bi-mi*.

DIB'BLE, S. a ſmall ſpade, or pointed inſtrument, uſed by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DICE, S. the plural of *Die*, which ſee.

DI'CER, S. one who plays at dice; a gameſter.

DICHO'TOMY, S. [διχος and τεμνω, Gr.] in Logic, the diſtribution or diviſion of ideas into pairs. In Aſtronomy, the phaſis of the appearance of the moon, wherein ſhe is biſected, or ſhews but half her diſc.

To DICTA'TE, V. A. [*dictatum*, ſupine of *dico*, Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to ſpeak with authority, to deliver a ſpeech in words, which is to be taken down in writing.

DICTA'TE, S. [*dictatum*, Lat.] a rule or mandate delivered by ſome perſon of authority.

DICTA'TION, S. the act or practice of preſcribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magiſtrate, inveſted with conſular and ſovereign power, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raiſe or diſcharge forces without conſent of the ſenate, and remaining in his office for ſix months, till Sylla and Cæſar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who, by his credit and authority, directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, Adj. after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

DICTA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiouſneſs, or authority carried too high.

DICTA'TURE, S. [*dictatura*, Lat.] the office of a dictator.

DI'CTION, S. [from *dictio*, Lat.] the peculiar manner which an author has of expreſſing himſelf, whether it reſpect the arrangement of his words, or the uſe of rhetorical figures.

DICTIO'NARY, S. [*dictionarium*, Lat.] the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definitions.

DID, the preter of *do*, and when uſed as an auxiliary verb, the ſign of the imperfect tenſe, from *did*, Sax. When it occurs, it generally is made uſe of to carry ſome force or emphaſis.

DIDA'CTIC, or DIDA'CTICAL, Adj. [διδακτικος, Gr.] containing precepts, or rules.

DI'DAPPER, S. [*Duyck dapper*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird remarkable for its diving.

DIDA'SCALIC, Adj. [from διδασκαλος, Gr.] giving or delivering precepts or rules in ſome art.

DIDST, the ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of *Do*.

To DIE, V. N. [*deadian*, Sax.] to loſe life; to expire; to loſe all the animal functions, and have the ſoul ſeparated from the body; to be puniſhed with death. Figuratively, to be loſt, periſh, or be entirely laid aſide. "Thoſe "thoughts which ſhould have *died*." *Shak.* To ſink, faint, or loſe its vital functions. "His "heart *died* within him." 1 *Sam.* To languiſh, or be overcome with pleaſure and tenderneſs.

neſs. "To ſounds of heavenly harps ſhe *dies* "away." *Pope.* To vaniſh or diſappear. "When *dying* clouds contend with glowing "light." *Shak.* To languiſh with affection, in the ſtile of lovers. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow ſpiritleſs, taſteleſs, or vapid, applied to liquors.

DIE, S. [plural *dice*, *di*, Fr. *die*, Brit.] a ſmall cube, marked on each of its ſides with ſpecks or dots, from one to ſix, which is uſed by gameſters to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance; any cubic body.

DIE, S. plural *dies*. The ſtamp uſed in coining, or the mold in which medals are caſt.

DI'ET, S. [διαιτα, Gr.] food; proviſions for eating, or the ſatisfying hunger; a regular courſe of food ordered and directed, in order to cure ſome chronical diſtemper.

To DI'ET, V. A. to feed or eat according to the rules and preſcriptions of medical writers; to give food to; to board, or furniſh with victuals, for money.

DI'ET, S. [of *diet*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat. an appointed day] an aſſembly of the ſtates, or circles of the empire, meeting to deliberate on ſome public affair.

DI'ETORY, Adj. belonging to the rules of medical diet.

DI'ETER, S. one who preſcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medical rules.

DIETE'TIC, or DIETE'TICAL, Adj. [διαιτητικη, Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical caution about the uſe of food.

To DI'FFER, V. N. [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or figure, which are not the ſame as thoſe of another perſon or thing; to oppoſe a perſon in opinion; to be of another opinion; or to vary in opinion with another.

DIFFE'RENCE, S. [*differentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of being diſtinct from ſome other thing; a diſpute; debate; controverſy; or oppoſition of ſentiments; diſtance, or the property which diſtinguiſhes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, ſomething added to, or altered in, a coat, whereby the younger families are diſtinguiſhed from the elder, or to ſhew how far they are removed from the principal houſe. *Aſcenſional difference*, in Aſtronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the ſix of the clock circle, and the ſun's horary circle. *Difference of longitude*, of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places.

To DIFFE'RENCE, V. A. [from the noun] to make one thing not the ſame as another; to diſtinguiſh one thing from another. "Graſs "*differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region "from a barren and deſolate wilderneſs." *Ray.*

DIFFE'RENT, Adj. [Fr. *differens*, Lat.] diſtinct; of contrary qualities; unlike.

DIFFERE'NTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, an infinitely ſmall quantity, or particle of a quantity ſo ſmall as to be leſs than any aſſignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite ſmall quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIF'FERENTLY, S. in a different manner.

DIFFE'RINGLY, Adv. in a various manner.

DIF'FICULT, Adj. [*difficulte*, Fr.] hard to be done, underſtood, or pleaſed; troubleſome; peeviſh; moroſe.

DIF'FICULTY, Adv. hardly; not without much labour, patience, or perſeverance.

DIFFI'CULTY, S. [*difficulte*, Fr. *difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, diſtreſs; oppoſition; perplexity, or uneaſineſs, with reſpect to circumſtances. Objections or points not eaſily anſwered, or underſtood.

To DIFFI'DE, V. N. [*diffido*, Lat.] to diſtruſt, or repoſe no confidence in.

DIF'FIDENCE, S. [*diffidentia*, Lat.] want of truſt, confidence, or courage.

DIF'FIDENT, Part or Adj. [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence; diſtruſtful; ſuſpicious; timorous.

DIF'FLUENCE, or DIF'FLUENCY, S. [*diffluens*, Lat] the quality of falling away on all ſides, oppoſed to conſiſtency or ſolidity.

DIF'FLUENT, Part. [*diffluens*, Lat.] flowing away.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. [from *di* and *franchiſe*, Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, V. A. [from *diffuſum*, ſupine of *diffundo*, Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plain ſurface, ſo as it may ſpread itſelf every way. Figuratively, to ſpread; ſcatter; diſperſe.

DIFFU'SE, Adj. [*diffuſus*, Lat.] ſcattered or ſpread widely. Applied to ſtile, or the manner of a compoſition, copious, oppoſed to *conciſe*.

DIFFU'SEDLY, Adv. in a copious, liberal, and extenſive manner; ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſpread abroad; copiouſneſs of ſtile.

DIFFU'SELY, Adv. widely; extenſively. Applied to ſtile, copiouſly.

DIFFU'SION, S. the ſtate of being ſpread abroad. Copiouſneſs or exuberance, applied to ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE, Adj. having the quality of ſpreading abroad; ſcattered or ſpread abroad; extended.

DIFFU'SIVELY, Adv. widely; extenſively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, S. extenſion; diſperſion; the power or quality of being ſpread abroad. Applied to ſtile, want of conciſeneſs.

To DIG, V. N. [preter and particip. paſſive *dug*, or *digged*; *die*, Sax. a ditch, *dyger*, Belg.] to open, or make a hole in the earth by a ſpade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument, &c. "Still for the growing liver *digg'd* "his breaſt." *Dryd.* *To dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth.

DI'GEST,

DI'GEST, S. [*digeſta*, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles by the order of the emperor Juſtinian.

To DI'GEST, V. A. [*digeſtum*, ſupine of *digero*, Lat.] to diſtribute or range methodically into different claſſes; to concoct or change food in the ſtomach ſo as to fit it for the ſupply of the animal excretions. In Chemiſtry, to ſoften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill; to reduce to any plan or ſcheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In Surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation. Neuterly, to ſuppurate, or produce matter like a wound, which tends to a cure.

DIGE'STER, S. one whoſe food eaſily turns into chyle; a ſtrong veſſel or engine, made to boil any bony ſubſtances with a ſtrong heat, ſo as to reduce them to a fluid ſtate; that which diſſolves food, and has the ſame power over it as the ſtomach itſelf.

DIGE'STION, S. in Medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach, in order to render it fit to ſupply the continual loſs ſuſtained by perſpiration, the animal functions, or exerciſe. In Chemiſtry, the preparation of plants or other bodies, by putting them, with ſome proper fluid, into a veſſel, and heating them gradually with the ſame degree of fire or heat as that of an animal body.

DIGE'STIVE, Adj. having the power to diſſolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of diſſolving by its heat; reducing to method.

DIGE'STIVE, S. in Surgery, an application, which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for ſuppuration.

DI'GGER, S. one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

To DIGHT, V. A. [*dihtan*, Sax. to prepare] to dreſs, embelliſh, or adorn.

DI'GIT, S. [*digitus*, Lat. a finger] three fourths of an inch in long meaſure. In Aſtronomy, the 12th part of the diameter of the ſun and moon. In Arithmetic, any number expreſſed by a ſingle figure, or any number within ten.

DIGITA'TED, Adj. [from *digitus*, Lat.] branched out into diviſions, reſembling fingers. In Botany, a *digitated leaf*, is one which conſiſts of ſeveral ſimple leaves growing on one footſtalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gaſhes, cuts, or ſegments, as the hop.

DIGNIFICA'TION, S. the act of confering honour; the preferring to ſome honourable rank.

DI'GNIFIED, Adj. enjoying ſome honourable poſt, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

To DI'GNIFY, V. A. [*dignus*, Lat. worthy, and *facio* to make] to advance, prefer, or exalt to ſome place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render reſpectable.

DIGNITA'RY, S. [from *dignitas*, Lat.] a clergyman advanced to ſome office, or place, which demands reſpect and reverence from the inferior or parochial clergy.

DI'GNITY, S. [*dignitas*, Lat.] rank, preferment, or poſt, which requires reſpect and reverence; grandure, or a majeſtic appearance. Among the Clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. In Aſtrology, applied to a planet which is in any ſign.

DIGNO'TION, S. [*dignotum*, ſupine of *dignoſco*, Lat.] diſtinction, or a diſtinguiſhing mark. "Temperamental *dignotions*." *Brown*.

To DI'GRESS, V. N. [*digreſſus*, of *digredior*, Lat] to turn out of the road, or quit the main path. Figuratively, to depart from the main ſcope of a diſcourſe, or intention of an argument; to wander; to go out of the right way or common track; to err; to deviate.

DIGRE'SSION, S. [*digreſſio*, Lat.] a paſſage which has no connection with the main ſcope of a diſcourſe; deviation, or quitting the true path.

DIKE, S. [*die* or *dice*, Sax. *diige*, Dan. *diick*, Belg.] a channel made to receive water; a mount to hinder inundations, or to keep waters from overflowing.

To DILA'CERATE, V. A. [*dilaceratum*, ſupine of *dilacero*] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILA'CERATION, S. [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending in two.

To DILA'NIATE, V. A. [*dilaniatum*, ſupine of *dilanio*, Lat.] to tear; to rend in pieces in a butcherly and ſavage manner.

DILAPIDA'TION, S. [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent, on a church benefice, ſuffers the parſonage-houſe, or the out-houſe, to fall down, or be in decay for want of neceſſary reparation. It is likewiſe applied to the pulling down any buildings belonging to any ſpiritual living, or ſuffering any wilful waſte upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABI'LITY, S. [from *dilatable*] the quality of admitting or ſuffering extenſion.

DILA'TABLE, Adj. [from *dilate*] that which may be ſtretched or extended.

DILA'TATION, [from *dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending or ſtretching into a greater ſpace; the ſtate of a thing whoſe parts are ſtretched or extended, ſo as to be at a greater diſtance from each other.

To DILA'TE, V. A. [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, ſpread out, enlarge, or ſtretch, ſo as to make the parts be at a greater diſtance from each other. Figuratively, to relate a thing at large, or with all its minute circumſtances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen.

DILA'TOR, S. that which widens or extends any paſſage. "The *dilators* of the noſe." *Arbuth.*

DI'LATORINESS, S. [from *dilatory*] the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through ſloth.

DI'LATORY, Adj. [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*,

ria, Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through ſloth.

DILE'MMA, S. [διλημμα, Gr.] in Logic, an argument conſiſting of two or more propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, that grant which you will, you will be preſſed by the concluſion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troubleſome alternative.

DILI'GENCE, S. [*diligentia*, Lat.] conſtant endeavour; unremited labour, or practice.

DILI'GENTLY, Adv. with conſtant labour, caution, and care.

DILL, S. [*dill*, Sax.] in Botany, hath a tender, fibrous, annual root; its leaves are, like thoſe of fennel, plain, ſtreaked, and bordered.

DILU'CID, Adj. [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain, pure and tranſparent; obvious; eaſy to be underſtood.

To DILU'CIDATE, V. A. [from *dilucidatus* of *dilucido*, Lat.] to make a ſentence, or propoſition, clear and eaſy to be underſtood; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

DILUCIDA'TION, S. [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a ſentence clear and eaſy to be underſtood; an explanation.

DILU'ENT, Adj. [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DILU'ENT, S. [*diluens*, Lat.] that which makes thin or fluid.

To DILU'TE, V. A. [*dilutum*, ſupine of *diluo*, Lat.] to make a liquor thin by the mixture of ſome other; to weaken a liquor by mixing another with it; to render or make weak, applied to colours. "If the red and "blue colours were more *dilute* and weak." *Newt. Opt.* To drink often in order to quench thirſt, and promote perſpiration.

DILU'TER, S. that which renders a body liquid; or if it were ſo before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILU'TION, S. [*dilutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak, by the addition of ſome other.

DILU'VIAN, Adj. [from *diluvium*, Lat.] relating to, or reſembling the deluge. "Sup- "poſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the "tops of the mountains." *Burnet.*

DIM, Adj. [*dim*, *dimgend*, Sax, *dimmur*, Iſl. *dy*, Brit. *dow*, Arm, *temnu*, Ruſſ. *temma*, Sclav. *temny*, Boh. *teman*, Dal.] having ſomething which obſtructs the ſight, and hinders it from ſeeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its ſplendor or brightneſs; grown dark. Dull of apprehenſion, applied to the mind.

To DIM, V. A. to darken, or obſtruct the ſight, ſo as to hinder it from ſeeing objects in their full ſplendor. Figuratively, to make leſs bright; to render darkiſh.

DIME'NSION, S. [*dimenſio*, Lat.] the extenſion of a body conſidered as meaſured; ſize; ſpace contained in any body. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and thickneſs, or depth. In Algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIME'NSIONLESS, Adj. without any dimenſions; of no certain bulk. "In thy "paſs'd-*dimenſionleſs*." *Par. Loſt.*

DI'MENSIVE, Adj. that which marks the boundaries or out-lines; that which deſcribes the meaſure or ſpace occupied by a body. "Who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines." *Davies.*

To DIMI'NISH, V. A. [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing leſs, by cutting off or deſtroying ſome of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; leſſen; to degrade, or render leſs honourable. "Impiouſly they thought—thee to "*diminiſh*." *Par. Loſt.* Neuterly, to grow leſs, or be impaired.

DIMI'NISH, Adj. ſomewhat obſcure; ſomewhat deprived of ſplendor or light; having ſome obſtructions to ſeeing.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to detract from, or leſſen the character and reputation of another. "Speak *diminiſh*- "*ingly* of any one that was abſent." *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION, S. [*diminutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a thing leſs, by cutting off or deſtroying ſome of its parts; the ſtate of growing leſs either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loſs, or cauſing loſs of reputation or dignity to another; diſcredit. "*Diminution* of me." *K. Charles.* In Architecture, the contraction of a column as it aſcends, whereby its upper part is made ſmaller than the lower.

DIMI'NUTIVE, Adj. [*diminutivus*, Lat.] ſmall of ſize, bulk, or dimenſions.

DIMINU'TIVE, S. in Grammar, a word uſed to expreſs ſmallneſs, or littleneſs.

DIMINU'TIVELY, Adv. in a diminutive or ſmall manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, S. ſmallneſs, applied to ſize. Want of worth, applied to rank or dignity.

DI'MISSORY, Adj. [*dimiſſorius*, low Lat.] that by which a perſon is diſmiſſed to the juriſdiction of another.

DI'METTY, S. [*damittes*, or *demittes*, Fr.] a ſort of cotton ſtuff, very like fuſtian. They came originally from Smyrna.

DI'MLY, Adv. [*dimlic*, Sax.] in a dull, obſcure, dark manner; without a clear perception, applied to the ſight or underſtanding; deprived of its light, brightneſs, or ſplendor.

DI'MNESS, S. [*dimnes*, Sax. *dimno*, and *deme*, Ruſſ.] dulneſs of ſight. Want of apprehenſion, applied to the mind.

DIM'PLE. S. [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*] a ſmall hollow, or ſinking of the ſurface of the cheek or chin.

To DIM'PLE, V. N. to appear with little hollows, or inequalities of ſurface.

DI'MPLED, Part. or Adj. having dimples in the cheek or chin.

DI'MPLY, Adv. full of dimples, or little dents or inequalities of ſurface.

DIN, S. [*dyn*, Iſl. to thunder, *dyg*, Sax. a noiſe] a loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound; an uproar, or ſhout.

To DIN, V. A. [*dynan*, Sax. *dyn*, Iſl.] to ſtun, or deafen with frequent noiſe and clamour.

To

To DINE, V. N. [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's chief or second meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner.

DINE'TICAL, Adj. [διναιτικος, Gr.] moving round. "A *dinatical* motion." *Brown.*

To DING, V. A. [preter *dung*, from *dringen*, Teut.] to dash with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluster, bounce, huff, or become insolent and imperious. "He huffs and *dings*." *History of J. Bull.* A low word.

DI'NG-DONG, S. a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked. "*Ding, dong*, "bell." *Shak.*

DINGLE, S. [a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax. hollow] a hollow between hills; a vale or dale. "*Dingle* or bushy dell of this "wild wood." *Milt.*

DI'NING-ROOM, S. the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made, and more than ordinary sumptuousness is displayed, generally applied to the room on the first floor.

DI'NNER, S. [*diner*, Fr.] the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day. *Dinner-time*, is that time of the day when people usually dine.

DINT, S. [*dynt*, Sax. a stroke] a blow or stroke. Figuratively, the mark made by a blow, or the hollow remaining in a thing after pressure. See *Dent*. Violence; force; power. "By *dint* of arms." *Addif.*

DINUMERA'TION, S. [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, S. a bishop, considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DIO'CESE, S. [*diœceſis*, of διοικησις, Gr.] the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIO'PTRIC, or DIO'PTRICAL, Adj. [from διοπτομαι, Gr.] affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, S. the science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light, in its passage through different mediums; as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORTHRO'SIS, S. [Gr. from διορθοω, to make straight] a chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

To DIP, V. A. [particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*, from *dippan*, Sax. *dypper*, Dan. *doopen*, Belg.] to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith; to moisten, or wet; to mortgage, or engage as a pledge or security. "Never *dip* "thy lands." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to sink; to immerge, or plunge into any liquor; to take a cursory or slight view; to read a page or two in a book. "Upon *dipping* in the first vo- "lume." *Pope.* To pitch upon, or take from others by chance, or without deliberation. "Suppose—I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Sta- "tius chose." *Dryd.* To dye.

DIPE'TALOUS, Adj. [from δις, and πεταλον, Gr.] in Botany, applied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, S. [διφθογγος, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, so as to form one sound.

DI'PLAS, S. [from διψαω, Gr.] a serpent, whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DI'PLOE, S. in Anatomy, the inner plate, or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, S. [διπλωμα, Gr.] a letter, or writing inferring some privilege, or title; so called, because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DI'PPER, S. one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DIPP'ING-NEEDLE, S. a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a load-stone, so contrived as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parrallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass maker, of Wapping, in 1576, and was by Mr. Whiston applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

DI'PTOTE, S. [διπτωσις, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DI'PTYCH, S. [*diptycha*, Lat.] a register of bishops and martyrs. "The commemora- "tion of saints was made out of the *diptych*." *Stillingf.*

DIRE, Adj. [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRE'CT, Adj. [*directus*, Lat.] straight. In Astronomy, appearing to the eye to move progressively through the Zodiac, opposed to *retrograde*. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. opposed to *collateral*. See *Deſcent*. Plain; open in speech.

To DIRE'CT, V. A. [*directum*, supine of *dirigo*, Lat.] to go in a straight line; to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to prescribe measures, or a certain course; to order. To *direct a letter*, is to write the person's name and abode on the outside, to whom it is to be carried.

DIRE'CTION, S. [*directio*, Lat.] tendency, or aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; orders; command; the superscription of a letter, or parcel, shewing the person's name and place to which it is to be carried; an information given to a person to find out a place.

DIRE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of directing, informing, or shewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY, Adv. in a straight line; without going about; immediately; presently; soon; without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasions, applied to language, or argument.

DIRECT'NESS, S. the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a straight line; the nearest way.

DIRE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who presides in an assembly or public company, and has the chief management and direction of their affairs;

fairs; one who is intrusted with the guidance, superintendance, or management of any design, or work. Figuratively, a rule prescribed for the regulation of conduct.

"Common forms were not design'd
"*Directors* to a noble mind."

A person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience. In Surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRE'CTORY, S. that which directs; a book published by the non-conformists, to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worship.

DI'REFUL, Adj. full of terror; very terrible; dismal.

DI'REFULNESS, S. the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DIRGE, S. a mournful song sung at the funeral of persons; the name of the service used for dead persons in the Romish church.

DI'RIGENT, Part. or Adj. [*dirigens*, Lat.] in Geometry, applied to a line, along which the line which describes any thing moves.

DIRK, S. a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, S. [*drut*, Belg. *dirt*, Islan. *dier*, Brit.] mud; or the filth, which is found in streets or highways; any thing which soils. Figuratively, meanness.

DI'RTILY, Adv. in such a manner as to daub or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DI'RTINESS, S. filthiness; foulness. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanness; baseness.

DI'RTY, Adj. foul; daubed; or made nasty with dirt. Figuratively, dishonest; mean; base.

To DI'RTY, V. A. to soil; to smear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize, or disgrace.

DIRU'PTION, S. the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation. Thus, to *unite*, is to join the several parts together, so as to form one body; but to *disunite*, is to separate them, so as to make them become so many distinct bodies.

DISA'BILITY, S. [from *disable*] the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design; or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications.

To DISA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. Figuratively, to impair or diminish. "I have *disabled* mine "estate." *Shak.* To render inactive or unfit for action. "A great fleet *disabled* for two "months." *Temple.* To rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure. "Worse "than age *disable* your delights:" *Dryd.* To render a person unfit, or exclude him from an office, for wanting the proper qualifications.

To DISABU'SE, V. A. to free a person from some mistake or error; to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, S. the state of being unfit or unprepared. "According to "the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of "them to such calamities." *Hale.*

To DISAC'CORD, V. A. to disagree.

DISADVA'NTAGE, S. the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing necessary to give a person a pre-eminence; loss; injury; a state unprepared for defence.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit; in a manner not favourable, or suitable to any useful end.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or interest.

To DISAFFEC'T, V. A. to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

DISAFFEC'TED, Part. or Adj. alienated; having lost all affection or zeal for a person or interest. Generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, Adv. in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, S. the quality of being no friend or well-wisher to an establishment or government.

DISAFFEC'TION, S. want of zeal for the government, or ardor for a reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, S. a confutation, or the denial of something affirmed. "A demon-"stration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is "affirmed." *Hale.*

To DISAFFOR'EST, V. A. to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To DISAGRE'E, V. N. to differ with respect to qualities; to differ with respect to opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREE'ABLE, Adj. contrary to, or inconsistent with; unpleasing to the taste, sight, or other senses.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, S. unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness to the senses.

DISAGREE'MENT, S. difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiments; contention or strife.

To DISALLOW', V. A. to deny the authority of a person or thing; to consider as unlawful; to censure; or refuse countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny, or not to grant.

DISALLOW'ABLE, Adj. that which is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLOW'ANCE, S. the refusal of permission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To DISA'NCHOR, V. A. to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, V. A. to kill, or deprive

prive of life. Figuratively, to discourage, or dishearten. "It *disanimates* his enemies." *Bac.*

DISANIMA'TION, S. the loss of life; death. "Affections which depend on life, "and depart upon *disanimation*." *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L, V. A. [formed by ignorance, by the addition of the negative particle *dis* and *annul*, by those who knew not the sense of the word; and should be rejected as ungrammatical, though supported by great authorities] to annul, to deprive of authority; to abolish, to disallow. "They gave him power "of *disannulling* the laws." *Bac.*

DISANNU'LMENT, S. the act of abolishing or making void, applied to laws.

To DISAPPE'AR, V. N. to be lost to view, or out of sight; to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOI'NT, V. A. to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to frustrate an expectation.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, S. the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBA'TION, S. an act of dislike, arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice or judgment.

To DISAPPRO'VE, V. A. [*disapprover*, Fr.] to dislike; to shew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem.

To DISA'RM, V. A. [*desarmer*, Fr.] to take away arms from a person.

To DISARRA'Y, V. A. to undress; or pull off a person's cloaths. "The witch they "*disarray'd*." *Fairy Queen.*

DISARRA'Y, S. disorder; confusion; loss of order in battle; undress.

DISA'STER, S. [*desastre*, Fr.] misfortune; an incident occasioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeserved.

DISA'STROUS, Adj. unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY, Adv. in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

To DISAVOU'CH, V. A. to refuse; deny; or disown. "They flatly *disavouch*—to "yield him more obedience." *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W, V. A. to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking; to lay aside, decline, or abhor. "Expressly to "*disavow* all evasions." *Addis.*

DISAVO'WAL, S. denial; disowning; abhorrence.

DISAVO'WMENT, S. denial.

To DISAU'THORIZE, V. A. to lessen the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious. "Insufficient to *disauthorise* a note grounded "upon the final intention of nature." *Watton.*

To DISBA'ND, V. A. to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. Figuratively, to discharge from service, or annihilate. Neuterly, to quit the service of the army, to break up or separate.

To DISBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to bring to land from a ship; to put on shore from some vessel. See *Debark.*

DISBELIE'F, S. refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To DISBELIE'VE, V. A. to with-hold or refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELIE'VER, S. one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true; one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine. Generally applied to those persons who, notwithstanding the demonstrations made of the being and attributes of GOD, the arguments in favour of Revelation, and the evidences of the truth of Christianity, still with-hold their assent; an infidel.

To DISBRA'NCH, V. A. to separate or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin or separate. "She that herself will "sliver and *disbranch* from her maternal sap." *Shak.*

To DISBU'D, V. A. in Gardening, to take away such branches or twigs, as are newly put forth and ill-placed.

To DISBURDE'N, V. A. to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. "*Disburden* all thy cares on "me." *Addis.* Neuterly, to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To DISBU'RSE, V. A. [*debourser*, Fr.] to spend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT, S. [*debourſement*, Fr.] the spending or laying out money.

DISBU'RSER, S. one that lays out money; or defrays the expences of an undertaking.

DISCALCE'ATION, S. the act of pulling off the shoes. "The custom of *discalceation* "or pulling off the shoes." *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY, V. A. to dissolve or melt. "Do *discandy*, melt their sweets." *Shak.*

To DISCA'RD, V. A. to discharge from any service or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance, applied to lovers.

DISCA'RNATE, Adj. [from *dis* and *caro*, Lat. flesh, *scarnato*, Ital.] stripped of flesh. "A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with "a load of broken and *discarnate* bones." *Glan.*

To DISCAS'E, V. A. to pull off one's cloaths; to strip, "I will *discase* me." *Shak.*

To DI'SCERN, V. A. [*discerno*, Lat.] to descry, discover, or perceive by the sight; to distinguish; to make a distinction or difference between.

DI'SCERNER, S. a discoverer; or one who descries; a judge; one capable of distinguishing, or perceiving the differences of things.

DISCE'RNIBLE, Adj. that which may be seen or discovered by the eye, or judgment; distinguishable; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, S. the possibility of

of being diſcovered by the ſight, or perceived by the mind.

DISCE'RNIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be diſtinguiſhed or perceived.

DISCE'RNING, Part. or Adj. having the power of making a diſtinction between things, or perceiving thoſe qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious.

DISCE'RNINGLY, Adv. with diſcretion or prudence, ariſing from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or perſons differ from each other.

DISCERN'MENT, S. judgment; or the power of diſtinguiſhing the qualities in which things or perſons differ from each other.

To DISCHA'RGE, V. A. [*decharger*, Fr.] to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a ſervice, or out of a poſt. Figuratively, to ſhoot off a gun; to clear or pay a debt; to free from an obligation. "If one "man's fault could *diſcharge* another of his "duty." *L'Eſtr.* To clear from an accuſation; to perform or execute an office; to diſband an army, or diſmiſs from attendance.

DISCHA'RGE, S. vent; exploſion; the matter vented; the diſappearance, vaniſhing, or deſtroying of a colour; diſmiſſion from an office, or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption or acquittance; or the act of freeing or clearing a man from an accuſation.

DISCHA'RGER, S. one who performs a duty; makes a payment; diſmiſſes a ſervant; frees from attendance or captivity; or fires a gun.

DISCI'PLE, S. [*diſcipulus*, Lat.] a ſcholar, or one who attends the lectures, and profeſſes the tenets of another.

DISCI'PLESHIP, S. the ſtate or condition of a ſcholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.

DISCIPLI'NABLE, Adj. [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of inſtruction, or improvement; fit to be puniſhed for not attending to the inſtructions of a maſter.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS, S. capacity of receiving, and improving by inſtruction.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, S. one who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs or rigour; one who will not permit a perſon to deviate from his doctrine; a diſſenter; ſo called from their ſuppoſed clamour againſt the church, for want of rigidneſs in its diſcipline.

DI'SCIPLINARY, Adj. [*diſciplina*, Lat.] belonging to diſcipline, or a regular courſe of inſtruction or education.

DIS'CIPLINE, S. [*diſciplina*, Lat.] inſtruction; education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuſe virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule or method of government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a ſtate of ſubjection or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or ſcience; puniſhment, correction, or chaſtiſement for tranſgreſſing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper uſe of inſtruction.

To DIS'CIPLINE, V. A. to communicate the rudiments of learning; to inſtruct or educate; to regulate, or keep in order; to puniſh, correct, or chaſtiſe for breach of command, or neglect of inſtruction; to reform, or advance in inſtruction or knowledge. "*Diſci-* "*plin'd* — from ſhadowy types to truth." *Milt.*

To DISCLA'IM, V. A. to diſown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim; to renounce.

DISCLA'IMER, S. one who diſowns or renounces. In Law, a plea containing an expreſs denial or refuſal.

To DISCLO'SE, V. A. [*diſcludo*, Lat.] to uncover or diſcover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what ſhould be, or is, hid or ſecret.

DISCLO'SER, S. one who diſcovers ſomething hidden, or reveals ſome ſecret.

DISCLO'SURE, S. the making a thing ſeen, which was hidden from ſight; the revealing a ſecret.

To DISCO'LOUR, V. A. to ſpoil the colour of a thing; to ſtain, or daub.

DISCOLOURA'TION, S. a ſtain, or change of colour for the worſe.

To DISCOM'FIT, V. A. [*deſconfit*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, Ital.] to overcome, beat, or overthrow; to rout an enemy in battle.

DISCOM'FIT, S. a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCOM'FITURE, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin. Uſed in the following ſentence inſtead of *diſcomfort*, but improperly. "What "a defeat and *diſcomfiture* it is to man, when "he comes to get his wealth, to find it all falſe "metal." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISCOM'FORT, S. a great degree of uneaſineſs; melancholy; diſpair; or loſs of comfort.

To DISCOM'FORT, V. A. to make a perſon uneaſy; to grieve, afflict, ſadden, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOMFORTA'BLE, Adj. refuſing comfort, or rejecting conſolation; that which occaſions ſadneſs or melancholy.

To DISCOMME'ND, V. A. to blame; diſapprove, or cenſure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, Adj. deſerving blame or cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, S. blame; cenſure; reproach. "Without *diſcommendation*, "a perſon might become an acculer." *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMMEN'DER, S. one who blames or cenſures.

To DISCOMMO'DE, V. A. to put to an inconvenience; to rumple or diſorder dreſs.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. inconvenient, attended with trouble; diſpleaſing.

DISCOMMO'DITY, S. inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt or miſchief.

To DISCOMPO'SE, [from *diſ* and *compoſitum*, ſupine of *compono* Lat.] to put into

confuſion or diſorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple cloaths; to vex; to fret.

DISCOMPO'SURE, S. diſorder, perturbation, or diſquiet of mind, ariſing from ſome diſagreeable or afflicting circumſtance.

To DISCONCE'RT, S. to unſettle, diſorder, or diſcompoſe the mind; to fruſtrate or defeat an undertaking or deſign.

DISCONFO'RMITY, S. want of agreement; inconſiſtency; or oppoſition of ſentiments.

DISCONGRU'ITY, S. diſagreement; difference; inconſiſtency.

DISCON'SOLATE, Adj. without comfort; without hope; melancholy; or grieved on account of ſome affliction, and refuſing comfort.

DISCON'SOLATELY, Adv. in a comfortleſs manner.

DISCON'SOLATENESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon under affliction, and refuſing comfort.

DISCONTE'NT, S. want of content; the being unſatisfied with one's preſent condition.

DISCONTE'NTED, Adj. uneaſy; unſatisfied with one's preſent condition; malevolent.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, S. uneaſineſs; the not being pleaſed or ſatisfied with one's preſent condition; the not approving of or receiving a full ſatisfaction at the ſight of an object.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, S. the ſtate of being diſſatisfied, or uneaſy.

DISCONTI'NUANCE, S. want of union or adheſion; the ſeparation of the parts of any body. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; or ſtop, applied to action. In Law, an interruption, or the breaking off ſomething begun.

DISCONTI'NUATION, S. the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or ſeparation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTI'NUE, V. N. [*diſcontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to ſeparate; to loſe an eſtabliſhed privilege or cuſtom. Actively, to leave off; to ceaſe from any action, which is begun; to interrupt.

DISCONTINU'ITY, S. want of coheſion; breaking off union.

DIS'CORD, S. [*diſcordia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein perſons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are loſt to all the tender ſentiments of humanity and benevolence; diſagreement. Figuratively, difference; contrariety; or oppoſition of qualities. In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds which are in themſelves diſagreeable, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſequence. If two ſimple notes, when ſounded together, make a mixture, or compound ſound, which is diſagreeable to the ear, it is called a *diſcord*.

To DISCO'RD, V. N. [*diſcordo*, Lat.] to diſagree; to produce a diſagreeable and unpleaſing ſound when joined together. "Sounds to "diſturb and alter the one and the other — "ſometimes the one jarring and *diſcording* with "another." *Shak.*

DISCO'RDANCE, or DISCO'RDANCY S. diſagreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT, Adj [*diſcordans*, Lat.] inconſiſtent; diſagreeing or at variance with itſelf; oppoſite or contrary; not conformable to a rule.

DISCO'RDANTLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to be at variance, or inconſiſtent with itſelf. Not harmonizing, or agreeing with each other, applied to ſounds; peeviſhly.

To DISCO'VER, V. A. [*decouvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing ſeen by removing the covering which concealed it from ſight; to make known; to find out ſomething unknown; to diſcloſe, or bring to light ſomething which is ſecret, and endeavoured to be kept ſo.

DISCO'VERABLE, Adj. that which may be found out either by application of the mind, or ſome of the external ſenſes; apparent; obvious.

DISCO'VERER, S. one who finds out a thing, place, or poſition, not known before.

DISCO'VERY, S. the act of finding out any thing hidden; ſhewing any thing concealed or covered; or revealing any thing ſecret.

To DISCOU'NSEL, V. A. to diſſuade; to turn aſide from any vice, undertaking, or perſuaſion. "Him — from that vanity — with "temperate advice *diſcounſelled*." *Spen.*

DI'SCOUNT, S. a ſum allowed a perſon for payment, before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the intereſt would amount to for the ſpace the bill has to run, from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOU'NT, V. A. to give a perſon ready money for a bill before due, allowing intereſt for the time, which it has to run; to allow or abate a perſon a certain ſum for prompt payment, on the purchaſe of any commodity.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, V. A. to diſcourage by cold treatment, or indifference; to ſhew one's diſapprobation of any meaſure, by coldneſs of behaviour, or by taking ſuch methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abaſh, or put to ſhame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, S. coldneſs or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aſpect or regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, S. one who diſcourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aſpect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOU'RAGE, V. A. to diſhearten; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt; uſed with *from*, and improperly with *to*. "*Diſcourage* them *to* ſtay with you." *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER, S. one who damps or checks the courage or vigour of a perſon; one who deters or frightens a perſon from an attempt.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, S. the act of frightening or deterring a perſon from any attempt.

tempt, by repreſenting the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a perſon unwilling to undertake or accompliſh a deſign.

DISCO'URSE, S. [from *diſcours*, Fr. of *diſcurſus*, Lat.] in Logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premiſes to conſequences; converſation or talk, wherein perſons mutually convey their ideas or ſentiments to each other; ſpeech; a treatiſe, or diſſertation written, or uttered. "Plutarch, "in his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity." *Pope.*

To DISCO'URSE, V. N. to converſe or talk with another; to treat a ſubject in a ſolemn or ſet manner; to reaſon, or proceed from propoſitions to their conſequences.

DISCO'URSER, S. a ſpeaker, or writer on any ſubject.

DISCO'URSIVE, Adj. paſſing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premiſes to conſequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or converſation.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, Adj. void of civility, or complaiſance.

DISCO'URTESY, S. an act of rudeneſs, diſreſpect, or incivility.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, Adv. in an uncivil, or rude manner.

DI'SCOUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to ſuch flowers as conſiſt of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat ſurface, ſuch as the *flos ſolis*, &c.

DISCRE'DIT, S. [*dis* and *credit*, *diſcrediter*, Fr.] diſgrace; ignominy; infamy; or that which involves a perſon in ſhame, or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which leſſens the fame of a perſon, and deprives him of the eſteem he enjoyed before.

To DISCRE'DIT, V. A. [*deſcrediter*, Fr.] to deſtroy the reputation of a thing or perſon; to render a thing ſuſpicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from ſpreading, by ſhewing it to be falſe.

DISCRE'ET, Adj. [Fr. of *diſcretus*, Lat.] able to diſtinguiſh, and taking time to diſtinguiſh between things and their conſequences; acting with prudence and caution; modeſt; not forward.

DISCRE'ETLY, Adv. prudently; cautiouſly; in ſuch a manner as ſhews deliberation and regard for the differences of things, and their conſequences.

DISCRE'ETNESS, S. the quality of acting agreeable to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRE'TE, Adj. [*diſcretus*, Lat.] applied to quantity; that which is not continued or joined together; ſeparate; diſtinct. Applied to propoſitions, ſuch as contain truths or ſentiments ſet in contraſt to each, and joined by a diſcretive conjunction, as. "*I reſign my life*, "but *not my honour*," is a *diſcrete* propoſition. *Diſcrete proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers, or quantities, is the ſame; but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the ſame. Thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the ſame as that between 3 and 4; but 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers as in the continued proportionals, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24.

DISCRE'TION, S. [*decretio*, Lat.] prudent behaviour, ariſing from a knowledge of, and acting agreeable to, the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrouled power, or one which is to be limited by no conditions. "He "ſurrenders at *diſcretion*."

DISCRE'TIONARY, S. left to act without any other reſtraint or guide, than a perſon's own prudence or diſcretion.

DISCRE'TIVE, Adj. [*diſcretus*, Lat.] in Logic, applied to ſuch propoſitions wherein various and ſeeming oppoſite judgments are made, which are noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*; as, "France was beaten in all "parts of the world; *though* ſhe behaved with "all the haughtineſs of a conqueror." In Grammar, applied to ſuch conjunctions as imply a contraſt or oppoſition. "Not a beaſt, "*but* a man."

DISCRI'MINABIE, Adv. [*diſcrimino*, Lat.] diſtinguiſhable by ſome outward marks.

To DISCRI'MINATE, V. A. [*diſcrimino*, Lat.] to diſtinguiſh, or mark with ſome note, which ſhews a difference; to ſeparate or ſelect as different.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, S. diſtinction; or obvious difference, which renders a ſeparation and diſtinction eaſy.

DISCRI'MINATION, S. [*diſcriminatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing ſeparated from others, and diſtinguiſhed for peculiar uſes; diſtinction, or the method of teſtifying the conſciouſneſs a perſon has of the difference between certain things; the notes or marks which diſtinguiſh things from each other.

DISCRI'MINATIVE, Adj. that which conſtitutes, or which has regard to the difference between things.

DISCRI'MINOUS, Adj. [from *diſcrimen*, Lat. danger] full of danger. "Spitting of "blood imports a very *diſcriminous* ſtate." *Harvey.*

DISCUM'BENCY, S. [*diſcumbens*, Lat.] the act or poſture of lying along at meals, after the Roman manner. "The Greeks and "Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at "meals." *Brown.*

To DISCUM'BER, V. A. [from *diſ* and *cumber*, or uſed, by poetical licence, for *diſencumber*] to diſengage or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a perſon from a free uſe of his limbs. "The limbs *diſcumber*-"*ed* from the clinging veſt." *Pope.*

DISCUR'SIVE, Adj. [*diſcurſif*, Fr.] in perpetual motion or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCUR'SIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCUR'SORY, Adj. [*diſcurſor*, Lat.] deducing

deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DIS'CUS, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise an instrument used by the Romans in their games, which is so variously described by different authors, that it is not easy to determine what it was, but the general opinion is, that it resembled our quoit.

To DISCU'SS, V. A. [*discussum*, supine of *discutio*, Lat.] to examine; to get over or explain a difficulty by meditation, or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER, S. one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCU'SSION, S. the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment In Surgery, the removing or dispersion of any humour or swelling by insensible perspiration.

DISCU'SSIVE, Adj. having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCU'TIENT, S. [*discutiens*, Lat.] in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours, by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To DISDA'IN, V. A. [*dedaigner*, Fr. formerly spelt *disdaigner*] to reject with scorn; to refuse or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

DISDA'IN, S. contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation.

DISDA'INFUL, Adj. abounding with indignation; haughtily; scornful.

DISDA'INFULLY, Adv. in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, S. a contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISE'ASE, S. [from *dis* and *ease*] the state of a living body wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In Botany, that state of a plant, wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed.

To DISE'ASE, V. A. to affect the body so, as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable; to affect with pain.

DISEA'SEDNESS, S. a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

To DISEMBA'RK, V. A. to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

To DISEMBIT'TER, V. A. to free from bitterness or pain; to sweeten. "Such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds "men." *Freehold.* No. 34.

DISEMBO'DIED, Adj. stripped or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, V. A. to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among Mariners, to go out of a river, streight's mouth, or gulf, into the main ocean, applied to a ship.

DISEMBO'WELLED, Part. taken from the bowels. "So her *disembowelled* web Arachne." *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL, V. A. [*debrouiller*, Fr.] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To DISENA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. See *Disable.*

To DISENCHA'NT, V. A. to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment; to free from infatuation.

To DISENCUM'BER, V. A. to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthensomeness or uneasiness; to free from any hindrance, or obstruction.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculty of his mind, freely.

To DISEN'GAGE, V. A. to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing; to separate from any thing which is an encumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from. "We may *disengage* from the world by degrees." *Collier.*

DISENGA'GED, Adj. at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGA'GEMENT, S. release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection, which influences the mind.

To DISENTAN'GLE, V. A. to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To DISENTHRO'NE, V. A. to depose; or drive from the throne. "To *disenthrone* the "king of heav'n." *Par. Lost.*

To DISENTRA'NCE, V. A. to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon. "Ralpho, "by this time *disentranced*." *Hud.*

To DISESPO'USE, V. A. to break a marriage contract; to marry to one after being contracted to another. "Lavinia *disespoused*." *Par. Lost.*

DISESTE'EM, S. want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; something less than contempt.

To DISESTE'EM, V. A. to regard slightingly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem

eſteem or approbation, but does not riſe to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, S. a circumſtance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or ſuch a concurrence as may render a deſign ſucceſsful; a ſtate wherein a perſon meets with no encouragement or aſſiſtance from another; want of beauty, or ſuch ſymmetry of features as may render a perſon agreeable.

To DISFA'VOUR, V. A. to diſcountenance, or hinder a deſign from taking effect for want of aſſiſtance or encouragement; to withdraw kindneſs from a perſon.

DISFIGURA'TION, S. the act of ſpoiling the form of a thing or perſon, or rendering them ugly or diſagreeable; the ſtate of a thing whoſe natural form and beauty is ſpoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, V. A. to change any thing to a worſe form; to render a thing leſs beautiful, or leſs agreeable.

DISFI'GUREMENT, S. change from beauty to uglineſs, or from a pleaſing form to one which is leſs ſo.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, V. A. to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or to deprive a perſon of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of depriving a perſon or place of privileges or immunities.

To DISGO'RGE, V. A. [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, Fr. the throat] to vomit, or diſcharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to diſcharge, or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, S. [Fr.] ſhame; infamy; a ſtate wherein a perſon or thing has loſt its honour, eſteem, and thoſe qualities which rendered it worthy of reſpect; the ſtate of a perſon who is out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of honour, eſteem, or high employment.

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of diſhonour, or thoſe circumſtances and qualities, which make a perſon an object of reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, S. ſhamefulneſs.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as muſt ſubject a perſon to diſhonour, ſhame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CER, S. one who deprives another of ſome honourable employment; one who expoſes another to ſhame, diſhonour, and reproach

DISGRA'CIOUS, Adj. unfavourable; offenſive; or giving offence. "*Diſgracious* in the city's eye." *Shak.*

To DISGUI'SE, V. A. [*diſguiſer*, Fr.] to conceal a perſon by means of ſome ſtrange dreſs. Figuratively, to diſſemble, or conceal by a falſe appearance; to diſfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unſeemly by drinking.

DISGUI'SE, S. a dreſs made uſe of to elude the notice of thoſe we are acquainted with, or to conceal a perſon; a falſe appearence made uſe of to cover or conceal ſome deſign.

DISGUI'SER, S. one who alters the natural appearance of a perſon; one who maſks or conceals his real deſigns under ſome falſe and ſpecious appearance,

DISGU'ST, S. [from *dis* and *guſt*, of *guſtus*, Lat. a taſte *degout*, Fr.] an averſion ariſing from the diſagreeableneſs of a thing to the palate; diſtaſte; diſpleaſure, ariſing from ſome diſagreeable action or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, V. A. [*degouter*, Fr. *deguſto*, Lat.] to raiſe an averſion or nauſeouſneſs in the ſtomach by a diſagreeable taſte; to raiſe an averſion, or diſlike, by ſome diſagreeable or offenſive action, "What *diſguſts* me from "having to do with anſwer-jobbers." *Swift.*

DIGU'STFUL, Adj. abounding with ſuch qualities, as produce averſion or diſlike.

DISH, S. [*diſe*, Sax. *diſch*, Teut. *dyſc*. Erſe, *diſcus*, Lat.] a broad ſhallow veſſel with a rim, either of ſilver, pewter, gold, or china, or earthen-ware, uſed for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in ſize. Figuratively, the meat or victuals placed in a diſh.

To DISH, V. A. to ſerve meat up elegantly, or place it in a diſh. *To diſh out*, to adorn, deck, or ſet off: a low term.

DISHABI'LLE, S. [Fr.] an undreſs; a looſe and negligent dreſs.

DISHABI'LLE, Adj. looſely and negligently dreſs'd.

To DISHEA'RTEN, V. A. to deprive a perſon of courage and alacrity; to terrify; to make a perſon imagine a thing to be impracticable; or that ſome approaching evil is unavoidable.

DISHE'RISON, S. the act of debarring a perſon from an inherritance.

To DISHE'RIT, V. A. to debar a perſon from ſucceeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHEVE'L, V. A. [*decheveler*, Fr.] to ſpread hair in a looſe, negligent, and diſorderly manner.

DISHO'NEST, Adj. void of honeſty; fraudulent; or inconſiſtent with juſtice. Figuratively, reproachful, or ſhameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with honour or honeſty.

DISHO'NESTY, S. want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; unchaſteneſs, or lewdneſs. "If you ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty*." *Shak.*

DISHO'NOUR, S. that which affects a perſon with diſgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a perſon of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, V. A. to bring to ſhame; to diſgrace; to blaſt the character of a perſon; to violate a perſon's chaſtity; to treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, Adj. void of reſpect, reverence, or eſteem; ſhameful; reproachful.

DISHO'NOURER, S. one who treats a perſon with indignity; one who violates the chaſtity of a female.

DISI'NCLINATION, S. want of affection, bias; want of propenſity.

To DISINCLI'NE, V. A. to leſſen one's affections for a thing or perſon.

DISINGENU'ITY, S. unfairneſs; low and mean artifice.

DISINGE'NUOUS, Adj. not of an open and frank diſpoſition; meanly; ſly; cunning; or ſubtle.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, ſly, or crafty manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, S. a behaviour wherein a perſon endeavours to ſecure his ends by concealing his deſign, and uſing low craft and mean ſubterfuges, in order to accompliſh them.

DISINHE'RISON, S. See *Diſheriſon*.

To DISINHE'RIT, V. A. to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

To DISINTE'R, V. A. to take a body out of a grave. Figurately, to diſcover ſomething concealed by ſome covering or impediment. "Which a proper education might have *diſinterred*." *Spect.*

DISINTERES'SED, Adj. See *Diſintereſted*.

DISIN'TEREST, S. that which is contrary to a perſon's ſucceſs or proſperity; a diſadvantage or loſs. "The judge is the great *diſintereſt* "to Rome." *Glanville*. Indifference to, or diſregard of profit, or private advantage.

DISIN'TERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any views of private lucre, or advantage; ſuperior to any ſelfiſh motives.

To DIS'JOIN, V. A. [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to ſeparate or divide things which are united; to part.

To DIS'JOINT, V. A. to put out of joint; to ſeparate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to carve or cut in pieces, by ſeparating the joints from each other; to make incoherent; to deſtroy the connection of words, or ſentences. "Her words *disjointed*." *Smith*. Neuterly, to fall aſunder, or in pieces.

DISJU'NCTION, S. [*disjunctio*, Lat.] ſeparation; or the act of dividing things or perſons. "The *disjunction* of the body and the ſoul." *South*.

DISJU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] diſuniting; not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to ſuch particles as denote a ſeparation or contraſt; "I love him *or* I fear him;" the word *or* is a disjunctive conjunction. In Logic, applied to ſuch propoſitions whoſe parts are oppoſed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus: "Quantity is either length, breadth, *or* depth." In theſe propoſitions their truth depends on the immediate oppoſition of the parts. A *disjunctive ſyllogiſm*, is that whoſe major is disjunctive, as in the following, the major, or propoſition, printed in Italics, is disjunctive. *The earth moves in a circle or ellipſis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipſis.

DISJU'NCTIVELY, Adj. diſtinctly; ſeparately.

DISK, S. [*diſc*, Sax. *diſcus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the appearance or the body of the ſun or planets, which is divided by aſtronomers into twelve parts. In Optics, the magnitude of the glaſs of a teleſcope, or the width of its apperture. In Botany, the central, or middle part of radiated flowers, compoſed of ſeveral florets placed perpendicularly, and ſometimes called the *pelois* or *baſon*; a quoit, uſed by the antients. "Some whirl the *diſk*." *Pope*. See *Diſcus*.

DISKI'NDNESS, S. want of kindneſs, affection, or benevolence; an act whereby a thing or perſon receives damage or detriment, and is ſuppoſed to be derived from ill-will, or allienated affection.

DISLI'KE, S. want of approbation or eſteem, ſhewed by a perſon's behaviour and actions.

To DISLI'KE, V. A. to diſapprove; to look on as improper, or faulty. "Whoſoever *diſ-* "*likes* the digreſſions." *Temple*. To ſhew diſguſt, or diſeſteem.

To DISLI'KEN, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before. "*Diſliken*—the "truth of your own ſeeming." *Shak*.

DISLI'KENESS, S. the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLI'KER, S. one who diſapproves a perſon or thing.

To DI'SLOCATE, V. A. [from *dis* and *locatus*, of *loco*, Lat.] to put out of its proper place; to disjoint.

DISLOCA'TION, S. [from *diſlocate*] the act of putting things out of their proper places; the ſtate of a thing put out of its proper place. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its ſocket; a luxation.

To DISLO'DGE, V. A. to remove from a place or ſettlement by force; to drive an enemy from a poſt; to remove an army to other quarters. "The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*." *Shak*. Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place. "He reſolv'd—with all his le- "gions to *diſlodge*." *Par. Loſt*.

DISLO'YAL, Adj. [*deſloyal*, Fr.] falſe or diſobedient to a ſovereign.

DISLO'YALLY, Adj. in a faithleſs, diſobedient, or rebellious manner.

DISLO'YALTY, S. want of fidelity to a ſovereign.

DI'SMAL, Adj. [*duys-mael*, Belg. *dies malus*, Lat. an evil day] that which affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful.

DISMA'LLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite horror, ſorrow, or melancholy; with a ſorrowful or horrid appearance.

DI'SMALNESS, S. the quality which excites horror, melancholy, or ſorrow; the ſtate or appearance of a perſon or thing which communicates the idea of ſomething horrid, or ſorrowful.

To DISMA'NTLE, V. A. to ſtrip a perſon of any dreſs which ſerved him as an ornament, or defence; to ſmooth; to unfold; or deſtroy. "To *diſmantle* ſo many folds of favour." *Shak*. To deſtroy the out-works or defences of a place; to break down or deſtroy any thing external. "His noſe *diſmantled*." *Dryd*.

To DISMA'SK, V. A. to pull off a maſk; to uncover.

To DISMA'Y, V. A. [*deſmayar*, Span.] to diſcourage, or diſhearten with fear.

DISMA'Y, S. [*deſmayo*, Span.] loſs of courage, occaſioned by ſome frightful object, or apprehenſion.

DISMA'YEDNESS, S. the ſtate of mind ariſing from the ſight of ſome frightful object, or the apprehenſion of ſome danger.

To DISME'MBER, V. A. to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

To DISMI'SS, V. A. [*diſmiſſus*, Lat.] to ſend away; to diſcharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to diſcharge from ſervice, or from an employment.

DISMI'SSION, S. [*demiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending away; an honourable diſcharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any poſt or office.

To DISMO'RTGAGE, V. A. to redeem from or clear a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or eſtate. "He *diſmortgaged* "the crown demeſnes." *Howel.*

To DISMOU'NT, V. A. [*demonter*, Fr.] to unhorſe; to loſe any preferment or poſt of honour; to diſlodge or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from an horſe; to deſcend from any eminence, or high place.

DISNA'TURED, Adj. unnatural; wanting the natural affections of humanity. "Athwart "*diſnatur'd* torment." *Shak.*

DISOBE'DIENCE, S. a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a ſuperior.

DISOBE'DIENT, Part. or Adj. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a ſuperior.

To DISOBE'Y, V. A. to act contrary to the will or commands of a ſuperior; to break the laws, by doing ſomething which is forbidden, or refuſing to do ſometking that is commanded.

DISOBLIGA'TION, S. an act which alienates the affections of a perſon, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occaſions diſguſt or diſlike.

To DISOBLI'GE, V. A. [pronounced, commonly, in imitation of the French, *diſobléege*] to do ſomething which offends another; to diſpleaſe.

DISOBLI'GING, Part. or Adj. unpleaſing; void of thoſe qualities which attract friendſhip; offenſive.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſpleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, S. readineſs to diſpleaſe.

DISO'RBED, Part. [from *dis* and *orb*] caſt from its proper orbit, or path wherein it performs its revolutions. "Like a ſtar *diſorb'd*." *Shak.*

DISOR'DER, S. [*deſordre*, Fr.] want of method, or regular diſtribution; tumult, or confuſion; breach or violation of laws; diſeaſe; generally uſed for ſome ſlight diſeaſe; diſcompoſure of mind, ariſing from the turbulence of the paſſions.

To DISO'RDER, V. A. to throw into confuſion; to deſtroy the regular diſtribution of a thing; to ruffle or confuſe; to make ſick, or affect with ſome ſlight diſeaſe; to diſcompoſe.

DISO'RDERED, Part. not complying with laws or orders, applied to the morals. Indiſpoſed, or affected with a ſlight diſeaſe, applied to the body. Confuſed, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to ſtates. Rumpled, applied to dreſs.

DISO'RDERLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with law, or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular, or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal ſpirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the diſtribution of ideas, or to the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISO'RDERLY, Adj. acting inconſiſtent with laws or virtue; confuſed, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

DISO'RDINATE, S. irregular; not conformable to the rules of virtue. "Theſe not "*diſordinate*." *Milt.*

DISO'RDINATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to tranſgreſs the laws of morality.

To DISPA'RAGE, V. A. [from *diſpar*, Lat.] to match with a perſon or thing which is not equal; to diſgrace, by joining a thing of ſuperior excellence with one below it; to diſgrace or injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value; to treat with contempt and diſhonour; to expoſe; to blame; cenſure; or reproach.

DISPARA'GEMENT, S. diſgrace or diſhonour done to a perſon or thing by comparing them with ſomething of inferior excellence and dignity; diſgrace; diſhonour; or reproach.

DISPARA'GER, S. one who treats a perſon or thing with indignity, and endeavours to leſſen their value by comparing or uniting them with ſomething of leſs value, or below them.

DIS'PARATES, S. [plural, *diſparata*, Lat.] in Logic, things ſo unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPA'RITY, S. [*diſpar*, Lat.] oppoſition or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it reſpect rank or excellence; unlikeneſs, or diſſimilitude.

To DISPA'RT, V. A. in Gunnery, to ſet a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, ſo that a right line taken upon the top of the baſe-ring againſt the touch hole, may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder.

DISPA'RT, S. the mark ſet on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.

DISPA'SSION, S. freedom from the paſſions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. free from the turbulence of anger, or other paſſions; calm, cool, and temperate.

To DISPA'TCH, V. A. [*depecher*, Fr.] to ſend a perſon or thing away haſtily. Figuratively, to ſend out of the world by a violent death; to murder; to perform buſineſs quickly

of expéditiouſly; to conclude a buſineſs or affair with another.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickneſs or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management. "You ſhall put this night's buſineſs "into my *diſpatch*." *Shak.* A meſſage, or meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs. "*Diſ*-"*patches* were ſent away."

DISPA'TCHFUL, Adj. full of haſte, expedition, or quickneſs in the performance of buſineſs.

To DISPE'L, V. A. [*diſpello*, Lat.] to diſperſe; to clear away any obſtruction, by ſcattering or diſſipating it.

DISPEN'SARY, S. [from *diſpenſe*] the place where medicines are ſold, and phyſicians bills are made up at a low price, for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSA'TION, S. [*diſpenſatio*, Lat.] the act of diſtributing to ſeveral things or parts; the oeconomy obſerved by Providence in governing particular ſtates, or in the general diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments to all mankind; a permiſſion to do ſomething contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and ſuſpenſion of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occaſion.

DISPENSA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in diſtributing. "Her majeſty made them *diſ*-"*penſators* of her favours." *Bacon.*

DISPEN'SATORY, S. a book containing the forms or receipts by which medicines are made. See *Diſpenſary*.

To DISPE'NSE, V. A. [*depenſer*, Fr.] to diſtribute or give among ſeveral perſons; to excuſe from a duty.

DISPE'NSE, S. excuſe; diſpenſation. "In-"dulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPE'NSER, S. one who diſtributes.

To DISPE'OPLE, V. A. [pronounced *diſ*-*peeple*] to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

DISPE'OPLER, S. one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

To DISPE'RSE, V. A. [*diſperſus*, Lat.] to ſcatter; to drive to different parts; to ſeparate a body of men or multitude.

DISPER'SEDLY, Adv. in a ſeparate manner; ſeparately.

DISPER'SEDNESS, S. the ſtate of things or perſons which are divided or ſeparated.

DISPE'RSER, S. one who ſpreads abroad; or makes public by communicating to many.

DISPE'RSION, S. [*diſperſio*, Lat.] the act of ſcattering or ſpreadjng; the ſtate of perſons which were once united, but are divided, or ſeparated from each other.

To DISPI'RIT, V. A. to ſtrike with fear; or to repreſs the courage of a perſon by ſome menace, or ill treatment; to exhauſt the ſpirits, or deprive a perſon of his natural alacrity and vigour.

DISPIRI'TEDNESS, S. want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE, V. A. to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to ſuperſede; to remove or aboliſh, in order to introduce ſome other perſon or thing in the room.

DISPLA'CENCY, S. [*diſplacentia*, Lat.] actions or behaviour which occaſion diſpleaſure, diſguſt, or any thing diſpleaſing.

To DISPLA'NT, V. A. to remove a plant to ſome other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away from a ſettlement.

To DISPLA'Y, V. A. [*d'ſplier*, *deployer*, Fr. *deſplegare*, Ital.] to ſpread abroad or wide; to ſhew to the ſight, or to the underſtanding; to explain a thing minutely; to ſet oſtentatiouſly to view. In Carving, to cut up a crane, *&c.*

DISPLA'Y, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to diſcover its beauties and excellencies.

DISPLA'YED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect poſture, with its wings expanded or ſtretched out.

DISPLEA'SANT, Adj. diſagreeable or offenſive to the ſenſes. "What to one is a moſt "grateful odour, to another is noxious and *diſ*-"*pleaſant*." *Glanv.*

To DISPLEA'SE, V. A. [pronounced *diſ*-*pleeſe*] to offend, or make angry; to do a thing which will raiſe the ill-will of a perſon, or forfeit his eſteem. To diſguſt, or raiſe an averſion, applied to the ſenſes.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, S. the quality of creating diſlike, or being diſagreeable either to the ſenſes or judgment.

DISPLE'ASURE, S. a diſagreeable ſenſation; uneaſineſs, or pain; that which will offend a perſon; anger proceeding from ſome offence given, or from ſomething which was diſagreeable; a ſtate of diſgrace, wherein a perſon has loſt the favour of another.

To DISPLO'DE, V. A. [*diſplodo*, Lat.] to vent or diſcharge with a loud noiſe. "In poſ-"ture to *diſplode* their ſecond fire—of thunder." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPO'RT, S. play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion. "Us'd—to ſuch *diſport*." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPO'SAL, S. [from *diſpoſe*] the act of regulating any thing; diſtribution; diſpenſation; the right of beſtowing; management; government, including implicit ſubmiſſion to authority. "Putting our minds into the *diſpoſals* "of others." *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE, V. A. [*diſpoſer*, Fr. from *diſpono*, Lat.] to employ or apply to any uſe; to beſtow, or give; to ſpend or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adopt, fit, or form for any purpoſe; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjuſt; to place in any condition; to ſell; to get rid of.

DISPO'SER, S. a perſon who has the management of any affair or money; he that gives, beſtows, or regulates; a director; one who diſtributes without controul, and in an arbitrary manner.

DISPOSI'TION, S. [*diſpoſitio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, diſtribution, or order of the parts of a thing or ſyſtem, which diſcovers art, method and prudence; natural fitneſs or tendency; propenſity, bent, or temper of the mind; affections of kindneſs or ill-will. "The *diſ*-

"*positions* of each people towards the other." *Swift.* Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready on every occaſion to break into action.

DISPO'SITOR, S. in Aſtrology, the ſuppoſed lord of the ſign, in which a planet is, and the ruler of its influence.

To DISPOSS'ESS, V. A. to turn a perſon out of a place which he is maſter of. "To "*diſpoſſeſs* the pirate of his new gotten king-"dom." *Knolles.*

DISPRA'ISE, S. blame; or the act of finding fault; cenſure; reproach.

To DISPRA'ISE, V. N. to blame; to find fault with; to cenſure.

DISPRA'ISER, S. one who blames, or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, Adv. with blame, or cenſure.

To DISPRE'AD, V. A. to ſpread abroad; to ſpread different ways.

DISPRO'OF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be falſe.

DISPRO'FIT, S. loſs; damage; that by which a thing is rendered leſs valuable, or a perſon receives loſs.

DISPROPO'RTION, S. the diſagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the ſame thing.

To DISPROPO'RTION, V. A. to join things which do not ſuit, or diſagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity; not well ſuited or proportioned to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement with reſpect to quantity, ſize, or ſymmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, Adj. unſuitable or diſagreeing in quantity, quality, or value with ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity or value with ſomething elſe; wanting ſymmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, Adv. wanting ſymmetry.

To DISPRO'VE, V. A. to confute an aſſertion; to ſhew a thing or practice to be inconſiſtent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPRO'VER, S. one who confutes, or proves a thing or argument to be falſe, or erroneous.

DISPU'NISHABLE, Adj. in Law, without ſome penal clauſe or article ſubjecting a perſon to make good any loſs or damage. "Not *diſ-*"*puniſhable* of waſte." *Swift.*

DI'SPUTABLE, Adj. that which may admit of arguments both for and againſt it; liable to diſpute; lawful to be conteſted.

DI'SPUTANT, S. [*diſputans*, Lat.] one who argues againſt, or oppoſes the opinions of another.

DISPUTA'TION, S. [*diſputatio*, Lat.] the art of oppoſing the ſentiments of others; controverſy, or argument produced either in favour of one's own ſentiments, or in oppoſition to thoſe of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of oppoſing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, Adj. diſpoſed to oppoſe the opinions of others; fond of controverſy, or cavilling.

To DISPU'TE, V. N. [*diſputo*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments or opinion of another; to deny and argue againſt any received opinion. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppoſe or queſtion; to diſcuſs a queſtion; to think on. "*Diſpute* it like a "man." *Shak.*

DISPU'TE, S. the act of oppoſing or bringing arguments againſt the opinion of another; controverſy.

DISPU'TER, S. one engaged in, or fond of controverſy.

DISQUA'LIFICATION, S. that which renders a perſon unfit for the diſcharge of an employ.

To DISQUA'LIFY, V. A. to make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to exempt or diſable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

DISQUI'ET, S. uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of eaſe of mind; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, Adj, uneaſy, or diſturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, V. A. to diſturb the mind of a perſon by ſome diſagreeable and calamitous object; to fret; to vex; to make uneaſy.

DISQUI'ETER, S. a diſturber; or one who renders another uneaſy in mind.

DISQUI'ETLY, Adv. anxiouſly; in ſuch a manner as to diſturb, or make uneaſy.

DISQUIE'TNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is diſpleaſed with his preſent condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrightened by ſome impending evil.

DISQUI'ETUDE, S. uneaſineſs, or diſturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquility.

DISQUISI'TION, S. [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a ſubject in order to underſtand its importance, to foreſee its conſequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or againſt it; a ſtrict ſearch, ſcrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGA'RD, S. ſlight notice; contempt; neglect; diſeſteem.

To DISREGA'RD, V. A. to take no notice of; to ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, Adv. negligent; contemptuous; or making a ſmall account either of perſons or things.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, Adj. in a negligent, contemptuous, or ſlighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taſte; diſguſt, or diſlike, applied to the taſte.

To DISRE'LISH, V. A. to make a thing nauſeous; to affect the taſte with a diſagreeable ſenſation. Figuratively, to diſlike; to want a taſte for.

DISREPUTA'TION, S. diſgrace; or that which will leſſen a perſon's character or fame.

DISREPU'TE, S. an ill character; loſs of reputation, or eſteem; reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, S. incivility; want of eſteem;

teem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeneſs.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, Adj. uncivil; without eſteem; unmannerly.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, Adv. in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, V. A. to undreſs or ſtrip a perſon of cloaths. Figuratively, to lay aſide, to diveſt, applied to the mind. "Who will "be perſuaded to *diſrobe* himſelf at once of all "his old opinions." *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION, S. the act of breaking or burſting aſunder; a breach, or rent.

DISSATISFA'CTION, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is not contented with his preſent condition, but wants ſomething to compleat his wiſh or happineſs; diſcontent.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, S. inability, or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content.

To DISSA'TISFY, V. A. to be diſcontent; to diſpleaſe; to want ſome quality requiſite to pleaſe or content.

To DISSE'CT, V. A. [*diſſectum*, ſupine of *diſſecto*] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to conſider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a ſubject minutely.

DISSE'CTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the ſeveral parts of an animal body aſunder, in order to examine into their nature and reſpective uſes; to divide the ſeveral parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their ſeveral parts, compoſitions, and workmanſhip.

DISSEI'ZOR, S. one who deprives or diſpoſſeſſes another of his right.

To DISSE'MBLE, V. A. [*diſſimulo*, Lat. *diſſimuler*, Fr.] to hide or conceal under a falſe appearance; to pretend that to be which is not. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, S. one who conceals his real deſigns, temper, or diſpoſition, under a falſe and ſpecious appearance; an hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, Adv. in an hypocritical manner; in ſuch a manner as to conceal one's real ſentiments under a falſe and ſpecious appearance.

To DISSE'MINATE, V. A. [*diſſeminatum*, ſupine of *diſſemino*] to ſcatter ſeed; to ſow. Figuratively, to ſpread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSEMINA'TION, S. [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] the act of ſowing; the act of ſpreading abroad, or propagating a report.

DISSE'MINATOR, S. he that ſows. Figuratively, one who ſpreads or propagates a doctrine.

DISSE'NSION, S. [*diſſenſio*, Lat.] difference or diſagreement in opinion or politics; a breach of union; contention; or warm oppoſition.

DISSE'NSIOUS, Adj. diſpoſed to ſtrife; quarrelſome; factious.

To DISSE'NT, V. N. [*diſſentio*, Lat.] to diſagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSE'NT, S. diſagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. diſagreeable; inconſiſtent.

DISSE'NTER, S. one who diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement with reſpect to an opinion; one who ſeparates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTA'TION, S. [*diſſertatio*, Lat.] a ſet diſcourſe or treatiſe.

DISSE'RVICE, S. harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a perſon or thing.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, Adj. that which will hinder the advantage of a perſon or thing; injurious; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, S. that which hinders the accompliſhing ſome end; hurt; miſchief; damage; injury; harm.

To DISSE'VER, V. A. [the particle *dis* added to *ſever*, does not alter its ſignification, an impropriety obſerved in ſome other words of our language, viz. *diſannul*, &c.] to break or part in two; to ſeparate; to divide.

DISSI'MILAR, Adj. [*diſſimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or ſhape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILA'RITY, S. unlikeneſs in quality, temper, or diſpoſition.

DISSIMI'LITUDE, S. difference of form or quality; want of reſemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULA'TION, S. (*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] the act of putting on a falſe appearance in order to conceal one's intention, or diſpoſition; then uſed in a bad ſenſe. Sometimes a bare concealment of one's mind, which is conſiſtent with prudence, and reconcileable with virtue and honeſty.

DI'SSIPABLE, Adj. eaſily ſeparated and ſcattered.

To DI'SSIPATE, V. A. [*diſſipatus*, Lat.] to ſeparate any collection, and diſperſe the parts at a diſtance; to divide the attention between a diverſity of objects, and thereby render it impoſſible to fix to any with intenſeneſs; to ſquander wealth, or ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, S. [Fr. *diſſipatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the parts which form any collection, maſs, or body; the ſtate of the parts of a body ſeparated, and at a diſtance from each other. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and thereby rendered incapable to fix on any with intenſeneſs.

To DISSO'CIATE, V. A. [*diſſociatum*, ſupine of *diſſocio*, Lat.] to ſeparate things or perſons which are united.

DISSO'LVABLE, Adj. [from *diſſolve*] that which is capable of having its parts ſeparated by moiſture, or the action of ſome fluid. "Not "*diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue." *Newt. Opt. Diſſoluble* is more generally uſed.

DISSO'LUBLE, Adj. [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts ſeparated by moiſture or heat,

DISSOLUBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of having its parts ſeparated or liquified by moiſture or heat.

To DISSO'LVE, V. A. [*diſſolvo*, Lat.] to deſtroy the form of a thing by ſeparating its parts with moiſture, or heat; to melt, or liquify; to deſtroy; to ſeparate; to break the ties of any thing; to part perſons who are united by any bonds, or the force of mutual affection; to clear up a doubt or difficulty. "To *diſſolve* "doubts." *Dan.* v. 16. To break up or diſcharge an aſſembly.

DISSO'LVENT, Adj. [*diſſolvens*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSO'LVENT, S. having the power of ſeparating the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, S. that which has the power of melting, liquifying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DI'SSOLUTE, S. [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] diſſolved in, or abandoned to pleaſures; looſe; wanton; or unreſtrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DI'SSOLUTELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with virtue, government, or religion. In Debauchery, without reſtraint.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, S. looſeneſs of manners; a conduct regulated by no laws, and ſubjected to no reſtraint; wantonneſs; debauchery; wickedneſs.

DISSOLU'TION, S. the act of ſeparating the particles of a body, or liquifying and melting by heat or moiſture; the deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts; the ſubſtance or thing formed by melting a thing; death, or the ſeparation of the body and ſoul; the act of breaking up, diſmiſſing, or putting an end to an aſſembly. "The *diſſolution* of "the parliament." Licentiouſneſs; or diſregard of virtues or religion; more commonly ſtiled *diſſoluteneſs*. "An univerſal *diſſolution* of "manners began to prevail." *Atterbury*.

DI'SSONANCE, S. [Fr. *diſſonans*, Lat.] a mixture of harſh and unharmonious ſounds; diſcord.

DI'SSONANT, Adj. [*diſſonans*, Lat.] ſounding harſh and diſagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconſiſtent; diſagreeing, uſed with *from*, but moſt properly with *to*. "What can be "more *diſſonant from* reaſon." *Haſkew*. "Any "thing *diſſonant to* truth." *South*.

To DISSU'ADE, V. A. [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.] to make uſe of arguments to hinder a perſon from doing ſomething which he intends; to repreſent a thing as improper, or diſadvantageous.

DISSU'ADER, S. one who endeavours, by argument, to divert a perſon from a deſign or undertaking.

DISSU'ASION, S. an argument or motive made uſe of to divert or hinder a perſon from cloſing in with any deſign, or engaging in an undertaking.

DISSU'ASIVE, Adj. tending to divert or turn aſide from any purpoſe or deſign.

DISSU'ASIVE, S. a motive or argument made uſe of to prevail on a perſon to decline a deſign, or purſuit.

DISSY'LLABLE, S. [δισσυλλαβος, Gr.] in Grammar, a word of two ſyllables.

DI'STAFF, S. [*diſtæf*, Sax. from *dic*, Belg. a thigh, and *ſtaff*, a ſtick; on account of its being ſupported by thoſe parts, according to Minſhew; but *touw*, Belg. *tow* or *hemp*, according to Skinner] the ſtaff or ſtick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is faſtened for ſpinning. "Figuratively, a female. "A "*diſtaff* in the throne." *Dryd.*

To DISTAI'N, V. A. to mark a thing with a different colour; to ſpoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute, or defile.

DI'STANCE, S. [Fr. *diſtantia*, Lat.] the ſpace, or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or ſituation; a ſpace marked in a courſe wherein race-horſes run. The ſpace between a thing preſent, and one that is paſt or future, applied to time. Diſtinction, applied to ideas. A modeſt or reſpectful behaviour, oppoſed to *familiarity*. A withdrawing of affection; reſerve; coolneſs.

To DI'STANCE, V. A. to remove from the view; to place farther from a perſon; to leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance-poſt. Figuratively, to ſurpaſs a perſon in the abilities of the mind.

DI'STANT, Adj. [Fr. *diſtans*, Lat.] far from, applied to place. Apart, ſeparate, aſunder, applied to ſituation, or the ſpace between two or more bodies. Removed from the preſent inſtant, applied to time paſt, or future.

To DISTA'STE, V. A. to occaſion a diſagreeable or naufeous taſte; to affect the taſte with a diſagreeable ſenſation; to diſlike.

DISTA'STEFUL, Adj. affecting the palate, or organ of taſte, with a naufeous or diſagreeable ſenſation; that which gives offence, or is unpleaſing; ſhewing ill-will, or diſguſt. "*Diſ-* "*taſteful* looks." *Shak.*

DISTE'MPER, S. a diſproportionate mixture of ingredients. In Medicine, ſome diſorder of the animal machine, occaſioned by the redundancy of ſome morbid humours; a diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the predominance of any paſſion or appetite; want of due ballance between contraries; ill-humour. Tumultuous diſorder, or confuſion, applied to ſtates. In Painting, the mixing or tempering the colours with ſize, whites of eggs, and other ſubſtances, beſides plain water and oil.

To DISTE'MPER, V. A. to weaken health; to affect with ſome diſeaſe; to diſorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confuſion. To render rebellious, or diſaffected, applied to ſtates.

DISTE'MPERATE, Adj. immoderate. "The *diſtemperate* heat." *Raleigh.*

DISTE'MPERATURE, S. exceſs of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions, applied to government. Perturbation of mind; confuſion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

To DISTE'ND, V. A. [*diſtendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch by filling; to ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT, S. the ſpace through which any thing is ſpread or ſtretched; breadth. "*Diſtended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *diſtent* will add much to their beauty." *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION, S. [*diſtentio*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching out; breadth, or the ſpace which is occupied by a thing diſtended; the act of ſeparating one thing from another.

DIS'TICH, S. [*diſtichus*, Lat.] in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem conſiſting only of two verſes; a theme or ſubject treated of and comprized in two lines.

To DISTI'L, V. N. [*diſtillo*, Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids; to extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a ſtill.

DISTI'LLATION, S. [*diſtillatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the oily, watery, or ſpiritous parts of ingredients, incloſed in a ſtill, by means of fire; or by the heat of dung; the act of falling in drops; that which deſcends in drops from a ſtill.

DISTI'LLATORY, Adj. belonging to, or uſed in diſtilling.

DISTI'LLER, S. one who makes and ſells diſtilled liquors.

DISTI'LLERY, S. the buſineſs, trade, or employment of a diſtiller.

DISTI'NCT, Adj. [*diſtinctus*, Lat.] different both in number and kind; ſeparate; apart; aſunder; cleared and unconfuſed; marked out, ſo as to be diſtinguiſhed from any other.

DISTI'NCTION, S. [Fr. *diſtinctio*, Lat.] a note which ſhews the difference between two or more objects; a mark of ſuperiority; that by which one thing or perſon differs from another; difference made between perſons of various ages, ſexes, or ranks; diviſion into different parts; diſcernment; judgment; high rank, or ſet above others by honour or title.

DISTI'NCTIVE, Adj. that which manifeſts or marks the difference between perſons or things; having the power to diſtinguiſh, or perceive the difference between things; judicious.

DISTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. in right order; without confuſion.

DISTI'NCTLY, Adv. without confuſing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, S. a nice or accurate obſervation of the difference between things; a ſeparation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifeſt and eaſily perceived.

To DISTI'NGUISH, V. A. [*diſtinguo*, Lat.] to note the difference between things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by notes ſhewing the difference between things, in other reſpects, like each other; to perceive; to diſcern critically; to conſtitute a difference; to ſpecificate; to make known, or to make eminent.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, Adj. that which may be ſeparated or eaſily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, Ad. eminent or extraordinary; eaſily to be ſeen from others on account of ſome remarkable difference or excellence.

DISTI'NGUISHER, S. one who ſees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious obſerver.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, Adv. with ſome mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, S. the obſervation of the difference between things.

To DISTO'RT, V. A. [*diſtortus*, Lat. from *diſtorqueo*, Lat.] to twiſt; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural ſtate and condition. "*Diſtort* the underſtanding." *Tillotſ.* To wreſt an expreſſion from its true meaning.

DISTO'RTION, S. [*diſtortio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one ſide of the mouth, by a convulſion of the muſcles of one ſide of the face; an irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed.

To DISTRA'CT, [participle paſſive *diſtracted*, formerly *diſtraught*, from *diſtractus*, particip. of *diſtrabo*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the ſame time; to ſeparate; to part. "*Diſtract* your army." *Shak.* To draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or conſiderations; to make a perſon mad. "Fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband home." *Shak.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, Adv. after the manner of a madman.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is mad from too great a variety of purſuits.

DISTRA'CTION, S. [*diſtractio*, Lat.] ſeparation; diviſion. "His power went out in "ſuch *diſtractions* as — beguiled all ſpies." *Shak.* Confuſion, applied to politics. A ſtate in which the attention is called to different, and ſometimes contrary objects; perturbation of mind; madneſs.

To DISTRA'IN, V. A. [*deſtraindre*, Fr. *diſtringo*, Lat.] in Law, to ſeize the property of another for debt. Neuterly, to make a ſeizure.

DISTRA'INER, S. he that ſeizes for debt.

DISTRA'INT, S. in Law, the act of ſeizing, or that which is ſeized for debt.

DISTRE'SS, S. [*diſtreſſe*, Fr.] in Law, any thing ſeized or diſtrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a ſeizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loſs which reduces a perſon to great inconvenience or miſery; the ſtate or condition of a perſon who has not the neceſſaries to ſupply the calls of nature.

To DISTRE'SS, V. A. in Law, to ſeize for rent unpaid; to harraſs, or reduce to miſery.

DISTRE'SSFUL, Adj. miſerable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a perſon of the comforts and conveniencies of life.

To DISTRI'BUTE, V. A. [*diſtributum*, ſupine of *diſtribuo*, Lat.] to divide amongſt different or ſeveral perſons; to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

DISTRI'BUTER, S. one who beſtows or diſtributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, S. the ſharing or dividing amongſt many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In Logic, the diſtinction

tinction of an univerſal whole into ſeveral kinds of ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. that which is employed in aſſigning portions to others; that which diſtinguiſhes a general term into its various ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, Adv. ſingly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term.

DI'STRICT, S. [*diſtrictus*, Lat.] in Law, circuit or territory, in which a perſon may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a perſon's juriſdiction or authority is confined; a region, or country.

To DISTRU'ST, V. A. to ſuſpect; to look on a perſon as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

DISTRU'ST, S. loſs of credit; want of confidence in another; ſuſpicion of a perſon's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

DISTRU'STFUL, Adj. ſuſpicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another; timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY Adv. in a manner which ſhews ſuſpicion or diffidence.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſuſpicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB, V. A. [*diſturbo*, Lat.] to perplex, diſquiet, make uneaſy, or deprive of tranquility; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action.

DISTU'RBANCE, S. interruption, or that which cauſes any ſtop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confuſion, or diſorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTU'RBER, S. one who breaks the peace, cauſes tumults or public diſorders, or affects the mind of another with confuſion, trouble, anxiety, and uneaſineſs.

DISU'NION, S. ſeparation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or diſagreement between friends, whereby they ſeparate or withdraw from each other.

To DISUNI'TE, V. A. to part or divide that which was united before; to ſeparate or part friends or allies.

DISU'NITY, S. the ſtate of actual ſeparation. "*Diſunity* is the natural property of "matter." *More.*

DISU'SAGE, S. the leaving off a practice or cuſtom by degrees.

DISU'SE, S. want of cuſtom or practice; the breaking off or diſcontinuing a cuſtom or practice.

To DISU'SE, V. A. to ceaſe to make uſe of, or practiſe; to lay aſide or quit a cuſtom or practice.

DITCH, S. [*dic*, *dik*, Erſe, *dige*, Dan. *diick*, Belg. *digue*, Fr.] a trench made to ſeparate and defend grounds; any long, narrow cavity formed in the ground for holding water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the ſcarp and counterſcarp of a fort, and is either dry, or filled with water.

DITHYRA'MBIC, S. [*dithyrambus*, Lat. διθυραμβος, Gr.] a ſpecies of poetry, full of tranſport and poetical rage, ſo named from the Dithyrambus or ode formerly ſung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety; ſtill in uſe among the Italians.

DITTA'NDER, S. in Botany, the ſame as pepperwort.

DIT'TANY, S. [*dictamnus albus*, Lat.] in Botany. Its empalement is compoſed of five oblong petals ending in points; a very ornamental plant for gardens; its roots are eſteemed cordial, cephalic, reſiſting putrefaction and poiſon; uſeful in malignant peſtilential diſtempers, and epilepſies.

DI'TTY, S. [*dicht*. Belg. *dictum*, Lat.] a poem ſet to muſic; a ſong.

DI'VAN, S. [Arab.] a council-chamber, wherein juſtice is adminiſtred among the eaſtern nations; a council of eaſtern princes. Figuratively, any council aſſembled. "The conſult "of the dire *divan*." *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE, V. A. [*divaricatus*, of *divarico*, Lat.] to part into two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICA'TION, S. a partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, diviſion, or difference of opinions.

To DIVE, V. N. [*daupgan*, Goth. *dyppan*, *dippan* and *doppetan*, Sax. *doopen*, Belg. *daibans*, Span. *topete*, Ruſſ. *topiti*, Dalm. *topec*, Pol.] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water and remain there ſome time, in queſt of ſomething loſt. Figuratively, to make ſtrict enquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any queſtion, ſcience, or doctrine.

DI'VER, S. one who goes voluntarily under water; one who profeſſes to go under water in queſt of things loſt by ſhipwreck, &c. Figuratively, one who makes himſelf maſter of any branch of ſcience; one who goes to the bottom of an affair. "A *diver* into cauſes." *Wotton.*

To DIV'ERGE, V. N. [*divergo*, Lat.] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DI'VERGENT, Part. or Adj. [*divergens*, Lat.] in Geometry, applied to thoſe lines which conſtantly recede from each other. In Optics, applied to thoſe rays, which, proceeding from a point of a viſible object, ſeparate and continually depart from one another, in proportion to their diſtance from the object.

DI'VERS, Adj. [*diverſus*, Lat.] ſundry; ſeveral; more than one.

DIVE'RSE, Adj. [*diverſus*, Lat.] different in form or nature; various; in different directions or contrary ways. "His papers light fly *di-* "*verſe* toſt in air." *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION, S. the act of changing forms or qualities; variation; a mixture of different colours; change or alteration, "A "*diverſification* of the will." *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY, V. A. [*diverſifier*, Fr.] to make different from another, or from itſelf; to vary; to mark with various colours; to variegate.

DIVE'RSION, S. [from *divert*] the act of turning a thing aſide from its courſe; ſomething which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intenſe application or care; ſomething lighter

lighter than amuſement, and leſs forcible than pleaſure; ſport; the public exhibitions of ſhews, plays, operas, &c. which unbend the mind. In War, the act of drawing off an enemy from ſome deſign, by an attack made at ſome other place.

DIVE'RSITY, E. [*diverſité*, Fr. *diverſitas*, Lat.] difference which diſtinguiſhes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a compoſition of different colours. "Bluſhing in "bright *diverſities* of day." *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY, Adv. in different ways, methods, or manners; in different directions, or towards different points. "O'er life's vaſt "ocean *diverſly* we ſail." *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT, V. A. [*diverto*, Lat.] to turn aſide from any direction or courſe; to ſeduce, or turn aſide from a rule of conduct. "How ſimple was that crude apple that *diverted* "Eve." *Par. Reg.* To pleaſe, or unbend the mind by public ſports, or other things which afford pleaſure. In War, to draw forces to a different part. See *Diverſion.*

DIVE'RTER, S. any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

DIVE'RTIVE, Adj. having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

To DI'VEST, V. A. [of *di* and *veſtire*, Lat.] to ſtrip or deprive of.

To DIVI'DE, V. A. [*divido*, Lat.] to ſeparate a thing or whole into ſeveral parts; to ſtand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one perſon from another; to ſeparate friends by diſcord; to give or diſtribute among ſeveral perſons.

DI'VIDEND, S. [*dividendus*, Lat.] a ſhare; a part allotted in a diviſion. In Commerce, the portion of intereſt given by a company to a perſon who puts money into their fund. In Arithmetic, the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVI'DER, S. that which ſeparates any thing into parts; one who diſtributes to others; the perſon who ſeparates friends, by promoting diſcord between them; a particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVINA'TION, S. [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exerciſe of reaſon.

DIVI'NE, Adj. [Fr. of *divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; ſeemingly beyond the capacity and nature of mankind.

DIVI'NE, S. a miniſter of the goſpel; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the ſervice of the church, and performance of the rites of public worſhip.

To DIVI'NE, V. A. [*diviner*, Fr. *divino*, Lat.] to foretel ſome future event by means of omens, &c. To foreſee, foreknow, or preſage. Neuterly, to utter a prediction; to conjecture, or gueſs.

DIVI'NELY, Adv. in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; excellently; in a ſupreme or ſuperlative degree.

DIVI'NER, S. one who profeſſes to foretel or diſcover future events by means of external ſigns, or ſupernatural influence; a gueſſer. "He muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts." *Brown.*

DIVI'NITY, S. [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. Figuratively, God, the ſupreme being, the creator and preſerver of all things; a falſe deity or idol. "Beaſtly *divi-* "*nities.*" *Par. Loſt.* The ſcience converſant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him; ſomething ſupernatural. "They ſay there is *divinity* in odd "numbers." *Shak.*

DIVISIBI'LITY, S. [*diviſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting diviſion, either mentally, or actually.

DIVI'SIBLE, Adj. [*diviſibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually, or mentally divided into parts.

DIVI'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being divided.

DIVI'SION, S. [*diviſio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating ſpace or body into parts; the ſtate of a thing, whoſe parts are ſeparated or divided; diſcord, or difference which occaſions a ſeparation between friends; a diſtinction. "I will put a "*diviſion* between my people and thy people." *Exod.* viii. 23. In Muſic, the dividing an interval of an octave into a number of leſſer intervals. In Arithmetic, that rule whereby we find how often a leſs quantity is contained in a greater, and the difference. In Logic, the ſeparating a general term or idea into its ſpecies or parts.

DIVI'SOR, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the dividing number, or that number by which the dividend is divided, and which ſhews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE, S. [Fr. *divortium*, Lat.] the legal ſeparation of people that are married together, whereby the marriage contract is rendered null and void.

To DIVO'RCE, V. A. to ſeparate a huſband or wife from each other; to aboliſh and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force aſunder, or to ſeparate by violence; to take away by force. "Nothing but death ſhall e'er "*divorce* my dignities." *Shak.*

DIVO'RCEMENT, S. the abrogating, annulling, or ſetting aſide the marriage contract, and ſeparating a man and wife from each other.

DIVO'RCER, S. the perſon who cauſes the legal ſeparation of a man and his wife.

DIURE'TIC, Adj. [from διὰ, through, and οὐρέω, Gr. to make water] having the power to provoke urine, or force a perſon to make water often.

DIU'RNAL, Adj. [*diurnus*, Lat.] relating to the day; conſtituting the day; performed in the ſpace of a day, or daily.

DIU'RNAL, S. [Fr.] a journal, or day book.

DIU'RNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

To DIV'ULGE, V. A. [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh; to make known or public; to proclaim or manifeſt. "With approbation marks

"—the

" —the juſt man, and *divulges* him through " heaven—to all his angels.". *Par. Loſt.*

DIV'ULGER, S. a publiſher; one who expoſes to public view; one that reveals a ſecret.

DI'ZZINESS, S. [from *dizzy*] giddineſs, or a ſwimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, Adj. [*diſi diſig*, Sax. *deuſigh*, Belg.] giddy, having a ſwimming in the head, or a ſenſation of turning round. Figuratively thoughtleſs.

To DI'ZZY, V. A. to make giddy, " Not " the dreadful ſpout—ſhall *dizzy* with more " clamour Neptune's ear." *Shak.*

To DO, V. A. [preter *did*, part. paſſ. *done*, from *don*, Sax, *doen*, Belg.] to perform, act, or practiſe. To execute or diſcharge, applied to a meſſage; to cauſe; to have recourſe to, uſed as a ſudden and paſſionate queſtion. " What " will you *do* in the end?" *Jeremiah.* To perform; to finiſh; to conclude, or ſettle. " When all is *done*." *What to do with*, ſignifies to beſtow, to employ, to diſpoſe of, or what uſe to make of. " They would not know *what to* " *do with* themſelves." *Tillot.* " He knows " not *what to do with* his money." To fare; to be conditioned with reſpect to health or ſickneſs. " Good woman, how *do'ſt* thou?" *Shak.* To be able to ſucceed, or perfect a deſign. " We ſhall *do without* him." *Addiſ.* Sometimes, however, it is uſed to ſave the repetition of another verb. " I ſhall *come*, but if I *do* " not, go away." *i. e.* If I *come* not. Sometimes it is uſed as a word of peremptory and poſitive command; as " help me, *do*." Or to encreaſe the emphaſis of the verb which follows it. " But I *do* love her." *Shak.*

DO'CILE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] teachable; eaſily taught; tractable.

DO'CIBLE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] ſubmitting to inſtructions; eaſy to be taught, tractable;

DOCI'LITY, S. [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] aptneſs to receive inſtruction; readineſs to be taught.

DOCK, S. [*docca*, Sax.] in Botany, *lapathum*, or *rumex*, the empalement is permanent, and compoſed of three obtuſe reflex leaves.

DOCK, S. [δοχειον, Gr.] the ſtump part of a horſe's tail; a place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, wherein ſhips are built, repaired, or laid up.

To DOCK, V. A. [from *dock*, a tail] to cut a tail off, or ſhort; to cut any thing ſhort; to lay a ſhip in a dock. In Law, to cut off an entail; to leſſen the charge of a bill.

DO'CKET, S. a direction tied or faſtened to goods; a ſummary or abridegment of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one ſo well verſed in any ſcience as to be able to teach it; a perſon who has taken the higheſt degree in muſic, law, phyſic, or divinity.

DO'CTORAL, Adj. [*doctoralis*, Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

DO'CTORALLY, Adv. after the manner of a doctor, or phyſician.

DO'CTORSHIP, S. the office or rank of a doctor. " The proctorſhip and *doctorſhip*." *Clarend.*

DOC'TRINAL, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, from *doctrina*, Lat.] belonging to, or containing, doctrine or inſtruction formerly taught.

DOC'TRINALLY, Adv. poſitively; in the form of precepts or inſtructions. " Without " delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning " theſe points." *Ray.*

DOC'TRINE, S. [*doctrina*, Lat.] the principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; the theſis or maxims delivered in a diſcourſe; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, S. [*documentum*, Lat.] an inſtruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of ſome dogmatical or poſitive perſon, or maſter; vouchers, or original writings produced in ſupport of any charge, or accuſation.

DOD'DER, S. [*touteren*, Belg. to ſhoot up, Skinner] in Botany, a plant which twines and propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of ſome other plant.

DOD'DERED, Adj. overgrown with dodder. " A laurel grew—*dodder'd* with age." *Dryd.*

DODE'CAGON, S. [from δωδεκα, Gr. twelve, and γωνια, a corner] a figure having twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION, S. [Gr. δωδεκατημοριον] the twelfth part. " 'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus deſcrib'd." *Creech.*

To DODGE, V. A. [probably corrupted from *dog*] to uſe craft, evaſions, or low ſhifts; to ſhift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play faſt and looſe; to raiſe high expectations and baffle them; to ſhuffle, or baffle.

DO'DMAN, S. a kind of ſhell fiſh, which caſts its ſhell like the lobſter, and is likewiſe called the *hodmandod*. " The craw-fiſh, the hodmandod or *dodman*." *Bacon.*

DOE, S. [pronounced like the *o* in *no*, *da*, Sax. *dau*, Dan.] a ſhe-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, S. [from *to do*] one who performs any thing, whether good or bad; a performer; one who practiſes. " Be ye *doers* of the word." *Jam.* i. 22.

DOG, S. [*doggbe*, Belg.] a domeſtic animal, the ſpecies of which are remarkably various, compriſe the maſtiff, ſpaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, *&c.* The larger ſort being uſed as guards, and the leſs for ſports. In Aſtronomy, the name of a conſtellation, called likewiſe *Sirius*, or *Canicula*. Figuratively, uſed as a term of reproach for a man. When added to the names of other animals, it ſignifies a male of the ſpecies, as a *dog*-fox, a *dog*-otter. Uſed as a particle, and added to another word, it ſignifies ſomething worthleſs, as a *dog*-roſe. *To ſend* or *give to the dogs*, is a phraſe implying, to be ruined, made away with by extravagance, or deſtroyed.

To DOG, V. A. to hunt or purſue like a hound.

DO'GBANE or DO'GSBANE, S. [ſo called by the antients from a belief that it would kill dogs, called likewiſe *apocynum*,, Lat. and αποκυνον, Gr.] in Botany. Its empalement hath a permanent empalement of one leaf cut into

five

five ſegments at the top; it hath but one petal of an open bell-ſhape. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond diviſion of his fifth claſs, and is divided into eleven ſpecies.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, S. in Botany, the ſame as the *cornelian-cherry*.

DO'GBOLT, Adj. wretched; miſerable; ſorry. "His *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low." *Hudib.*

DO'G-BRIAR, S. in Botany, the briar which bears the hip.

DO'G-CHEAP, Adj. extremely cheap; as cheap as dogſmeat, or offals which are thrown to dogs.

DO'G-DAYS, S. the days in which the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; which, on account of their great heat, are ſuppoſed to be very unwholeſome, or unhealthy.

DO'G-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſalt-water fiſh, remarkable, according to Opian, for receiving its young into her belly on any ſtorm or danger, which are ſaid to come out again after the fright is over.

DOGE, S. [Ven. of *dux*, Lat. hence *dogato*, Ital. of *ducatus*, Lat. a duchy] the title of the ſupreme magiſtrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, Adj. ſullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, Adv. in a ſour, moroſe, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon is not moved to pleaſantry by any objects of mirth, or pleaſed by offices of kindneſs and civility; ſullenneſs; moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER, S. a ſmall ſhip, or fiſhing veſſel, built after the Dutch faſhion, with a narrow ſtern, commonly but one maſt, and a well in the middle for keeping fiſh alive; principally uſed in fiſhing on the Dogger bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, S. in Poetry, applied to ſuch compoſitions as have neither accuracy with reſpect to their rhimes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expreſſion, fertility of invention, or elevation of ſentiment.

DO'GMA, S. [Lat.] an eſtabliſhed principle, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, or DOGMA'TICAL, Adj. poſitive; ſtrongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions, as indubitable truths, on others.

DOGMA'TICALLY, Adv. in a poſitive, imperious, or peremptory manner.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, S. the quality of being poſitive of the truth of one's own opinion, and endeavouring to force them magiſterially or imperiouſly on others.

DO'GMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, ſupports them with great obſtinacy, and magiſterially demands the aſſent of others to them.

To DO'GMATIZE, V. A. to advance any opinion poſitively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiouſly.

DOGMATI'ZER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of inſolent confidence.

DO'G-ROSE, S. in Botany the flower of the hip. See Dog.

DO'G-SLEEP, S. a pretended or diſſembled ſleep.

DO'GS-MEAT, S. carrion or horſe-fleſh, ſold for the food of dogs. Figuratively, any offals, or cheap and bad butcher's meat.

DO'G-STAR, S. the ſtar which riſes and ſets with the ſun during the dog-days.

DO'GS-TOOTH, S. in Botany, called likewiſe dog's-tooth-violet. The flower is bell-ſhaped, compoſed of ſix oblong petals, and without an empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the firſt ſection of his ſixth claſs.

DO'G-TEETH, S. in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are ſituated between the *inciſores* and the grinders; from their reſembling the teeth in the ſame ſituation in a dog's mouth they derive their name, and are by ſome called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'GS-TRICK, S. an ill turn; ſurly and brutal treatment.

DO'G-TROT, S. a gentle trot, reſembling that of a dog. "Rode—a *dog-trot* through the bawling crowd." *Hudib.*

DO'GWOOD, S. in Botany, a plant, a ſpecies of the *cornelian-cherry*.

DO'ILY, S. a coarſe woolen ſtuff, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the name of the inventor. "A *doily* ſtuff." *Cong.*

DO'INGS, S. [plural, and ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, from *do* the verb] any thing performed, whether good or bad. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; buſtle; tumult; merriment.

DOIT, S. [*duyt*, Belg. *doyght*, Erſe] a ſmall piece of money, current in Holland. Figuratively, the leaſt value that can be ſet on a thing.

DOLE, S. [*dal*, *dæl*, of *dælan*, Sax. to divide into ſhares, *deel*, or *deyl*, Belg.] the act of dividing into ſhares or portions. In Law, a portion or ſhare. Portion or condition, applied to the circumſtances, or incidents happening to a perſon. Grief, ſorrow, miſery, from *doleo*, Lat. to grieve. "In equal ſcale weighing delight and *doſe*." *Shak.*

To DOLE, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax.] to divide in portions or ſhares; to deal out, or diſtribute.

DOLE, S. in Huſbandry, a void ſpace left in tillage. See Dale.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. diſmal; ſorrowful; having the external appearance of ſorrow; melancholy.

DO'LEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew or cauſe ſorrow.

DO'LEFULNESS, S. the quality which ſhews or expreſſes grief, or cauſes it in others.

DO'LESOME, Adj. full of grief, extreamly ſorrowful, applied to perſons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a perſon with melancholy, applied to things.

DO'LESOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to affect a perſon with, or to expreſs deep ſorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a perſon with extreme ſorrow.

DOLL, S. a contraction of Dorothy, and applied

applied to a wooden image, cloathed either with the dreſs of a female or male, uſed by children as a play thing.

DO'LLAR, S. [*daller* Teut. *doalder*, Belg.] a ſilver coin made uſe of in Germany, nearly of the value of a Spaniſh piece, or a French crown.

DO'LORIFIC, Adj. [*dolorificus*, from *dolor*, Lat. pain or grief, and *facio*, Lat. to cauſe] that which cauſes grief or pain.

DO'LOUR, S. [*dolor*, Lat.] grief or ſorrow, "To breath the abundant *dolour* of the heart." *Shak.* Pain or pang. "The *dolours* of death." *Bac.*

DO'LOROUS, Adj. [*dolor*, Lat.] mournful or ſorrowful, applied to perſons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

DOL'PHIN, S. [*delphinus*, Lat. δελφιν, Gr.] the name of a large ſea-fiſh. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 18 ſtars.

DOLT, S. [*doll*, Teut.] a fool, or perſon of dull apprehenſion; a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. ſtupid; like a fool or blockhead.

DO'MAIN, S. [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.] land poſſeſſed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DOME, S. [*dome*, Fr. *domus*, Lat.] a houſe, or building, generally applied to a ſtately building, or to one ſet apart for divine ſervice. In Architecture, a roof of a ſpherical form, reſembling the bell of a great clock, raiſed over the middle of a building, called by the Italians *cuppola*, and by us a *cupola*.

DOMES'TIC, or DOMES'TICAL, Adj. [*domeſticus*. Lat.] belonging to a houſe, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a houſe, applied to animals. Applied to wars, inteſtine or civil, oppoſed to thoſe carried on in a foreign country.

DOMES'TIC, S. a ſervant who lives in the ſame houſe with the maſter; generally applied to the ſervants of perſons of diſtinction.

To DO'MINATE, V. A. [*dominatus*, Lat.] to prevail over others. "The *dominating* humour makes the dream." *Dryd.*

DOMINA'TION, S. [*dominatio*, Lat.] exerciſe of power; government; tyranny, or a too great and inſolent ſtretch of power and authority.

To DOMINE'ER, V. N. [*dominor*, Lat.] to exert authority or power in an inſolent, arbitrary, and tyrannical manner.

DOMI'NICAL, Adj. noting the Lord's day or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c. throughout the year; of theſe letters there are conſequently ſeven, beginning with the firſt letter of the alphabet, and as in leap years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the firſt of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the ſecond all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMI'NION, S. [*dominium*, Lat.] the exerciſe of power or authority. The ſpace of ground or territory ſubject to a perſon, applied to place. Predominancy; preference; an order of angels. "By him were all things viſible, "or inviſible, whether they be thrones or *do-* "*minions*." *Col.* i. 16.

DON, S. [Span. of *dominus*, Lat.] the Spaniſh title for a gentleman.

DO'NARY, S. [*donarium*, Sax.] a thing given for ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION, S. [*donatio*, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unaſked; the grant by which any thing is given; title to a thing given.

DONA'TIVE, S. [*donatif*, Fr.] a gift, largeſs, or ſome conſiderable preſent. In Law, a benefice given and collated by the patron, without either preſentation to the ordinary, inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DONE, participle of *do*.

DONE, an interjection made uſe of by the party, who accepts of or agrees to a wager propoſed by another perſon; and implies it *is as good as done*, or *let it be done*, or *let it be ſo*.

DO'NOR, S. [from *dono*, Lat. to give] one who gives a thing to another.

To DOOM, V. A. [*demon*, Sax.] to judge; to paſs ſentence againſt; to condemn.

DOOM, S. [*dom*, Sax. *duom*, Teut.] the ſentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the laſt day; the ſtate to which a perſon is deſtined; fate or deſtruction. "Both felt their *doom*." *Pope.* Sentence, or the laſt determination of the judgment with reſpect to the condition of a perſon.

DOO'MSDAY, S. [*domedaeg*] the laſt day, when judgment is to be paſſed upon all mankind; the day of judgment. "As it "were *doomſday*." *Shak.* The day in which a perſon is condemned, or is to be executed. "All ſouls day is my body's *doomſday*." *Shak.* *Doomſday book*, in Sax. *dom boc*, a book of the ſurvey of England, made by William the Conqueror, which is ſtill uſed to determine the queſtion whether tenures are of antient demeſne, or not.

DOOR, S. [from *dora* or *dure*, Sax. *daur*, Goth. *dor*, Brit. Dan. and Arm. *dar*, Perſ. *dera*, Epirot. *deuro*, Sclav. *duira*, Luſ. *duri*, Corinth. *diver*, Boh. *dorris*, Erſe, *drws*, Brit.] a vacant ſpace left in a building through which perſons enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houſes; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the manſions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a houſe, paſſage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which an approach or entrance may be made. "Shuts "the *door* againſt all temptations." *Out of doors*, is ſometimes uſed for a thing aboliſhed, laid aſide, quite gone, vaniſhed, exploded, or ſent away. "His imaginary title of father- "hood is *out of doors*." *Locke.* *At the door*, implies ſomething near, impendent or imminent. "Death is *at the door*." *At the door of a perſon*, ſignifies ſomething that may be charged, or imputed to a perſon, and ſeems to allude to the cuſtom of dropping ſpurious children at the

doors of the ſuppoſed parents: "The fault "lies wholly *at my door*." *Dryd.*

DOO'R-CASE, S. the frames in which doors are hung.

DO'QUET, S. in Law, a paper containing a warrant.

DO'RMANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſleeping; in a ſleeping poſture. Secret, or private, oppoſed to *public*. "There were other *dormant* muſ-"ters of ſoldiers." *Bacon.*

DO'RMITORY, S. [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place furniſhed for ſleeping in, with a great many beds. In old records, a burial place.

DO'R-MOUSE, S. [*mus dormiens*, Lat.] a mouſe, which paſſes a great part of the winter in ſleep.

DORN, S. [*dorn*, Teut. a thorn] in Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh, perhaps the ſame as the thorn-back.

DORR, S. [*tor*, Teut. ſtupid] in Natural Hiſtory, an inſect, ſo called from its ſound, and named likewiſe the hedge chaffer. Its head is ſmall like that of the common beetle, the caſes of its wings, legs, and the end of its tail, which are long and flat-pointed, are of a cheſnut colour, and its breaſt is covered with downy hair.

DO'RSEL, or DO'RSER, S. [*dorſum*, Lat. the back] a pannier or bag hung on each ſide of a horſe, for holding things of a ſmall bulk.

DO'RSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire on the N. by Devonſhire and ſome part of Somerſet-ſhire on the W. by Hampſhire on the E. and by the Engliſh channel on the S. Its extent on the coaſt is fifty miles; but in the inland parts not more than forty from E. to W. nor thirty-four where broadeſt. It contains 772,000 acres, and 132,000 inhabitants; alſo 248 pariſhes, twenty-two borough and market-towns; and including the two knights for the ſhire, ſends twenty members to parliament. It lies in the dioceſe of Briſtol, containing the deanries of Bridport, Dorcheſter, Witchurch, Puripern, and Shaſton. This is a very pleaſant county, interſperſed with hills and fruitful plains; the air is ſomething ſharp on the higher grounds, mild near the coaſt, and healthy almoſt every where. It abounds in corn, paſtures, and cattle, producing alſo hemp: here great quantities of woollen and linen cloth are made. No ſhire can match it for plenty of excellent ſtone, particularly in the quarries of Portland and Purbeck, in the latter of which marble is dug ſometimes; and from Blackmore foreſt the county has ſufficiency of timber. Many of the gentlemen's ſeats, and the buildings in the towns, are very genteel. The beſt tobacco-pipe clay is dug about Pool and Wareham. Its principal rivers are the Stower, Frome, Piddle, Lyddon, Duliſh and Allen, which ſupply all ſorts of river-fiſh, as the ports furniſh thoſe of the ſea, and the rocks on the coaſt ſamphire and eringo. This county has plenty of wild-fowl, and all ſorts of game; ſo that it has been often ſtiled the garden of England. It is of ſpecial note for its fine October beer, great quantities of which are drank in London and Weſtminſter. It gave title of earl, now that of duke, to the Sackville family.

DORSI'FEROUS, or DORSI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *dorſum*, Lat. the back, and *fero* or *pario*, Lat. to bear] bearing or bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without ſtalk, which bear their ſeeds on the back ſide of their leaves; ſuch as the fern, *&c.* In Natural Hiſtory, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DO'RTURE, S. [*dortoir*, Fr.] a place to ſleep in; a bed-chamber. "He led us to a "gallery like a *dorture*." *Bac.*

DOSE, S. [δοσις, from διδομι, Gr. to give] in Phyſic, as much of any medicine as it is proper for a perſon to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a perſon can bear; ſometimes uſed for that quantity which intoxicates a perſon. "He has had his *doſe*."

DO'SSIL, S. a pledget; or a ſmall lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a ſore.

DOT, S. a ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any thing, by preſſing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and reſembling the mark at the end of this ſentence [.].

To DOT, V. A. to make round ſpots in writing.

DO'TAGE, S. [from *dote*] want or weakneſs of underſtanding; exceſſive fondneſs for any perſon or thing, generally applied to perſons advanced in years.

DO'TARD, S. a perſon whoſe underſtanding is impaired by age.

To DOTE, V. N. [*doten*, Belg. *rodoter*, Fr.] to have one's underſtanding impaired by age, or paſſion. Actively, to regard wsth exceſſive fondneſs.

DO'TER, S. one whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; one who loves a perſon or thing with exceſſive fondneſs.

DO'TINGLY, Adv. with an exceſs of love or fondneſs.

DO'TTARD, S. in Gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting. "Pollards and *dottards* are not to us at this full "height." *Bacon.*

DO'TTERED, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a bird which mimicks geſtures and actions, and is generally caught by that means.

DOUBLE, Adj. [Fr. *duple*, Erſe] two things of the ſame ſort, joined in pairs, and anſwering each other. In Botany, having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order, or more petals than are generally produced in the natural way. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the ſame number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is uſed in compoſition for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each ſide; or for twice the number or quantity, *double-dyed*, *i. e.* twice dyed.

To DOUBLE, V. N. [pronounced *dubble*] to encreaſe to twice the quantity, number, va-

lue.

ſue, or ſtrength; to turn back, to wind in running. Actively, among ſailors, to paſs round a cape or promontary; to paſs; to fold; to repeat the ſame word; to encreaſe by addition.

DOUBLE, S. twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; ſtrong beer, ſo called from its being twice as ſtrong as the common ſort. "Here's a pot of good *double*." *Shak.* In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

DOU'BLE-BITING, Adj. biting or cutting on each ſide. "His *double-biting* axe." *Dryd.*

DOU'BLE-DEALER, S. one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the ſame time, one to a perſon's face, and the other behind his back.

DOU'BLE-DEALING, S. an artifice; diſſimulation; the acting two different parts, by pretending friendſhip to a perſon's face, and at the ſame time being intimate with his enemy; low, inſidious, and fraudulent cunning.

DOU'BLE-MINDED, Adj. deceitful, acting two contrary parts; proſecuting contrary deſigns. "A *double-minded* man is unſtable in all "his ways." *James* i. 8.

DOU'BLENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing repeated twice; the ſtate of a thing folded, or made twice its natural ſize.

DOU'BLE-TONGUED, Adj. giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing; deceitful.

DOU'BLER, S. one who is guilty of deceit or diſſimulation; one who encreaſes any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

DOU'BLET, S. [pronounced *dublet*] an under or inner garment, ſo called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOU'BLOW, S. [Fr.] a Spaniſh coin, valued at two piſtoles.

DOU'BLY, Adv. in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, V. N. [pronounced *dowt*, from *douter*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.] to queſtion; to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or poſſibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each ſide; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate; to deſiſt, or keep from action through ſuſpence. "Stand at the door of "life, and *doubt* to cloath the year." To fear; to ſuſpect; to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, S. uncertainty; ſuſpenſe; a ſtate of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively, a queſtion, or ſome point undetermined and unſettled; a ſcruple; perplexity; ſuſpicion; a difficulty propoſed to the underſtanding. "To every *doubt* your anſwer is the "ſame." *Blackmore.*

DOU'BTER, S. one who is not able to determine the truth, or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain ſtate of mind.

DOU'BTFUL, Adj. [See *Doubt*] full of uncertainty; not ſettled in opinion; ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words; not determined in the mind, on account of the equality of the proofs *for* and *againſt*; not ſecure; ſuſpicious; timorous. "With "*doubtful* feet and wavering reſolution." *Milt.*

DOU'BTFULLY, Adv. with uncertainty and irreſolution; with ambiguity, or want of clearneſs.

DOU'BTFULNESS, S. a ſtate of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary ſenſes, applied to words. "To involve his adverſary in the *doubtfulneſs* "of his expreſſions." *Locke.*

DOU'BTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be uncertain with reſpect to the reality or truth of a thing; in ſuch a manner as to be fearful of ſome future ill.

DOU'BTLESS, Adj. without any fear or apprehenſion of danger or ill; without doubt; certainly.

DOU'BTLESS, Adv. without doubt, queſtion, or uncertainty.

DOU'CEURS, [plural, Fr.] flattering and engaging careſſes in order to divert a perſon from rage, or to inſinuate one's ſelf into his good opinion.

DOU'CKER, [from *douck*, a corruption of *duck*] in Natural Hiſtory, a water fowl, whoſe fabric is remarkably adapted for diving.

DOVE, S. [*duva*, Sax. *duyf*, Belg. *daub duvio*, Teut. *due*, Dan. *duvo*, old Teut.] a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the ſpecies.

DO'VE-COT, S. a ſmall building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-houſe.

DO'VE-TAIL, S. in Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another, in the form of a wedge reverſed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the ſtrongeſt kinds of joinings.

DOUGH, S. [pronounced *do*, ſounding the *o* like that in *no*, from *dab*, Sax. *deegh*, Belg. *dyg*, Dan.] the paſte made for bread or pies before it is baked.

DOU'GHTY, Adj. [pronounced *dowty*, from *dobty*, Sax. ſtrong, *deuched*, Belg. virtue] brave, noble, illuſtrious, in antient authors. Obſtinately brave; ſtiff. Uſed by moderns to convey ſome ludicrous or ironical idea of ſtrength and courage.

DOU'GHY, Adj. [pronounced *do-ey*] not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, ſoft; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

To DOUSE, V. A. [δυσις, Gr. a fall] to plunge ſuddenly over head in the water; to give a perſon a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall ſuddenly into the water. "To ſwing i'th' "air, or *douſe* in water." *Hudib.*

DOUSE, S. a box on the ear: a low and cant word.

DO'WAGER, S. [*douairie*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, S. an aukward, ill-dreſſed, and clowniſh woman.

DO'WER, or DO'WERY, S. [*douairie*, Fr. *dos*, Lat.] the fortune which a woman brings her huſband at marriage; that which a widow poſſeſſes as her right or jointure.

DO'WERED, Part. portioned.

DO'WERLESS, Adj. without a portion.

DO'WLASS, a courſe kind of linen.

DOWN, S. [formerly ſpelt *doun*, from *duun*, Iſl. a feather, *dun*, Dan. *dun veders*, Belg.] ſoft feathers, generally thoſe which grow on the breaſts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which ſoftens or alleviates any uneaſy ſenſation; ſoft wool, or tender hair. "Scarce had the "*down* to ſhade his cheeks began." *Dryd.* In Botany, the ſoft or woolly fibres of plants, which are eaſily blown away by the wind. "*Down* of thiſtles." *Bac.*

DOWN, S. [*dun dune*, Sax. a mountain, *dunc*, Erſe, *dounos*, Celt.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, uſed for a road near the coaſt of Deal in Kent, which is paſſed by ſhipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvouz; a hill or riſing ground.

DOWN, Part. from a higher to a lower ſituation; along a deſcent, from a riſing ground to the plain on which it ſtands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "Conveyed *down* "the river."

DOWN, Adv. on the ground; from a higher to a lower ſituation; tending to the ground or towards the centre. Out of ſight, or below the horizon, applied to the ſituation of the ſun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*." *Shak. To boil down*, is to exhauſt all its ſtrength, or ſo as to macerate, or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place. "Let them wander *up and down* for "meat." *Pſal.* lix. 15.

DOWN, Interject. to fling a perſon on the ground, or make him fall by means of a blow; to demoliſh or deſtroy a building. "*Down* "with them all." *Shak.* "*Down* with the "palace." *Dryd.*

DO'WNFALL, S. ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, diſgrace, or change from a ſtate of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, miſery, and diſgrace.

DOWNLOO'KED, Adj. with the eyes caſt or looking towards the ground, the natural expreſſion of ſorrow. "*Downlook'd*, and with a "cuckow on her fiſt." *Dryd.*

DO'WNRIGHT, Adv. ſtrait down; in a ſtrait or perpendicular line; in plain terms. Without any diſſimulation, flattery, or ceremony, applied to language.

DO'WNRIGHT, Adj. plain; open; profeſſed; without diſguiſe, or diſſimulation; directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artleſs, applied to the manner or method of any narrative or ſtory. Without ceremony; honeſtly; ſurlily.

DO'WNSITTING, S. the act of going to reſt, alluding to the eaſtern cuſtom of lying on the ground; reſt; repoſe; or the time of repoſing. "Thou knoweſt my *downſitting* and "upriſing." *Pſal.* cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD, or DO'WNWARDS, Adv. [*dun weard*, Sax. from *duna*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.] towards the center, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower ſituation. In a courſe of ſucceſſion from father to ſon, &c. applied to deſcent or genealogy.

DO'WNWARD, Adj. moving from a higher to a lower ſituation; declining, bending, or ſloping towards the ground.

DO'WNY, Adj. covered with ſoft and ſhort feathers, or with a nap; made of ſoft feathers or down; ſoft; tender; ſoothing. "Shake "off this *downy* ſleep." *Shak.*

DOXO'LOGY, S. [from δοξα, glory, and λογος, Gr. a ſpeech or expreſſion] a ſhort verſe or ſentence including praiſe and thankſgiving to God; ſuch as "*Glory be to the Father, and to* "*the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt.*" This was called the greater *doxology*, and received its latter name from its beginning with the word δοξα, which ſignifies *glory*.

DO'XY, S. a ſtrumpet, proſtitute, or one who lives and beds with a man without being married.

To DOZE, V. N. [*dwæs*, Sax. *does*, Belg. to be ſtupified, or aſtoniſhed] to ſlumber; to be half-aſleep; to be in a ſtate of ſleepineſs. Actively, to ſtupify, or make dull.

DOZ'EN, S. pronounced *duzen*. from *douzaine*, Fr.] a collection of twelve things or perſons.

DO'ZINESS, S. ſleepineſs, drowſineſs; a ſtrong inclination or propenſity to ſleep.

DO'ZY, Adj. inclined to ſleep; drouſy; ſleepy.

DRAB, S. [*drabbe*, Sax. and Belg. dregs] a common proſtitute; a looſe or unchaſte woman; a thick cloth made of wooll.

DRACHM, S. [*drachma*, Lat.] an antient ſilver coin, worth about ſeven pence three farthings ſterling; the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupoiſe weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three ſcruples, or 60 grains. An ancient Jewiſh coin, having on one ſide an harp, and on the reverſe a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a ſhekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

DRA'CUNCULUS, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *draco*, Lat. and implying a little *dragon*] a worm breeding between the ſkin and the fleſh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of ſeveral yards.

DRA'FFY, Adj. abounding in dregs, or ſediments. Figuratively, worthleſs, or only fit to be flung away.

To DRAG, V. A. [*dragan*, Sax. *draghen*, Belg.] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw along contemptuouſly, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. Neuterly, to hang ſo low as to trail upon the ground.

DRAG, S. [*dræg-net*, Sax.] an inſtrument with hooks, uſed to catch hold of things under water.

To DRAG'GLE, V. A. to make dirty by trailing along the ground. Neuterly, to grow or become dirty, by drawing along the ground.

DRA'G-NET, S. a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, S. [Fr. *dragon*, Ital. *draco*, Lat. of δρακων, Gr.] a ſerpent, whether real or ima-

maginary, ſuppoſed to be furniſhed with wings, and to grow to an enormous ſize. Figuratively, one of a fierce or violent temper. In Scripture, hieroglyphically applied to ſignify the ſerpent or the devil, the temptar and profeſſed enemy of human happineſs.

DRA'GON's-BLOOD, S. in Pharmacy, a roſin ſo named from ſome falſe opinion as proceeding from the *dragon's* combating with the elephant. It is moderately heavy, friable, or brittle, and in the maſs of a duſky red; but when powdered of a bright ſcarlet; it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. It is produced from no leſs than four vegetables of different parts of the world.

DRA'GON-FLY, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a bluiſh flying inſect with a narrow and long body, furniſhed with two pair of wings, and a ſting at the tail.

DRA'GONISH, Adj. in the form or likeneſs of a dragon. "Sometimes we ſee a cloud "that's *dragoniſh*." *Shak.*

DRA'GON-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a dragon in diſpoſition; fiery; furious. "He "fights *dragon-like*." *Shak.*

DRA'GON's-HEAD, S. in Botany, a plant, with a labiated flower of one leaf.

DRA'GON-TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the palm-tree, common in the Madeira Iſlands.

DRAGO'ON, S. [*dragen*, Teut. to carry] a ſoldier, who ſerves both on foot and horſeback.

To DRAIN, V. A. [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a veſſel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry, by ſetting in ſuch a poſture or poſition as the fluid muſt neceſſarily run out.

DRAIN, S. a channel through which waters are gradually exhauſted or drawn; a water-courſe; a ſluice.

DRAKE, S. [*dreck*, Belg.] a water fowl, the male of a duck. A ſmall piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat. "Two or three ſhots made "at them by a couple of *drakes*." *Clarendon.*

DRAKE, (Sir FRANCIS) the ſon of Edmund Drake, an honeſt ſailor, and born near Taviſtock, in 1545, and brought up at the expence and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, his kinſman. He was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed naval heroes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and ſerviceable actions, would require a volume rather than a paragraph in this work; but thoſe who chuſe to be fully acquainted with his worth, may be abundantly ſatisfied by recurring to his life in Dr. Campbell's hiſtory of the Britiſh admirals. Thus much we muſt add, that he was a man, who might be ſaid to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute whatever promiſed glory to himſelf, and good to his country. The moſt diſtinguiſhing action of his life, his voyage round the globe, gives us ſuch a ſignal inſtance of courage, intrepidity, ſagacity, and diſcretion, as ſcarce ſeem to have met in one man before him. And if we conſider him as the great author of our navigation to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies, as one who ſhewed it practicable to act againſt the Spaniards, both by ſea and land; as the introducer of tobacco into this kingdom; as the promoter of the cheſt at Chatham, for the relief of ſeamen wounded in the ſervice of their country, and of his raiſing the reputation of the Engliſh ſailors ſo high, that they were ſought after and employed by all nations of the world, we may look on him as the remote cauſe of our grandeur, and the extenſiveneſs of our commerce. As ſome account of his perſon and character may not be unacceptable, we add, that his ſtature was low, but well ſet, his cheſt open and broad, his head very round, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, his complexion fair, and his countenance freſh, chearful, and engaging. As navigation had been his whole ſtudy, ſo he knew it thoroughly, and was perfect maſter of every ſcience, eſpecially aſtronomy, which could render him complete in the nautic art. Though he did not poliſh his ſpeech by ſtudy, yet it was ſtrong, nervous, conciſe; and though not diffuſe, eloquent, and captivating; and to conclude his character, with the words of Fuller, "He was a religious man towards God and his "houſes, where he came chaſte in his life, juſt "in his dealings, true of his word, and mer"ciful to thoſe, which were under him, hating "nothing ſo much as idleneſs."

DRAM, S. a ſmall quantity. "No *dram* "of judgment." *Dryd.* Such a quantity of diſtilled or ſpiritous liquors, as is uſually drank at once; ſpiritous liquors. "From the ſtrong "ſtate of *drams* if thou get free." *Pope.*

DRA'MA, S. [δραμα, from δραω, Gr. to act] in Poetry, a piece or poem compoſed for the ſtage, in which ſome action is repreſented.

DRAMA'TIC, or DRAMA'TICAL, Adj. repreſented by action, or on the ſtage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a poem acted on the ſtage; repreſentatively.

DRA'MATIST, S. the author or compoſer of a dramatic piece, or poem acted on the ſtage.

DRA'NK, the preter of *drink*.

DRA'PER, S. one who ſells either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting and Sculpture, the repreſentation of the garments or cloathing of any figure.

DRA'STIC, Adj. [δραστικος, from δραω, Gr. to act or work] powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works ſoon, or with ſpeed.

DRAUGH, S. [pronounced, and corruptly written for *draff*] refuſe; ſwill; a ſcum of a pot; pot liquor, or the liquor given to hogs. "Still ſwine eat all the *draugh*." *Shak.*

DRAUGHT, S. [from *draio*, *draght*, Belg.] the act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; liquor drank for pleaſure; that which is fit for a perſon to drink; the action of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all ſorts

"of *draught*." *Temple*. The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling. "The Hertford-"shire wheel-plough is the best, and of the "easiest *draught*." The repreſentation of a perſon or thing by painting a ſketch, or plan of ſome building or picture; a picture. In Fiſhing, the act of catching fiſh by a drag-net. The act of drawing or ſhooting a bow. In War, forces drawn off from the main army; a ſink or drain. "Is caſt into the *draught*." *Mat.* xv. 17. The depth which a veſſel ſinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one perſon on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table with round pieces of box and ebony.

To DRAW, V. A. [preter, *drew*; particip. paſſ. *drawn*, *dragan*, Sax. *drager*, Dan.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another; to pull up, or raiſe from a deep place; to attract; to draw towards itſelf. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a caſk or veſſel; to pull out of the ſcabbard; to unſheath; to take bread out of an oven. To uncloſe, if cloſe before, but to cloſe together, if open, applied to curtains. In Painting, to repreſent the likeneſs of any perſon or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or colours; to imply, infer, or introduce a conſequence. In Cookery, to diſembowel; to take out the guts of poultry; to entice; to ſeduce, to inveigle; to prevail on by fondneſs. In Commerce, to addreſs a bill for a ſum of money to a perſon. In Military Affairs, to detach or ſeparate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle array. *To draw up*, to form in writing; to compoſe; to contract or ſhrink. "*Draw* into "leſs room." *Bac.* To take a card out of a pack, or a lot from a number of others; to make a ſore run, or diſcharge matter. *To draw back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a deſign, or decline an undertaking. *To draw off*, to decline an engagement, or make a retreat.

DRAW, S. the act of drawing; the lot or chance taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the cuſtoms or exciſe, allowed upon the exportation of ſome of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes, that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains, lifted up or let down at pleaſure, in order to preſerve, or deſtroy the communication between two places, or a country and ſome fort.

DRA'WER, S. applied to perſons, one employed in fetching water from a well, or cock. In public houſes, one who draws liquors from caſks; one who forms the reſemblance of a perſon on paper or canvas, with a pen, pencil or bruſh. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itſelf. In Surgery, that which diſcharges humours. A box which ſlides in a grove or caſe. In the plural, that part of dreſs which covers the thighs and poſteriors, generally made of linen, and made to fit very cloſe.

DRA'WING, S. the act of taking or forming the likeneſs of a thing or perſon with a pen or pencil; a picture drawn or formed with a pen or pencil.

DRA'WING-ROOM, S. a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room ſet apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the perſons or company aſſembled in a *drawing-room*.

DRAWN, participle paſſ. from *draw*.

DRA'W-WELL, S. a well out of which water is raiſed by means of a bucket and rope.

To DRAWL, V. N. to pronounce one's words with a ſlow diſagreeable whine.

DRAY, or DRA'Y-CART, S. a low, uncovered cart, uſed by brewers to convey their beer.

DRA'Y-MAN, S. one who drives a dray.

DRAY-PLOUGH, S. a plough reſembling a dray.

DREAD, S. [pronounced *dred*, from *dræd*, Sax.] terror or fear, the ſenſation occaſioned by the ſight of ſome terrible or dangerous object; awful or venerable in the higheſt degree.

To DREAD, V. N. [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an exceſſive degree.

DRE'ADER, S. [from *dread* and *er*,] one who lives in continual fear or apprehenſion of ſome danger.

DRE'ADFUL, Adj. cauſing exceſſive fear; frightful.

DRE'ADFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe fear or terror.

DRE'ADFULNESS, S. that quality which cauſes exceſſive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, Adj. void of fear; undaunted.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity, undauntedneſs.

DREAM, S. [pronounced *dreme*, from *droom*, Belg.] the images which appear to the mind during ſleep. Figuratively, a chimera, a groundleſs fancy, or conceit, which has no exiſtence but in the imagination.

To DREAM, V. N. to have ideas in the mind, while the outward ſenſes are ſtopped during ſleep, which are neither ſuggeſted by any external object or known occaſion, nor are under the rule of the underſtanding; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reaſons. Actively, to perceive during ſleep.

DRE'AMER, S. one who perceives things during ſleep, without the ſuggeſtion of external objects; a perſon fond of conceits; a fanciful man.

DRE'AMLESS, Adj. without dreams.

DREAR, Adj. [*dreering*, Sax. uneaſy] affecting with ſorrow or melancholy; mournful.

DRE'ARY, Adj. [*dreorig*, Sax.] full of ſorrow or mournful, applied to perſons. Gloomy, diſmal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREDGE, S. a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at a boat's ſtern, gathering whatever it meeteth with at the bottom of the water, generally uſed for catching oyſters, and is a ſpecies of a drag-net.

To DREDGE, V. A. to fiſh with a dredge. In Cookery, to ſtrew flour over meat while roaſting.

DRE'DGER, S. one who fiſhes with a dredge; a box with ſmall holes at the top uſed for ſtrewing flour on meat when roaſting.

DREG'GINESS, S. fullneſs of lees or dregs. Foulneſs, applied to liquor; abounding with a ropy ſubſtance, or ſediment.

DREG'GISH, Adj. abounding with lees or ſediment.

DREG'GY, Adj. muddy; foul; full of ſediment.

DREGS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *dreſten*, Sax. *dregg*, ſing. *dreggias*, plur. Iſland] the bottom, lees or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuſe, ſweeping, or worthleſs part of any thing; the droſs or meaneſt part of a people.

To DREIN, V. A. [See *Drain*.] "I can "*drein* her of them all." *Cong.*

To DRENCH, V. A. [*drencan*, Sax. to drink] to ſoak or bathe; to plunge all over in ſome liquor; to waſh; to ſteep; to moiſten; or make very wet; to adminiſter phyſic by violence.

DRENCH, S. a draught, or ſwill, uſed by way of contempt; a portion or drink prepared of ſeveral phyſical ingredients for a ſick horſe; phyſic, which muſt be given by force. "Their "counſels are more like a *drench* that muſt be "poured down." *King Charles.*

DRE'NCHER, S. one who dips, ſteeps, or ſoaks any thing; one who adminiſters phyſic by force.

To DRESS, V. A. [*dreſſer*, Fr.] to put on cloaths; to adorn, deck, or ſet out with cloaths. Figuratively, to cloath, or repreſent in a favourable light. In Surgery, to apply a plaſter or other remedy to a wound. To curry or rub, applied to horſes. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, or otherwiſe adorn hair or perukes.

DRESS, S. that which a perſon wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; cloaths, or ſplendid attire; the ſkill in adjuſting, or taſte in chooſing and wearing cloaths.

DRE'SSER, S. one who is employed in putting on a perſon's cloaths; a broad and long kind of a table or ſhelf in a kitchen, uſed to prepare victuals for the ſpit, pot, or table.

DRE'SSING, S. in Surgery, the plaſter, or other remedy, applied to a ſore.

DREST, participle of *dreſs*.

To DRI'BBLE, V. N. [by ſucceſſive alteration from *drip* of *dripan*, Sax. *dryp*, Iſl. preter *draupa*, *dripper*, Dan.] to fall in drops. To let the ſpittle fall from one's mouth; to ſlaver like an infant or ideot. Actively, to throw down or ſcatter in drops. "*Dribble* it all the way up ſtairs." *Swift.*

DRI'BLET, S. a ſmall ſum of money.

DRI'ER, S. in medicine, that which has the quality of abſorbing or deſtroying moiſture.

DRIFT, S. the force which impels or drives a perſon, or thing; a raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a body; a ſtratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. A *ſnow drift*, *i. e.* a deep body of ſnow. The tendency, or particular deſign of an action; the ſcope or tenor of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, V. A. to drive, or force along; to throw together on heaps; to amaſs.

To DRILL, V. A. [*drillen*, Belg. *thirlian*, Sax. from *thur*, Sax. through] to make a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain or make its paſſage through ſmall holes or interſtices. "*Drill* through the ſandy ſtratum "every way." *Thompſon.*

DRILL S. [from the verb] an inſtrument uſed to bore holes in wood, iron, or braſs; it is preſſed by the breaſt againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and cat-gut ſtring; an ape or baboon. "A changeling and a *drill*." *Locke.* A ſmall dripping ſtream. "Springs "through the pleaſant meadows pour their "*drills*." *Sandys.*

To DRINK, V. N. [preter *drink*, or *drunk*, particip. paſſive, *drunk* or *drunken*, from *driggkan*, Goth.] to ſwallow liquors. Figuratively, to ſwallow an immoderate quantity of liquors. *To drink to*, to ſalute in drinking; to wiſh well to in drinking. Figuratively, to ſuck up or abſorb.

DRINK, S. liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat or ſolid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRI'NKABLE, Adj. that which may be drank.

DRI'NKER, S. one who is fond of ſwallowing large quantities of intoxicating liquors.

DRI'NK-MONEY, S. money given a perſon to regale himſelf with by purchaſing liquors.

To DRIP, V. N. [*drippen*, Belg. See *Dribble*] to fall in drops. To let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat, while roaſting. Actively, to let fall in drops; to drop as fat in roaſting.

DRIP, S. that which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, S. the fat which drops from meat while roaſting, called likewiſe kitchen-ſtuff.

To DRIVE, V. A. [preter. *drove*, participle paſſ. *driven* or *drove*, *dreiban*, Goth. *drifan*, Sax.] to make a thing or perſon move by violence; to ſend to any place by force; to convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another; to compel; to enforce or puſh home a proof or argument. *To drive trade*, to carry it on. To conduct a carriage. *To let drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accompliſh, to aim or ſtrike at with fury. "Four rogues in "buckram *let drive at* me." *Shak.*

To DRI'VEL, V. N. [a corruption from *dribble*

Dribble] to let the ſpittle fall out of one's mouth, like an infant or an ideot.

DRI'VEL, S. ſlaver, ſpittle, or moiſture droped from the mouth.

DRI'VELLER, S. a fool or ideot, ſo called from their letting the ſlaver drop from their mouths.

DRI'VELLING, particip. doting; weak in the underſtanding; fooliſh. "This *drivelling* "love is like a great natural." *Shak.*

DRI'VER, S. the perſon or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beaſts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, V. A.] [*driſelen*, Teut. to ſhed dew] to ſhed in ſmall drops, or a wet miſt, like dew. Neuterly, to let fall in ſmall, ſlow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, Adj. deſcending in ſmall, ſlow drops; deſcending in a miſt; reſembling a miſt, or moiſt vapour.

DROLE, Adj. [*drole*, Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLE, or DROLL, S. [*droler*, Fr.] a perſon whoſe buſineſs and employ it is to raiſe mirth by antic geſtures, or comical jeſts; a merry-andrew, buffoon, or jack-pudding; a comical farce, compoſed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, V. N. to jeſt, or play the buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, S. jeſts, ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, S. *dromedaire*, Fr. *dromedaro*, Ital. from δρομος, Gr. a courſe or race; on acoount of its ſwiftneſs] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſort of camel ſaid to travel 100 miles a day. It is ſmaller, ſlenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excreſences on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is ſoft and ſhort; it has no fangs or foreteeth, nor horn on its feet, which are covered with a fleſhy ſkin; it is about ſeven feet and a half high from the ground to the top of its head.

DRONE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no ſting, and is driven from the hive, when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, uſeleſs, or ſluggiſh perſon. In Muſic, the deep holding key note of a bag pipe.

To DRONE, V. N. to live an inactive, uſeleſs and dull life, like that of a *drone*. "A long "reſtive race of *droning* kings." *Dryd.*

DRO'NISH, Adj. like a drone; uſeleſs; ſluggiſh, and inactive.

To DROOP, V. A [*droef*, Belg. ſorrow] to languiſh with ſorrow; to hang down the head with ſorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or diſpirited; to ſink; to lean downwards, to decline, beautifully applied by Milton. "Till day *droops*." *Par. Loſt.*

DROP, S. [*droppa*, Sax.] a ſmall portion or particle of water or other fluid in a ſpherical form; as much liquor as falls at once, when there is not a continued ſtream; a diamond hanging looſe from the ear, ſo called from its reſembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its deſcent. *Drops*, the plural, in Architecture, are ornaments in the Doric entablature, repreſenting *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphos. In Phyſic, any ſpiritous medicine to be taken in drops.

DRO'P-SERENE, S. [*gutta-ſerena*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe of the eyes, conſiſting of an entire loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault or diſorder of the part; It is ſuppoſed to ariſe from a compreſſion or obſtruction of the optic nerves, preventing the due flux of the animal ſpirits into the retina.

To DROP, V. A. [*droppan*, Sax.] to pour in ſmall round particles; to let fall; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter ſlightly, or without caution; to inſert or introduce by way of digreſſion; to intermit, ceaſe, or decline; to loſe in its progreſs; to bedrop or ſpeckle. "Their wav'd coats *dropp'd* with gold." *Milt.* Neuterly, to fall in ſeperate particles of a roundiſh form; to let drops fall; to conſume in drops; to fall or come from a higher to a lower ſituation; to fall without violence; to fall ſuddenly *To drop in*, to come expectedly by. "He *drops in* when he thinks "you are juſt ſeated."

DROP'PING, S. any liquor which has fallen in drops.

DRO'P-STONE, S. a ſpar formed into the ſhape of a drop.

DRO'P-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant which has various ſpecies.

DRO'PSIED, part. affected with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY, S. [antiently wrote *hydropiſy*, whence *dropiſy*, or *dropſy*, from *hydropiſie*, Fr. *hydropiſia*, Ital. *hydrops*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a preternatural collection or extravaſation of aqueous ſerum or water in any part of the body, which greatly diſtends the veſſels, is attended with a weakneſs of digeſtion, and a continual thirſt.

DROSS, S. the waſte, ſcum, ſediment, or groſs parts of any metal; the cruſt or ruſt of a metal. Figuratively the refuſe, or moſt worthleſs part of any thing.

DRO'SSINESS, S. the impurity of metals; foulneſs; ruſt.

DRO'SSY, Adj. full of impurities, foulneſs, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthleſs as droſs.

DROVE, S. a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more perſons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude.

DRO'VEN, part. from *Drive*.

DRO'VER, S. one who fats oxen or ſheep for ſale, and conducts or dives them to market.

DROUGHT, S. *droogbt*, Belg. thirſt, *drugod*, Sax. *drowth*, Scot.] applied to the weather. Dry weather, want of rain; thirſt, or great want or deſire of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS, S. the ſtate of a ſoil which wants rain; the ſtate of a perſon affected with thirſt, or in want of drink.

DROU'GHTY,

DROU'GHTY, Adj. wanting rain, parched with heat; thirſty or wanting drink.

To DROWN, V. A. [*drunden*, below, according to Skinner, *drunenian*, Sax. to be drunk, according to Lye; perhaps from *dryncan*, Sax. to drink] to plunge and ſuffocate under water; to plunge or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing; to die, or be ſuffocated under the water.

To DROWSE, V. A. [*drooſen*, Belg.] to make heavy with, or ſtrongly inclined to ſleep. "My *drowſed* ſenſes." *Shak.*

DROW'SINESS, S. a ſtrong propenſity and inclination to ſleep. Figuratively, ſlothfulneſs, or inactivity.

DROW'SY, Adj. ſtrongly inclined to ſleep; heavy with ſleep. Figuratively, cauſing ſleep; dull or ſtupid. "His *drowſy* reaſoning." *Attrb.*

To DRUB, V. A. [*druber*, Dan. to kill] to beat ſoundly with a ſtick; to threſh, thump, or cudgel. "I ſhould have been *drubbed*." *Locke.* A word of contempt.

DRUB, S. a thump, knock, or blow; a ſound beating.

To DRUDGE, V. A. [*drecan*, Sax. to vex, *dragben*, to carry a burthen] to work hard at mean and ſervile employments; to ſlave.

DRUDGE, S. one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour; a meer ſlave.

DRU'DGER, S. a mean labourer; a box with holes on the top, from whence flour is caſt or ſcattered upon meat while roaſting. See *Dredger*.

DRU'DGERY, S. low, mean, ſervile, hard, and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGING-BOX, S. See *Dredger*.

DRU'DGINGLY, Adj. in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilſome manner.

DRUG, S. [*drogue*, Fr. *drova*, Perſ. an odour] an ingredient uſed in phyſic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of a ſmall or no value: this ſenſe may probably be owing to a corruption of *dreg*.

To DRUG, V. A. to mix with phyſical ingredients; to taint with ſomething diſagreeable.

DRU'GGERMAN, S. [*drogueman*, Fr. *torcimanio*, Ital. *torgeman*, Arab. an interpreter] in Commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters kept by the ambaſſadors of the Chriſtians nations, reſiding at the Porte, to aſſiſt them in their treaties.

DRU'GGET, S. in Commerce, a ſort of thin ſtuff, ſometimes all wool, ſometimes half wool, half thread, and ſometimes corded, but uſually plain, and woven on a worſted chain.

DRU'GGIST, S. [*droogbiſt*, Belg.] one who ſells phyſical ingredients or medicines by wholeſale.

DRU'ID, S. [*deru*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; *dariah*, oak, Erſe, *dry*, Sax. a magician, *drud*, Brit. oak] the prieſts and miniſters of religion amongſt the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed order in the iſland, choſen out of the beſt families, and the honours of their birth, added to thoſe of their function, procured them the higheſt veneration. They were verſed in aſtronomy, geometry, natural philoſophy, politics, and geography; had the adminiſtration of all ſacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and ſupreme judges in all cauſes, whether eccleſiaſtic or civil. From their determination was no appeal, and whoever refuſed to acquieſce in their deciſions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a ſingle perſon called an Arch-druid, who preſided in all their aſſemblies. Once a year they uſed to retire, or rather aſſemble in a wood, in the center of the iſland, at which time they uſed to receive applications from all parts, and hear cauſes. Their peculiar opinions are not well aſcertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the ſoul, and its tranſmigration; that nothing could appeaſe the gods more powerfully than human ſacrifices, and that there was one ſupreme Deity who preſided over all others.

DRUM, S. [*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erſe] a warlike inſtrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which ſtretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to ſound by beating one of the ends with ſticks generally made of braſil wood. *Kettle-Drum*, is that whoſe body is made of braſs or copper in the form of a kettle, and covered at top with parchment like the common one. The *drum of the ear* is a ſmall membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is ſo ſtretched as to convey the ſenſation of ſound, by the vibration which ſounding bodies cauſe upon it.

To DRUM, V. N. to beat a march, *&c.* on a drum with a ſtick. To beat or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

DRU'MFISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a round fiſh, which comes from Virginia.

DRU'M-MAJOR, S. the chief drummer of a regiment.

DRU'MMER, S. one who beats a drum.

DRUNK, Adj. [from *drink*] intoxicated, or deprived of the uſe of the underſtanding by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, ſoak'd; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "I "will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood." *Deut.* xxix. 6.

DRU'NKARD, S. one given to the exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKEN, Part. [from *drink*] intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual drunkenneſs; frequently intoxicated with liquor.

DRU'NKENLY, Adv. after the manner of one intoxicated with ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKENNESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural compreſſion of the brain, and a diſcompoſure of its fibres, occaſioned by the fumes or ſpiritous parts of liquors, whereby perſons imagine every thing turns round; cannot diſcern

cern things well at a diſtance, and thoſe things which are at a diſtance they either ſee out of their place, or double. To this muſt be added, an entire loſs of underſtanding, a voice faultering, and ſcarce articulate; an incapacity to walk, and all the ſigns of a temporary madneſs. Habitual or frequent intoxication from an immoderate uſe of ſpiritous or ſtrong liquors. Figuratively, any intoxication, or diſorder of the mind.

DRY, Adj. [*dridge*, Sax. *droogh*, Belg.] hard, or without wet or moiſture. Without rain, applied to the ſeaſons. Thirſty, or athirſt for want of drink; jejune, barren, plain.

To DRY, V. A. to free from, or exhale moiſture or wet; to wipe away moiſture, uſed with *up*; to drain, or drink up. "*Dry'd* an "immeaſurable bowl."

DRY'-EYED, Adj. without tears; without having the eyes moiſtened with tears.

DRY'LY, Adv. without moiſture. Figuratively, in a cold, or indifferent manner. With great reſerve, applied to treatment or behaviour; in a ſarcaſtical or ironical manner. Without any embelliſhment, applied to ſtile, as a fault.

DRY'NESS, S. want of moiſture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embelliſhment, applied to ſtile, or ſet diſcourſes.

DRY'-SHOD, Adj. without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the ſhoes.

DRY'-NURSE, S. one who brings up a child without ſucking.

To DRY'-NURSE, V. A. to bring up an infant without ſucking.

DU'AL, S. [*dualis*, Lat.] expreſſing or including only two. In the Hebrew, or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only ſignifies *two*; a diſtinction, which the modern languages ſeem deficient in.

To DUB, V. A. [*dubban zo ridare*, Sax. *adduba*, Ital. *riddara*, Iſl. to dub a knight. *Adduba*, in its primary ſignification, implies to ſtrike, knights being made by a blow given with a ſword] to create or make a man a knight; to confer any title, or dignity.

DUB, S. a blow or knock. "With Ly-"dian or with Phrygian *dubs*." *Hudib.*

DU'BIOUS, Adj. [*dubius*, Lat.] not ſettled in an opinion, applied to perſons. Not fully proved, or that which has equal probability on either ſide, applied to opinions.

DU'BIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as will admit of different ſenſes.

DU'BIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty.

DU'BITABLE, Adj. that which may be queſtioned or doubted; that which a perſon may decline aſſenting to.

DUBITA'TION, S. [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting, or queſtioning the truth of a thing. It is defined by Grew, a negative perception, *i. e.* the perception that what a perſon ſees, is not that which he would ſee.

DU'BLIN, S. [by the Saxons called *Duſlin*, by the Welſh *Dilas-dulin*, and in the Iriſh language *Ballacloigh*, "*i. e.* ſays the author of "the Syſtem, a town upon hurdles, on which "the people think the city is founded, the "ground being ſoft and quaggy." But the original words ſignify a walled town, particularly raiſed with ſtones] Its ſituation is delightful and ſalubrious, having hills on the S. plains on the W. the Liffy, a navigable river running through it to Dublin-haven into the ſea, hard by, on the E. The number of its inhabitants ſome compute at 200,000 at leaſt; others at 300,000: It was full the former number in king Charles II.'s time; and the latter calculations cannot be any exaggeration, the inhabitants having multiplied greatly ſince, and the buildings increaſing every day. This is the mart and center of commerce for the whole kingdom, with exception to ſuch ports only as are eminent for this or that particular branch. A bar at the mouth of the Liffy renders its harbour very uncommodious; ſo that ſhips of any burthen dare not venture in, nor, when in the haven, can they come to the quay, being obliged to lie three miles below the bar at Ringſend, and deliver their goods by lighters. At ebb the haven falls dry, both above and below Ringſend, except at two creeks, one on the N. and the other on the S. ſide, where at low-water is nine or ten foot depth: alſo on the N. ſide of the Hoath, a promontory forming the N. point of the bay, there is a very convenient road for large ſhips, near an iſland, called Ireland's-Eye; ſo that veſſels have a ſecure retreat unleſs in violent S. W. winds, which often drive them from their anchors out to ſea. The city is ſupplied with coals from Whitehaven in Cumberland, and Swanzy in Wales, 200 ſail of colliers being in the road at a time. In Dublin is a flouriſhing univerſity, with 600 ſtudents; and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, with a ſtately cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick; of which the famous Dr. Jonathan Swift was once dean; alſo a handſome palace called St. Sepulchre. Here are no leſs than thirteen parochial churches; but the lord lieutenant, and lords juſtices, go in ſtate to Chriſt's-church. As this city is the ſeat of government, the lord lieutenant (a kind of viceroy ſent from England, generally a man of the firſt quality, and changed every three years) reſides in the caſtle while he ſtays in the kingdom. Here are alſo held courts of juſtice and public offices; beſides a guildhall, tolſel, and cuſtom-houſe. Dublin has ſix gates, and a large ſtone-bridge over the Liffy, with three ſmaller, namely, Eſſex, Ormond, and Arran bridges. Its two principal ſuburbs are St. Thomas and Ouſtmantown, or Oxmantown. Dublin is governed by a mayor, and has twenty-four corporation or trading companies in it. Here are ſeveral charitable foundations; as the blue-coat hoſpital, the royal hoſpital of Kilmainham, a work-houſe, Dr. Steven's hoſpital, Mercers charitable hoſpital, and the charitable infirmary. In 1649, colonel Jones, one of the parliamentary commanders, defeated

feated the duke of Ormend at Rathmines near Dublin. In the College-green is an equeſtrian ſtatue of king William III. in memory of the victory of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690. The caſtle is but an inconſiderable fortreſs. Dublin lies 64 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 268 N. W. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 55 min. W.

DU'CAL, Adj. [from *duke*] belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, S. [ſo called becauſe ſtruck in the dominions of a duke] a foreign coin, current on the continent, when of ſilver, valued at four ſhillings and ſix pence, but when of gold, at nine ſhillings and ſix pence.

DUCATO'ON, S. a foreign coin, ſtruck chiefly in Italy, when of ſilver, valued at four ſhillings and eight pence ſterling; and in gold which is current in Holland, is worth about one pound, nineteen ſhillings, and two pence.

DUCK, S. [*ducken*, to dip] a water fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, uſed as a word of great fondneſs and endearment. "My dainty *duck*." *Shak.* A ſudden bending down, or declining of the head; a ſtone thrown ſo obliquely on the water, as to rebound again ſeveral times on its ſurface.

To DUCK, V. N. to plunge one's head, or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; from *duyk*, or *juyk*, Scot. and Belg. to make obeiſance. "The learned "pate—*ducks* to the golden fool." *Shak.* To plunge a perſon under water by way of puniſhment.

DU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are tied and plunged under water for ſcolding.

DU'CK-LEGGED, Adj. having legs like a *duck*; having ſhort legs.

DU'CKLING, S. a young duck.

DU'CK-MEAT, S. in Botany, a plant growing commonly upon ſtanding waters.

DU'CKS-FOOT, S. [in Latin *podophyllum*, or *anadopodophyllum*] in Botany, the bud of the flower is incloſed in a large three-leaved coloured empalement, in the form of a ſpatha, or ſheath. Linnæus ranges it in the firſt ſection of his thirteenth claſs.

DU'CK-WEED, S. in Botany, the ſame as *duck-meat*.

DUCT, S. [*ductus*, Lat.] guidance or direction. "To follow the *duct* of the ſtars." *Hammond.* In Anatomy, any canal or tube in an animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, S. [*ductilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be bent; eaſy to be drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, S. the quality of being drawn out in length.

DUCTI'LITY, S. in Phyſics, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being preſſed, beaten, ſtretched, or drawn out to a great length, without breaking. Tractableneſs, compliance, applied to the mind, or to perſons.

DUD'GEON, S. [*dolch*, Belg. *dagen*, *dagen*, Teut. a ſword] a ſmall dagger. "On "the blade of thy *dudgeon*." *Shak.* Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotion; from *dolg*, Sax. a wound. "When civil *dudgeon* "firſt grew high" *Hudib.*

DUE, [the particle of *owe*, *dû*, Fr.] that which a perſon has a right to demand as a debt, as ſtipulated in a compact or otherwiſe; that which a perſon ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to. "A *due* ſenſe of "the vanity of earthly expectations." *Atterb.*

DUE, Adv. among Sailors, directly, exactly, without turning aſide. "*Due* eaſt."

DUE, S. that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a perſon; right; juſt title to a thing. In the plural, cuſtom, tribute, or taxes.

DU'EL, S. [*duellum*, Lat.] a combat between two perſons.

To DU'EL, V. N. to fight in ſingle combat. Actively, to attack or fight with ſingly.

DU'ELLER, S. one who engages another in ſingle combat.

DU'ELLIST, S. one who engages another in ſingle combat.

DUE'NNA, S. [Span.] an old woman, kept as a domeſtic in Spain, in order to pry into the actions, or to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DUG, S. [*doyke*, Dalm, *doglity*, Boh. *deghia*, Iſl. to give ſuck] a pap, nipple or teat, generally applied to that of a beaſt, and to that of a human creature only by way of reproach or contempt; though formerly it was applied to a human creature in a good ſenſe. "Dy-"ing with his mother's *dug* between his lips." *Shak.*

DUG, the preter of *dig*. "As they *dug* "among the rubbiſh."

DUKE, S. [*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *dux*, Lat.] in foreign countries a ſovereign prince without the title or quality of king. Among us it is the next title of honour to the prince. At firſt it was a name of office, not of honour, and given to thoſe who were appointed to guard the frontiers. It began to be a more honorary title under Otho the Great, about the year 970. In England none held this title till Edward III. created Edward his ſon duke of Cornwall. From that time many others have been created, whoſe titles are hereditary, and conferred by patent; they retain a coronet on their eſcutcheon, the only mark of their ſovereignty, their eldeſt ſons are, by courteſy of England, ſtiled marquiſes, and their youngeſt, lords, with the addition of their chriſtian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, *&c.* and take place of viſcounts, though not ſo privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke.

DUL'BRAINED, Adj. ſlow of apprehenſion; ſtupid; wanting ſagacity. "*Dulbrained* "Buckingham." *Shak.*

DU'LCET, Adj. [*dulcis*, Lat.] ſweet to the taſte; agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the ſweeten-

ſweetening or rendering inſipid any matter impregnated with ſalts, by waſhing it often in water; the act of rendering any thing, which is acid, ſweet, by mixing it with ſugar.

To DU'LCIFY, V. A. [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to ſweeten; to free from ſalts, fourneſs, or acrimony of any ſort.

DU'LCIMER, S. [*dulcimello*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wires, reſembling a harpſichord, and played on with iron or braſs pins.

To DU'LCORATE, V. A. [*dulcis*, Lat. ſweet] to ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, S. the act of ſweetening. "The *dulcoration* of things is worthy to "be tried." *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD, S. a perſon who wants apprehenſion or ſagacity; a blockhead.

DULL, S. [*dwl*, Brit. *dole*, Sax. *dol*, Belg. mad] ſlow of apprehenſion, applied to the underſtanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any inſtrument. Not quick, or not eaſily perceiving objects, applied to the ſenſes. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting vigour. "The looking glaſs is *dull*." "The fire is "*dull*." Drowſy, ſleepy, or melancholy.

To DULL, V. A. to blunt the edge of an inſtrument; to ſully the brightneſs of ſome ſhining body; to make a perſon ſad or melancholy; to damp vigour; to ſtop or retard motion.

DU'LLARD, S. [from *dull* and *aerd*, Teut. nature] a perſon of ſlow apprehenſion; a blockhead.

DU'LLY, Adv. in a ſtupid, or fooliſh manner; in a ſlow, ſluggiſh, or melancholy manner.

DU'LNESS, S. weakneſs of underſtanding; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion; drowſineſs, or ſtrong propenſity to ſleep. Dimneſs or want of luſtre, applied to the change made in a ſhining body. Bluntneſs, or want of edge, applied to inſtruments.

DU'LY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as a thing or perſon might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually, "*Duly* ſent his family "and wife." *Pope.*

DUMB, Adj. [pronounced *dum* from *dumbs*, Goth. *dumbe*, Sax. *dum*, Dan. and Teut. *dom*, Belg. *dull*, דום, *dum*, Heb. he was ſilent] mute; not able to ſpeak; deprived of ſpeech; not uſing words; refuſing to ſpeak.

DU'MBLY, Adv. mutely; ſilently; without ſpeaking.

DU'MBNESS, S. incapacity of ſpeaking; forbearance; ſilence.

To DU'MBFOUND, V. A. to confuſe a perſon ſo as to render him unable to ſpeak. "They had like to have *dumbfounded* the juſ-"tice." *Spectator*, No. 616.

DUMP, S. [*dom*, Belg. ſtupid] ſullen and ſilent ſorrow; melancholy; abſence of mind; a piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuſe themſelves.

DU'MPISH, Adj. ſad; ſilently and ſullenly ſorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, S. [from *dump*, heavineſs] a kind of ſmall and coarſe pudding.

DUN, Adj. [Sax. of *dun*, Brit.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark; gloomy.

To DUN, V. A. [*dunan*, Sax. *dunar*, Iſl. to thunder] to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, S. one who aſks a perſon for a debt with clamour, and inceſſant importunity.

DUNCE, S. [*dom*, Belg. *tonto*, Span. ſtupid] one who has not a capacity for receiving inſtruction.

DUNG, S. [*dineg*, Sax. *dung*, Teut.] the excrement of animals uſed in manure, or in fattening ground.

To DUNG, V. A. to manure, or fatten with dung.

DU'NGEON, S. [Fr.] a cloſe priſon, generally applied to a dark or ſubterraneous one.

DU'NGHILL. S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a ſituation of meanneſs; a man deſcended from mean parentage; a cock of ſpurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DU'NGHILL, Adj. ſprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean, low, baſe, or worthleſs.

DU'NGY, Adj. abounding in dung; reſembling dung.

DU'NNER, S. a perſon employed in collecting petty debts, and making uſe of vehement importunity for that purpoſe.

DUODE'CIMO, S. [*duodecim*, Lat. twelve] a thing divided into twelve parts: hence a book is ſaid to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make juſt a ſheet of paper.

DU'ODECUPLE, Adj. [from *duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] conſiſting of twelves. "The "*duodecuple* proportion among the Jews." *Arbuth.*

DUPE, S. [from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird, eaſily caught] a credulous perſon, or one who is impoſed on and deceived on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, V. A. to trick or cheat a perſon of too great credulity.

DUPLE, Adj. [*duplus*, Lat.] double; the ſame thing or number repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, V. A. [*duplicatus*, Lat.] to double; to increaſe or enlarge by the repetition of the ſame number; to fold together.

DU'PLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of ſquares.

DU'PLICATE, S. the exact copy or counter part of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the ſame kind as another.

DUPLICA'TION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DUPLI'CITY, S. [*duplicis*, genitive of *duplex*, Lat.] doubleneſs; the diviſion of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit, or double-dealing, oppoſed to ſimplicity.

DU'RABILITY, S. [*durabilis*, Lat.] the power

power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being deſtroyed; the property of laſting or continuing a long while.

DU'RABLE, Adj. [*durabilis*, Lat.] not eaſily deſtroyed by length of time, or violence of weather; laſting; permanent; having the quality of continuing in the ſame ſtate.

DU'RABLENESS, S. the property of continuing or laſting long.

DU'RABLY, Adv. in a laſting manner.

DU'RANCE, S. [*dureſſe*, low Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon confined in a priſon; confinement; impriſonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues. "Of "how ſhort *durance* was this new made ſtate." *Dryd.*

DURA'TION, S. [*duratio*, Lat.] diſtance or length, applied to time.

DU'RELESS, Adj. without continuance. Short, applied to duration; tranſitory. "The "falſe and *dureleſs* pleaſures of this ſtage-play "world." *Raleigh.*

DU'RESSE, S. [Fr. hardſhip] impriſonment. In Law, a plea uſed by way of exception to a bond ſealed to a perſon by one caſt in priſon, at his ſuit, or otherwiſe hardly uſed.

DU'RHAM, S. [or DUESME, as in our old ſtatutes] biſhopric of, in Latin *Epiſcopatus Dunelmenſis*, a county palatine in the north of England. It is bounded on the S. by Yorkſhire; on the N. W. by Northumberland; and on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; and waſhed by the ocean on the E. It is thirty-nine miles long, and thirty-five broad. The number of acres it contains are computed at 610,000, and inhabitants 97,000. The air here is ſharp, and is obſerved to be colder in the weſtern than the eaſtern parts; the latter having warm breezes from the ſea. In the former the fields are barren, the woods thin, and the hills bare; but the iron and lead mines make ſome amends for the ſterility of the ſoil. The eaſt, ſouth, and north parts are more fruitful. In general the biſhopric is thick ſet with towns, and very rich in mines of coals, particularly about Sunderland, Hartlepool, and other places, which are imported into London. In moſt parts the coal lies near the ſurface. The abundance of this mineral production in the biſhopric, may be one reaſon why the inhabitants apply themſelves little to any other traffic or manufacture. This country has about ſixteen rivers; the principal of which are, 1. The Tees, and into it run the Laden, Hude, Lune, Bauden, Skern, with other brooks. 2. The Were, which is formed by the Kellop, Wellop, and Burdop, with the Gaunleſs, &c. Moſt of theſe abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon; and they form conſiderable ports well frequented by colliers of the greateſt burthen, which are a nurſery of ſailors for the royal navy. This county ſends to parliament only two knights of the ſhire, and two burgeſſes for its capital of the ſame name.

DU'RHAM, S. city of, the capital of the county palatine of the ſame name, in the north of England, in Latin *Dunelmum*, and by the Saxons called *Dunholm*, as ſituated on a riſing ground, and ſurrounded with a river, namely, the Were, over which are two large ſtone-bridges. The city is walled round, and defended by a ſpacious and ſtrong caſtle. Here are ſix pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The ſuburbs are Elvetbridge, and Framgate, leading to Newcaſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop: hence the county is commonly called the biſhopric; and he is a temporal as well as ſpiritual lord in it, though king Henry VIII. abridged the temporalities very much. Durham is one of the beſt biſhoprics in England, and the prebends, and other church-livings, are very rich. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The weekly market here is on Saturday, where all ſorts of proviſions and neceſſaries for the conveniency of life are very cheap, as well as good. It has annual fairs on March 31, for three days; the firſt day horned cattle; the ſecond ſheep and hogs; and the third horſes; Whitſun-Tueſday, and September 25, the like. It lies ſixteen miles from Newcaſtle, and 195 from London.

DU'RING, Part. [from *dure*] for the time any thing laſts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DU'RITY, S. [*dureté*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.] hardneſs, or quality of a body, whereby it reſiſts any external force to ſeparate its parts. "It cometh ſhort of their compactneſs and "*durity*." *Brown.*

DURST, preter of *Dare*. "The Chriſtians "*durſt* have no images of the Deity." *Stillingf.*

DUSK, Adj. [*duſter*, Teut. *thyſtre*, Sax.] want of day-light; approaching to darkneſs; blackiſh; or of a dark colour. "Vapour "and exhalation *duſk*." *Par. Loſt.*

DU'SKISH, Adj. inclining to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs; dark-couloured.

DU'SKISHLY, Adv. darkly; in ſuch a manner as to afford but little light.

DU'SKY, Adj. tending to darkneſs. Tending to blackneſs, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, ſad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DUST, S. [Sax. *duwſt*, Erſe, *dur*, Teut. dry] earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. Figuratively, the ſtate of diſſolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected ſtate, alluding to the cuſtom of the Jews, who, in time of affliction, ſat in the *duſt*, and covered their heads with it likewiſe. "God raiſeth "up the poor out of the *duſt*." 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

DU'STY, Adj. filled, clouded, covered, or ſpread with duſt.

DU'TCHESS, or DU'CHESS, S. [*ducheſſe*, Fr.] the lady of a duke.

DU'TCHY, or DU'CHY, S. a territory which gives title to, or has, a duke for its ſovereign, *Dutchy-court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DU'TEOUS, Adj. obedient; or performing

those offices which parents or ſuperiors can claim; obſequious, or complying; enjoined by, or ariſing from thoſe relations a perſon ſtands in with reſpect to others.

DU'TIFUL, Adj. obedient; ſubmiſſive to, or performing the offices due to parents or ſuperiors; reſpectful; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, Adv. in an obedient, ſubmiſſive, or reſpectful manner,

DU'TIFULNESS, S. obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or ſubjects; reverence; reſpect.

DU'TY, S. any action or courſe of actions, which flow from the relations we ſtand in to GOD or man; that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In Commerce, a tax or cuſtom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government.

DWARF, S. [*dweorg*, Sax. *dverg*, Dan. *dwargh*, Belg. *zwargh*, Teut. *ſberg*, Scot.] a man below the common ſize or ſtature. In Gardening, a low fruit-tree, kept ſhort by pruning. Any animal or plant ſhorter than thoſe of the ſame ſpecies, uſed by botaniſts in compoſition. "A *dwarf-elder*."

To DWARF, V. A. in Botany, to hinder from growing to its natural ſize, by pruning; to leſſen; to make little; to ſhorten.

DWA'RFISH, Adj. below the natural ſize; ſmall; very ſhort.

DWA'RFISHLY, Adv. like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, S. ſhortneſs of ſtature; extreme littleneſs.

To DWELL, V. N. [preter, *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, *dvala*, old Teut. to ſtay or delay, *duel*, Iſl. to ſtay in a place] to inhabit or live in a place, or houſe. Figuratively, to continue in a ſtate or condition; to fix the eyes immoveably upon an object. "Such was the "face on which I *dwelt* with joy." *Pope*. To treat off in a copious manner; to continue long in ſpeaking. "I ſhall *dwell* no longer on this "head." To inhabit.

DWE'LLER, S. a perſon who reſides conſtantly in a place; an inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, S. the place of a perſon's habitation, reſidence, or abode; the ſtate or condition of a perſon's life. "My *dwelling* "ſhall be with the beaſts." *Dan.* iv. 25.

To DWI'NDLE, V. N. [*dwinan*, Sax.] to decreaſe, conſume, or grow leſs by degrees.

DYE, S. a colour given to a thing; a ſtain.

To DYE, V. A. [*deagan*, Sax.] to tinge, or colour a thing.

DY'ER, S. one who follows the trade of colouring ſilks, ſtuffs, &c.

DY'ING. Part. [of *die*] expiring; giving up the ghoſt; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, S. [δυναστια, Gr.] in Hiſtory, a race or ſucceſſion of kings in the ſame line; government; ſovereignty.

DY'SCRASY, S. [δυσκρασια, Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood or other fluids in an animal body.

DYSE'NTERY, S. [*dyſenterie*, Fr. δυσεντερια, Gr.] in Medicine, a looſeneſs wherein very ill humours are diſcharged by ſtool, attended with blood.

DYSPE'PSY, S. [δυσπεψια, Gr.] a bad digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY, S. [δυς, Gr. hard or difficult, and φωνη, the voice] a difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNO'EA, S. [δυσπνοια, Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, S. [Gr. from δυς, difficulty, and ουρον, Gr. to make water] difficulty in making urine, or water.

E A G

E, The fifth letter, and ſecond vowel of the Engliſh alphabet. The form of the capital E is borrowed by us from the Romans, who had it from the Greeks, and they from the Phenicians, who had the ſame character from the Hebrews. The form of the Hebrew *Heth*, as it appears on medals, ſeems to be the ſame as that of this capital letter, allowing for the method of writing uſed by the Oriental nations, which was from right to left. Our ſmall *e* is the ſame as that of the Saxons, who ſeem to have formed it from their capital *e*, which is not angular, like the Roman, but roundiſh and with a ſtrait ſtroke projecting from the middle, as that of the Goths was likewiſe. In is the moſt frequent vowel of any in the Engliſh language. When a word ending in an *e* final is formed into an active participle, the *e* is dropped; thus *give*, when formed into an active participle, is written *giving*, not *give-ing*; and this is obſerved likewiſe in words which are compounded; thus *judge* makes *judgment*. In Muſic, it denotes the tones *e*, *mi*, *la*. In the Calendar, it is the fifth dominical letter. On the Compaſs, it marks the Eaſt point; as E. S. E. *i. e.* Eaſt South Eaſt. Among Writers or Authors, it ſtands for *example*, or *exempli*, as *e. gr. exempli gratia*, or, *for example*.

EACH, Pron. [*elc*, *ælc*, Sax. *elch*, Belg. *ilk*, Scot.] either of two; every one of any number. The correſpondent word is *other*. "Bright'ning *each other*." *Addiſ.*

EAD or ED, [Sax.] in compound words, and *ædig* in the ſimple, denotes happineſs or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward*, or *Edward*, is a happy preſerver. *Eadgar*, happy power. In ſome caſes it ſignifies the ſame as the Saxon *eath*, *i. e.* eaſy, gentle, mild.

EA'GER, Adj. [*eager*, Sax. fierce or vehement, *aigre*, Fr. *egr*, Brit. *agro*, Ital.] earneſt, ardent; longing; impetuous; hot or vehement of diſpoſition; quick; buſy. Sharp or ſour, applied to the taſte.

EA'GERLY, Adv. with great ardor of deſire; impatiently; ſharply; quickly.

EA'GERNESS, S. warmth of deſire; impetuoſity; quickneſs; an extreme longing or impatience for the enjoyment of ſomething.

EA'GLE, S. [*aigle*, Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains, is remarkable for the ſtrength of its ſight, and reckoned

koned to be the king of the feathered race. It is uſed in heraldry, ſpread, to repreſent a prince of the Roman empire.

EA'GLE-SPEED, S. prodigious ſwiftneſs, like that of an eagle. "With *eagle-ſpeed* ſhe "cuts the ſky." *Pope.*

EA'GLE-STONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone containing another within it, which rattles when ſhaken.

EA'GLET, S. [a diminutive of *eagle*] a young eagle.

EA'GRE, Adj. [*eagor*, Sax. fierce, *æger*, Run. the ocean, *eggia*, Iſl. to agitate] a tide ſwelling above another tide. "As an *eagre* "rides in triumph o'er the tide." *Dryd.*

EA'LDERMAN, S. [*ealdorman*, Sax.] the name of a Saxon magiſtrate, the ſame as our alderman.

EAR, S. [*eare*, Sax. *oor*, Belg. *ore*, Dan. *ebr*, Teut.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impreſſion of ſounds. In Muſic, a kind of peculiar and internal taſte whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of ſounds. Uſed with *about*, it ſignifies the whole head or perſon. "The city beaten down "*about* their *ears*." *Knolles.* Joined to *up*, all over, or entirely. "*Up* to the *ears* in "love." *L'Eſtrange. To lend an ear*, to liſten to with attention; to regard or favour. In Botany, a long ſtring or cluſter of flowers or ſeeds produced by certain plants. "An *ear* of corn." *To ſet together by the ears*, to promote ſtrife, or quarrels.

To EAR, V. A. [*erian*, Sax. *eeren*, Teut. *ar*, Brit. a field, *aro*, Lat.] to plow, till, or manure ground. Neuterly, to ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED, Part. having ears, or handles; having ears or ripe corn. "The thrice *ear'd* "field."

EARL, S. [*eorl*, Sax. *eorla*, Dan. *iarl*, Run, *eoryl*. Erle] a title of the third rank among the nobility, formerly the attendant upon princes. William the Conqueror was the firſt that made their title hereditary; in the time of Henry I, they were created, with an addition of the name of the place to their own chriſtian names, and had the third penny of the county aſſigned them. At firſt they were created only by the delivery of their charter; king John added the girding of a ſword, at his coronation; afterwards were added a cap with a golden circlet or coronet with rays, and a robe of ſtate.

EA'RL-MARSHAL, S. an officer who has the care of military ceremonies. This title is hereditary in the duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM, S. the juriſdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, S. [from *early*] the being ſoon; or the priority or equality of any action compared to ſomething elſe, oppoſed to *later*. *Earlineſs in the morning*, is the act of riſing ſoon, compared to the riſing of the ſun. *Earlineſs of growth*, is the act of growing up ſoon with reſpect to the ſeaſon, or to the growth of other things of the ſame kind. *Earlineſs of coming*, is quickneſs with reſpect to the beginning of an action, or nearneſs to a time appointed.

EA'RLESS, Adj. without ears. "*Earleſs* "on high ſtood unabaſh'd Deſoe." *Pope.*

EA'RLY, Adj. [*ear*, Sax. *ebr*, Belg. before] ſoon, in compariſon with ſomething elſe; as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun riſing; in time, with reſpect to creation, a period appointed, or the ſpace of continuance; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

EA'RLY, Adv. ſoon; betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age.

To EARN, S. [*earnian*, Sax.] to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or other performances; to deſerve; to obtain. "I can't "ſay whore—to do the act which might th' "addition *earn*—not the world's maſs of va-"nity could make me." *Shak.*

EAR'NEST, Adv. [of *eorneſt*, Sax.] ardent, warm, or importunate in any application; intent; fixed; eager.

EAR'NEST, S. ſeriouſneſs; a ſerious affair, oppoſed to a jeſt; a reality, oppoſed to a fiction. Pledge; hanſel; ſomething given by way of ſecurity and obligation; a token or ſpecimen of ſomething future; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, Adv. with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; eagerly.

EAR'NESTNESS, S. eagerneſs; vehemence; warmth; ſeriouſneſs; ſolicitude; care.

EA'R-RING, S. jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, S. that ſpace or diſtance within which any thing may be heard. "Stand "you out of *ear-ſhot*." *Dryd.*

EARSH, S. [from *ear*, to plow] a plowed field. "Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* "made." *May.*

EARTH, S. [*eorth*, Sax. *aerd*, Teut.] in Natural Philoſophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a ſimple, dry, and cold ſubſtance, and an ingredient in the compoſition of all natural bodies. In Chemyſtry, the fourth of the chymical elements, ſuppoſed to be the baſis or ſubſtratum of all bodies. In Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil or terreſtrial matter, whereof our globe conſiſts, which is neither diſſoluble by fire, water, or air, is not tranſparent, and generally contains ſome degree of oil, or fatty ſubſtance; the terraqueous globe; this world, or preſent ſtate of exiſtence. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the *earth*. In Huſbandry, the act of turning up the ground in ploughing or tilling, from *ear*, to plow. "Two *earths* at the leaſt, "e'er you ſow it beſtow." *Tuſs.*

To EARTH, V. A. [*eardian*, Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth. Neuterly, to go or hide itſelf under ground.

EARTH'-BOARD, S. the board of a plough, which ſhakes off the earth.

EARTH'-BORN, Adj. ſprung from the earth. Figuratively, deſcended from mean parents.

EARTH'-BOUND, Adj. faſtened in or by the

the earth. "Bid the tree—unfix his *earth-bound* root?" *Shak.*

EARTH'EN, Adj. made of earth, or clay.

EARTH'FLAX, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a finer ſort of Engliſh tile, a fibrous kind of foſſil.

EARTH'LING, S. an inhabitant of the earth, or one whoſe thoughts are ſeldom elevated above the earth or preſent ſcene of things. "To *earthlings*, the footſtool of God—ſeemeth "magnificent." *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, Adj. belonging to the earth; this preſent ſtate of exiſtence; groſs, oppoſed to ſpiritual; corporeal, oppoſed to mental.

EARTH'NUT, S. in Botany, a pig-nut, or root in ſhape and ſize of a cheſnut: they are delicious food when boiled, eaten with pepper and butter, and eſteemed very nouriſhing.

EARTH'QUAKE, S. a tremor or ſhaking of the earth, cauſed by the exploſion of ſome ſubterraneous combuſtible matters.

EARTH-SHAKING, Adj. having the power to ſhake the earth.

EARTH'WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a worm bred under-ground.

EARTH'Y, Adj. conſiſting, compoſed of, or inhabiting the earth. Groſs, oppoſed to ſpiritual.

EA'R-WAX, S. the excrementitious or viſcous ſubſtance with which the ear is filled.

EA'RWIG, S. [from *ear* and *wiga*, Sax. a grub] a ſheath-wing'd inſect, of a long body, having ſeveral legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EASE, S. [*aiſe*, Fr.] a freedom from care or diſturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Reſt, or ceſſation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue; freedom from obſtruction; freedom from impediment or difficulty, applied to the mind. An elegant negligence, applied to literary compoſitions.

To EASE, V. A to free from pain; to releaſe from labour; to free from any thing which cauſes a diſagreeable ſenſation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, Adj. affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; alleviating, diminiſhing, or removing pain; fit for reſt. "His *eaſeful* weſ-"tern bed." *Shak.*

EA'SEMENT, S. exemption from any coſt or expence.

EA'SILY, Adv. without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

EA'SINESS, S. a relative term, implying that a perſon's abilities are ſufficient, or more than ſufficient, to accompliſh any undertaking, to ſolve any point in learning, or to proſecute any deſign propoſed; freedom from difficulty; the quality of being ſoon perſuaded to do or believe; compliance without oppoſition; credulity without ſuſpicion or examination; freedom from diſturbance, or from any painful ſenſation.

EAST, S. [*eaſt*, *eoſt*, Sax. *auſtur*, Iſl. *eoſt*, Belg. *ouoſtake*, Ruſſ. *iſtok*, Dalm. *oſt*, Teut.] the quarter from whence the ſun riſes when he enters the equinoctical points of *aries* or *libra*. The nations ſituated towards the point from whence the ſun riſes.

EA'STER, S. [*eaſtor*, Sax. *oſter*, Belg. *ooſtern*, Teut.] the time when Chriſtians celebrate the reſurrection of Chriſt from the grave. The word uſed to denote this ſeaſon, has no relation to this ſolemnity, but took its riſe from *Eaſtre*, the name of the Saxon deity or goddeſs, whoſe feſtival was celebrated about this time of the year, and after its aboliſhment by Chriſtianity, the name was retained, and is to this day uſed to ſignify the feſtival of Chriſt's reſurrection, as mentioned above.

EA'STERN, Adj. ſituated, looking, or tending towards the eaſt, or that point of the compaſs in which the ſun riſes.

EA'STWARD, Adv. [*eaſtweard*, Sax. from *eaſt* and *weard*, Sax. *wairth*, or *wairbt*, Goth. towards or againſt] towards the eaſt, or that point of the compaſs where the ſun riſes when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, Adj. [from *eaſe*, *wis*, Goth. *ezt*, Arm.] to be performed without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty; free from diſturbance or anxiety; believing without enquiry or oppoſition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain; without formality; elegantly negligent.

To EAT, V. A. [preter *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat* or *eaten*, from *etan* or *itan*, Goth. which makes *atan* or *aitan*, in the preter, *etan*, Sax. *et*, Iſl. preter *aat*] to devour, or conſume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or deſtroy, applied to the action of ſome corroſive ſubſtance; to conſume prodigally; to retract or unſay a thing, when joined to *word*. "I'll "make him *eat* his *word*." Neuterly, to go to meal; or feed; to take food; to conſume by corroding.

EA'TABLE, Adj. fit for food, or capable of being chewed and ſwallowed.

EA'TER, S. a perſon who chews and ſwallows any food; that which corrodes.

EAT'ING-HOUSE, S. a place where perſons may be ſupplied with food ready dreſt.

EA'VES, S. [*eſeſe*, Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a houſe.

To EA'VES-DROP, V. A. to catch what drops from the eaves of a houſe. Figuratively, to liſten under the windows of a perſon's houſe, in order to diſcover ſecrets.

EA'VES-DROPPER, S. one who liſtens under a perſon's windows, in order to diſcover the ſecrets of a family.

EBB, [*ewſtod*, Sax. *ebbe*, Dan. and Belg. *ebba*, *ebben*, Belg. to flow back] the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the ſea; a ſhrinking of water in a river by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waſte; in a low condition.

To EBB, V. N. to flow back towards the ſea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waſte.

E'BEN, EB'ON, or EB'ONY, S. [*ebenum*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, ſuſceptible of a very fine

fine poliſh, and on that account uſed in Moſaic and inlaid works.

EBO'N, Adj. made of ebony. "Night in "her *ebon* car." *Young.*

EBRI'ETY, S. [*ebrietas*, Lat.] intoxication occaſioned by ſtrong liquors; drunkenneſs.

EBRI'LLADE, S. in Horſemanſhip, a check of the bridle, which a horſeman gives a horſe, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

EBRI'OSITY, S. [*ebrioſitas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenneſs. "That religion which ex-"cuſeth Noah in ſurpriſal, will neither acquit "*ebriſity* nor ebriety." *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION, S. [*ebullio*, Lat.] the act of boiling up with heat. Figuratively, an inteſtine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, ſtruggle, fermentation or effervescence occaſioned by the mingling together any alcaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCE'NTRICAL, Adj. *eccentricus*, Lat.] departing or deviating from a center; not having the ſame center. Figuratively, not anſwering the deſign; not tending to the end intended. "*Eccentric* to the ends of "his maſter." *Brown.* Irregular; not conſiſtent with any rule, or eſtabliſhed cuſtom.

ECCE'NTRICITY, S. the departing from, or the ſtate of a thing departed from its center; the ſtate of a thing with a different center from another; excurſion from an employment, or proper ſphere of action; an improper ſituation. In Aſtronomy, applied to the earth, the diſtance between the focus and the center of its elliptic orbit.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIA'STICAL, Adj. [*eccleſiaſticus*, Lat.] relating or appropriated to the ſervice of the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, S. a perſon devoted to the ſervice of the church; a clergyman.

ECCOPRO'TICS, S. [plural, from εκ, and κοπρος, Gr. excrement] in Phyſic, medicines which purge gently, by ſoftening the humours and excrements for expulſion.

ECHINA'TE, or ECHINA'TED, Part. or Adj. [from *echinus*, Lat.] briſtled like a hedge-hog; ſet with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, S. [Lat.] a hedge-hog; a ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles. In Botany, the prickly head or cover of the ſeed or top of any plant. In Architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic and other capitals, next to the abacus, taking its name from the roughneſs of its carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog: it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs* and *anchors* by Engliſh workmen, becauſe carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.

E'CHO, S. [ηχω, Gr. a ſound] a ſound reflected from a ſolid body, and by that means repeated to the ear; the place where the repetition of a ſound is produced or heard.

To E'CHO, V. N. to reſound; to be ſounded back a ſecond time. Actively, to multiply a ſound.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, [Fr.] ſplendor; luſtre; or glory.

ECLE'CTIC, Adj. [from εκλεγω, Gr. to chuſe] ſelecting; or having a power of chuſing or preferring. "Cicero was of the *eclectic* ſect." *Watts.*

ELE'GMA, S. [from εκ and λειχειν, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine of the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, uſually compoſed of oils and ſyrups, and intended to heal or eaſe the lungs in coughs, &c.

ECLI'PSE, S. [εκλειψις, of εκλειπω, Gr. to fail] in Aſtronomy, a darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interpoſition of ſome opake body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon. The ſun is eclipſed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the ſun. An eclipſe of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, being between the ſun and moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total eclipſe*, if from a part only, it is a *partial one*. A ſtate of darkneſs, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To ECLI'PSE, V. A. to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to deſtroy any light; to drown a leſſer light by ſuperior ſplendor; to cloud; to obſcure; to diſgrace. "Her huſ-"band was *eclipſed* in Ireland." *Clarend.*

ECLI'PTIC, S. [Gr.] in Aſtronomy, a line on the ſurface of the ſphere of the world which the ſun deſcribes in its annual revolution. In Geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. It is ſuppoſed to be divided in twelve parts, each of which are marked with one of the twelve ſigns, and contains the ſpace of a month.

ECLOGUE, S. [from αιγος, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a paſtoral poem, whoſe ſcenes are confined to rural life, and whoſe perſonages are ſhepherds.

ECPHRA'CTICS, S. [of εκφραττω, Gr. to free from obſtructions] ſuch medicines as open the veſſels through which the humours are to paſs, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their diſcharge.

EC'STACY, S. [εκστασις, Gr.] any ſudden paſſion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time abſorbed; exceſſive joy or rapture.

ECSTA'SIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated; or abſorbed.

ECSTA'TIC, or ECSTA'TICAL, Adj. enraptured; or elevated to an ecſtacy.

EC'TYPE, S. [εκτυπος, Gr.] a copy or reſemblance of ſomething. "The complex ideas "of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not per-"fect ones." *Locke.*

E'CURIE, S. [Fr. from *equus*, Lat. a horſe] a covered place wherein horſes are houſed.

To ED'DER, V. A. [*edder*, Sax. a hedge] to bind the top of the ſtakes of an hedge with ſmall long poles on each ſide. "To add "ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it." *Mortim.*

ED'DER, S. fencewood, or the loppings of

trees which is interwoven with the topſtakes of a fence or hedge in order to keep it tight, or ſtrengthen it.

ED'DY, S. [from *ed*, Sax. backward, or again, and *ea*, Sax. water] water which is heat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

ED'DY, Adj. whirling; moving in a circular manner. "Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd "around." *Dryd. Eddy water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDEMA'TOSE, S. [οιδημα, Gr.] ſwelling; full of humours. "A ſerofity obſtructing the "glands may be watery, *edematoſe*, or ſchirrhous." *Arbuth.*

EDGE, S. [*ecge*. Sax. *axn*, Gr.] the ſharp ſide of any cutting inſtrument; a narrow part riſing from one which is broader; the extremity, border or outſide of a thing.

To EDGE, V. A. to ſharpen; or make an inſtrument cut better; to border, or put ſomething round the extremities of a thing; to exaſperate; to excite; to put in ſuch a poſition as to make way or give room; to advance beyond a line, or ſituation. "*Edging* by degrees their "chairs forwards." *Locke.* Neuterly, to advance, or move forward againſt any obſtacle, or body moving in an oppoſite direction; to go cloſe upon a wind, and ſail ſlow. "I muſt "*edge* upon a point of wind." *Dryd.*

ED'GED, Part. ſharp, oppoſed to blunt.

ED'GING, S. ſomething added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, rows of ſhrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed, inſtead of borders.

ED'GELESS, Adj. not fit to cut with; blunt.

ED'GEWISE, Adv. with the edge placed in a particular direction.

E'DIBLE, Adj. [*edo*, Lat. to eat] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICT, S. [*edictum*, Lat.] a law, or proclamation enjoining the doing or forbearing of ſome action.

EDIFICA'TION, S. [*ædes*, Lat. a houſe, and *facio* to make] improvement; the act of advancing a perſon in religion. The original word ſignifies the building a ſtructure, and is beautifully applied to the improvements made in knowledge or religion, which begin low like the foundation of a houſe, and increaſe upwards, till we are carried nearer to the exalted beings in heaven both with reſpect to their knowledge and virtues.

E'DIFICE, S. [*ædificium*, Lat.] a building or houſe, generally applied to ſignify ſome large or pompous building.

E'DIFIER, S. one who improves another by inſtruction.

To E'DIFY, V. A. [*edifico*, Lat.] to build; to improve by inſtruction; to inſtruct, or teach.

E'DILE, S. [*ædilis*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who reſembled the city marſhal in London, or a ſurveyor.

E'DINBURGH, S. (city of) the metropolis of the ſhire of its own name, or Mid-Lothian, and of all Scotland. It was formerly the royal ſeat of its kings and parliaments, as it is ſtill of the ſupreme courts of judicature, particularly the court of ſeſſion, conſiſting of ſixteen judges, one of which is ſtiled Lord Preſident; juſticiary court, commiſſary court, &c. The northern Scots, its antient inhabitants, called it Duned or Dun-eden, *i. e.* Eden-hill, or the hill of the Edeni, whom Ptolemy, from miſtake, as ſome think, calls Ottodeni for Scottodeni. In Latin it is called *Edinum*, *Edinedunum*, or more properly, *Edinburgum*. It ſtands high; and among its ſeveral ſtreets is a remarkable broad one, above half a mile long, to the Nether-bow, with handſome ſtone-houſes on each ſide; but ſome buildings upon it, called the Lucken-booths, and the guard-houſe, very much interrupt, if not diſgrace it. At the weſt end of this ſtreet is a very ſtrong caſtle, or rather citadel, upon a rock, inacceſſible on all ſides, but at one avenue opening to the ſaid ſtreet; and this being ſtoutly fortified with cannon and regular works, the Highlanders in vain attempted it in 1745. Here is a garriſon and governor, in which office was the late General Gueſt at that time. Alſo a royal palace of hewn ſtone, where King James I. of England was born. In this place the regalia, records of ſtate, and national magazine of arms and ammunition, are kept. Two wells in the rock plentifully ſupply the garriſon with water. The city has the two pennies Scots act for the carrying on their public works, which they employ to great advantage. They drive a good trade here, and ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. The ſite of Edinburgh being rocky, is the occaſion of great inconveniencies for want of neceſſary-houſes; but theſe the governors of the place take as much care as poſſible to prevent. It lies 320 miles north from London, lat 55 deg. 58 min. north, long. 3 deg. weſt.

EDI'TION, S. [*editio*, Lat.] the publication or impreſſion of a book.

E'DITOR, S. one who prepares a manuſcript for the preſs, and corrects the errors of the proof-ſheets while it is printing.

To E'DUCATE, V. A. [*educatum*, ſupine of *educo*, Lat.] to bring up a perſon; to give inſtruction to a perſon during his minority, which may either ſerve to improve his underſtanding, or to regulate his morals.

EDUCA'TION, S. the care taken of a perſon in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning, and embelliſh his conduct with morality.

To EDU'CE, V. A. [*educo*, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light; or to bring from a ſtate of concealment.

To EDUL'CORATE, V. A. [from *dulcis*, Lat. ſweet] to ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the ſweetening a thing by means of honey, ſugar, or ſyrup. In Chemiſtry, the act of freſhening or cleanſing a thing from its ſalts by frequent waſhing in water.

To EEK, V. A. [*eacan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Sax. to add or increaſe; *eck*, Erſe, *eak*, Scot.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to ſupply

ply any deficiency, ſometimes including the idea of bungling, or botching; uſed with the particle *out*.

EEL, S. [*el*, Sax. *aal*, Dan. and Teut. *ael*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh of the ſerpentine kind, which lurks in mud; their changing their places for want of food is very remarkable; Mr. Moſely, of Moſely, having aſſerted, that he has ſeen them creep over meadows like ſo many ſnakes, from ditch to ditch, imagining it was not ſo much for the ſake of bettering their habitation, as to catch ſnails in the graſs, and in the year 1125, when the froſt was ſo intenſe as to force them to leave the waters, great numbers of them were frozen to death in the meadows.

EFF, S. See *Eſt*.

To EFFA'CE, V. A. [*effacer*, Fr.] to deſtroy any painting, or ſpoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out. In Writing, to deſtroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, S. [*effectus*, Lat.] a ſubſtance produced, or a ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power; a conſequence, advantage, avail, profit or ſervice. "Chriſt is become of no *effect*." *Gal.* v. 4. The purport, intention, or meaning of a diſcourſe, or ſpeaker. "They ſpake to her to "that *effect*." 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 27. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To EFFE'CT, V. A. [*effectum*, ſupine of *efficio*, Lat.] to bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to produce as a cauſe, or by the application of power.

EFFE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be produced, done, or performed. "Not *effectible* "upon the ſtricteſt experiment." *Bacon*.

EFFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to produce an effect. Actively, proper for action.

EFFEC'TIVELY, Adv. with power; powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFE'CTLESS, Adj. without effect; without cauſing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect.

EFFE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cauſe of any thing. "We commemorate the creation, and pay wor"ſhip to that infinite Being, who was the *ef*"*fector* of it." *Derham*.

EFFE'CTUAL, Adj. [*effectuel*, Fr.] producing the object, end, or deſign for which it is intended.

EFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

To EFFE'CTUATE, V. A. [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to paſs; to accompliſh.

EFFE'MINACY, S. [from *effeminate*] the acting like a woman; ſoftneſs or want of thoſe qualities which diſtinguiſh and become a man.

EFFE'MINATE, Adj. [*effeminatus*, Lat.] void of the qualities which diſtinguiſh and adorn the male ſex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous or luxurious.

To EFFE'MINATE, V. A. [*effemino*, Lat.] to make womaniſh.

EFFEMINA'TION, S. the quality or cauſe of rendering a perſon womaniſh.

To EFFERVE'SCE, V. A. [*efferveſco*, Lat.] to grow warm or produce by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themſelves. "*Efferveſce* even to a flame." *Mead*.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, S. [*efferveſco*, Lat.] a light ebullition, or briſk inteſtine motion of the particles of a liquor, cauſed by the firſt action of heat. In Chemiſtry, an ebullition, or inteſtine motion reſulting from the mixture of bodies of different natures, which occaſions heat, or boiling, reſembling that which is cauſed by fire.

EFFICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*efficacis*, genitive of *efficax*, Lat.] that which produces the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

EF'FICACY, S. the power of producing the end or effect intended. Applied to ſpeech, that power which repreſents a thing by the ideas it conveys to the mind; perſuaſion, or power of perſuaſion.

EFFI'CIENCE, or EFFI'CIENCY, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] the act of producing effects or changes in things or perſons; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] a cauſe; one that makes or cauſes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, Adj. [*efficiens*, Lat.] having the power to produce, or cauſe alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities, or introducing new ones.

EF'FIGY, S. [*effigies*, Lat.] the reſemblance or repreſentation of any thing drawn, painted or carved. An idea, applied to the mind.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, or EFFLORE'SCENCY, S. [*effloreſcens*, Lat.] in Botany, a production of flowers. In Natural Hiſtory, an excreſcence in form of flowers. In Medicine, a breaking out of ſome humours, &c. in the ſkin.

EFFLORES'CENT, Adj. [*effloreſcentis*, genitive of *effloreſcens*, Lat.] ſhooting out in the ſhape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples or other eruptions on the ſkin.

EFFLU'ENCE, S. [*effluens*, Lat.] that which flows from ſome principle.

EFFLU'VIA, or EFFLU'VIUM, S. [Lat.] the ſmall particles continually emitted by, or flowing from a body, which, though they do not ſenſibly decreaſe the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the ſenſes.

EF'FLUX, S. [*effluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing out; effuſion; ſpreading; or the viſible effect of ſome cauſe; that which flows from ſomething elſe; an emanation.

To EF'FLUX, V. A. [*efluxum*, ſupine of *effluo*, Lat.] to flow from; to move in ſucceſſion.

EFFLU'XION, S. [*effluxum*, Lat.] that which flows out. "Some *effluxions* from ſpirit "to ſpirit." *Bac.* The act of flowing out. "By *effluxion* and attraction." *Brown*.

EFFORMA'TION, S. the act of giving

form to, or making. "The production and "*efformation* of the univerſe." *Ray.*

EF'FORT, S. [Fr.] a ſtruggle; a laborious or vehement endeavour or exertion of power.

EFFRO'NTERY, S. [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodeſt and undaunted boldneſs, by which a perſon is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring.

EFFU'LGENCE, S. [*effulgens*, Lat.] ſplendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFU'LGENT, Adj. [*effulgens*, Lat.] ſhining with a ſuperlative degree of light or ſplendor.

To EFFU'SE, V. A. [*effuſus*, Lat.] to pour out; to ſpill.

EFFU'SION, S. [*effuſio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out; ſhedding; the act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency; profuſion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out. "Purge me with the blood of my Re-"deemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with "that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter "than ſnow." *K. Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE, Adj. pouring out.

EFT, S. [See *Eff. efete*, Sax. called likewiſe an *evet*] a ſmall kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, reſembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

E. G. [for *exempli gratia*, Lat.] for the ſake of an example; as for example. See letter *E.*

E'GER, S. [See *Eager*] an impetuous and irregular tide.

EGG, S. [*æg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan. *egg*, Iſl. *ougb*, Erſe, *aieka*, Ruſſ. *wegtze*, Boh.] in Natural Hiſtory, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a ſhell, more or leſs ſpherical, includes the young of the ſame ſpecies. The ſhell and the ſkin keep the yolk and two whites together; the chicken is formed out of and nouriſhed by the white alone, till it be grown large. The yolk ſerves for its nouriſhment afterwards, and when it is hatched remains, and is received in its belly, and being reſerved as in a ſtore-houſe, is by the appendicula, or ductus internalis, as by a funnel, conveyed into the guts, and ſerves the creature inſtead of milk, till able to peck, which it is not at its firſt excluſion. At each end of the egg is a treadle, or quantity of included air, which makes the yolk buoy up, and by that means keeps the ſame part of it uppermoſt, let the poſition of the egg be what it will. Derham ſuppoſes that the cicatricula, or ſperm, lies on the ſurface, and muſt give us no diſadvantageous idea of the wiſdom of Providence in this piece of mechaniſm. Figuratively, the ſpawn, ſperm, or ſeed of any animal; any thing in the ſhape of an egg.

To EGG, V. A. [*eggian*, Sax. *eggia*, Run. and Dan. *agacer*, F.] to incite; to inſtigate; to induce a perſon to proſecute an action with vigour.

EG'LANTINE, S. [*eglantier*, Fr. *eglentier*, Belg. of *eghel*, Belg. an hedge-hog, on account of its prickles] a kind of wild roſe.

E'GOTISM, S. [*egotiſme*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I] a fault committed in writing or diſcourſe, including too frequent and oſtentatious an uſe of the pronoun I; too frequent mention of a perſon's ſelf in writing or converſation. "The "moſt violent *egotiſm* I have met with." *Spect.* No. 562.

E'GOTIST, S. [*egotiſte*, F. from *ego*, Lat. I] one who often repeats the word I; a perſon who mentions himſelf too frequently, and with oſtentation.

To E'GOTIZE, V. A. to mention one's ſelf too frequently, and too oſtentatiouſly.

EGRE'GIOUS, Adj. [*egregius*, Lat.] ſomewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary, either in a good or bad ſenſe, but generally uſed in a bad one.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, Adv. better or worſe than ordinary; uncommonly better or worſe; prodigiouſly; extremely. "He muſt be *egre-*"*giouſly* miſtaken."

E'GRESS, S. [*egreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage out of a place; liberty to go out; the act of going out; departure.

EGRE'SSION, S. [*egreſſio*, Lat.] the act of coming out. "The manner of iſſuing out of "their ſhips, and the perpetual *egreſſion*." *Pope's* Iliad.

E'GRET, S. a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

EGRE'TTE, S. [Fr.] an ornament of ribbons worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

E'GRIOT, S. [*aigret*, Fr.] a ſpecies of cherry, perhaps ſo called from its ſourneſs, of *aigre*, Fr. ſour.

To EJA'CULATE, V. A. [*ejaculatus*, or *ejaculor*, Lat.] to dart out; to ſhoot. Neuterly, to breathe a ſhort occaſional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, S. in its primary ſenſe, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occaſional, extemporary, ſhort, and pious prayer.

EJA'CULATORY, Adj. ſuddenly darted out; expreſſed in ſhort, abrupt, or unconnected ſentences.

To EJE'CT, V. A. [*ejectum*, ſupine of *ejicio*, Lat.] to throw, caſt, or dart out with force. Figuratively, to expel or drive from a place or poſſeſſion; to drive away with hatred; to exclude; fling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, S. [*ejectio*, Lat.] the act of expelling, or driving from a place or poſſeſſion. In Medicine, a diſcharge made by vomit, ſtool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EIGH, Interject. a ſudden expreſſion of delight.

EIGHT, Adj. [*eahta*, Sax. *ahtau*, Goth. *atta*, Run. *aata*, Iſl. *ackt*, Scot. Belg. and Teut. *otto*, Ital. *ocho*, Span. *huit*, Fr. *octo*, Lat. *οκτω*, Gr. *wyth*, Brit. *et*, Arm. *ath*, Precop.] a number conſiſting of twice four.

EI'GHTEEN, Adj. [pronounced *aitteen*, *eight* and *ten*. *Eahtatyne*, from *eahta*, Sax. *ahtau*, Goth. *atta*, Run. and *tyn*, Sax. and of *tauhiuro*, Goth. *ti* and *tiu*, Run.] a number conſiſting of

of ten and eight units added together, or of twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH, Adj. [from *eight* and *tenth*, *eahtateotha*, Sax. of *eahta*, Sax. eight and *teotha*, Sax. the tenth.] the order of a thing either in place or ſucceſſion, which is removed the diſtance of ſeventeen from the firſt; or twice as much, or as far as, nine.

EI'GHTFOLD, Adj. eight times as much as any other number or quantity.

EI'GHTH, Adj. [*eahteotha*, Sax. *ahtudi*, Goth.] a word expreſſing the order in which a thing ſtands from the firſt, and is next beyond the ſeventh.

EI'GHTIETH, Adj. [*hundeatatitigotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing or ſucceſſion is removed eighty times, including the firſt.

EI'GHTSCORE, Adj. [from *eight* and *ſcore*] eight times twenty, or 160.

EI'GHTY, S. [from *eight* and *ty*, of *tig*, Goth, *tyn*, Sax. or *ti*, Run. ten, i. e. eight times ten, *hundeatatig*, Sax. the ſyllable *hund* being prefixed by them from 70 to 120. *Abtautehund*, Goth, *attitibi*, Run.] a number conſiſting of eight times ten added together.

EIGNE, Adj. [pronounced *aine*, from *aiſne*, Fr.] in Law, the eldeſt, or firſt born; not alienable; entailed. "*Eigne*, and not ſubject "to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh "after it." *Bac.*

EI'THER, Pron. [*ægether*, Sax. *author*, Scot.] one or other of two perſons indifferently; both, or each. "Seven times the ſun has *either* "tropic viewed." *Dryd.* Adverbially, and in diſtribution, to diſtinguiſh between two or more things. "If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other courſe." *Dryd.*

EJULA'TION, S. [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting and penetrating grief. "With "diſmal groans—and *ejulation*." *Philips.*

EKE, Conjunct. [*eac*, Sax. *auk*, Goth. *ook*, Belg. *auch*, Teut. *oc*, Dan.] likewiſe; alſo; beſides. "That this is *eke* the throne of "love." *Prior.* Obſolete, unleſs in poetry.

To EKE, V. A. [*eacan*] to increaſe; to ſupply or fill up deficiences; to protract, lengthen, or ſpin out time; uſed with *out*; alluding to the cuſtom of the ancient Engliſh poets, who made uſe of the word *eke* purely to ſupply the want of a foot in a verſe. "Euſden "*ekes* out Blackmore's endleſs line." *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE, V. A. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour. "They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh." *Young.* To exalt, or improve the nature of a thing by ſucceſſive changes or improvements." "The "ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more and more "*elaborated* and exalted." *Arbuthn.*

ELA'BORATE, Adj. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] finiſhed with great elegance and labour; performed with pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to beſpeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATION, S. the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by ſucceſſive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and induſtry.

To ELA'NCE, V. N. [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To ELA'PSE, V. N. [*elapſus*, of *elabor*, Lat.] to let ſlip; or to ſuffer to paſs without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELA'STIC or ELA'STICAL, Adj. [ελαω, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or ſhape, after having loſt it by ſome external force; ſpringing.

ELASTI'CITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the ſame dimenſions or form they were of before compreſſion, or before their having loſt it by that force.

ELA'TE, Adj. [*elatus*, from *effero*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of ſucceſs.

To ELA'TE, V. A. to puff up, or make one proud with praiſe, proſperity, or ſucceſs; to exalt or heighten; "Truth divinely break-"ing on his mind—*elates* his being." *Thomſon.*

ELA'TION, S. haughtineſs or pride occaſioned by ſucceſs.

EL'BOW, S. [*elboga*, Sax. *elleboege*, Belg. *ehlenbogen*, Teut. *albu*, Dan.] the joint or bending of the arm next below the ſhoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle.

To EL'BOW, V. A. to puſh with the elbow. Figuratively, to ſtruggle for room; to encroach upon. Neuterly, to jut out in angles.

EL'BOW-ROOM, S. room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide. Figuratively, freedom from reſtraint, or confinement. "Now my "ſoul hath *elbow room*." *Shak.*

EL'DER, Adj. [*eld*, *elder*, Sax.] one who ſurpaſſes another in years; one who is born before, or who ſurvives another.

EL'DERS, S. plural, [*ealdor*, Sax.] perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to honour and reſpect; thoſe who are born before others; anceſtors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, anſwering to the word ſenator among the Romans. In the New Teſtament, ſuch of the clergy, as had ſome authority in the church on account of their years. Among the Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity, in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods, and aſſemblies.

EL'DER, S. [*ellar*, in Lincolnſhire, *ellarn*, Sax. *holder*, Teut. *hyld*, Dan.] In Botany, the empalement of its flower is permanent, of one leaf cut in five parts. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 3d ſect. of his 5th claſs. The inner bark is by ſome eſteemed good for dropſies; the leaves are outwardly uſed for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly uſed to expel wind, and when made into an ointment, uſed outwardly as a cooler. The berries are eſteemed cordial, and uſeful in hyſteric diſorders.

EL'DERLY, Adj. bearing the marks of old age; advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, S. claim founded on being born before another; ſeniority, or being born

before another; presbytery, or an assembly, consisting of elders, invested with supreme authority in church-government.

ELDE'ST, Adj. [the superlative of *eld*, or rather *eld*, which is compared thus; *eld*, or *eld*, *elder*, *eldest*, from *eald*, *ealdor*, *eldste*, Sax.] exceeding others in years; born before others; one who has lived or enjoyed any thing longer than another

E'LECAMPANE, S [*helenium*, from *inulæcampanæ*, according to Skinner] in Botany: it hath a radiated compound flower, with an imbricated impalement, composed of loose spreading leaves. It is placed by Linnæus in the 2d sect. of his 19th class.

To ELE'CT, V. A. [*electum*, supine of *eligo*, Lat.] to choose a person for the discharge of some post or office; to take in preference of others. In Divinity, applied by some divines, to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, Adj. [*electus*, Lat.] chosen; taken by preference from other things proposed as objects of choice; chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession. "The "bishop *elect* takes the oaths." *Ayliffe*. Put after the substantive in this sense.

ELE'CTION, S, [*electio*, Lat.] the act of choosing a person from other competitors to discharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing; the privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ; the ceremony of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ. In Divinity, the state of a person, who is chosen by God as an object worthy of his favour, or fit for his mercy.

ELE'CTIVE, Adj. exerting the power of choice; regulated, bestowed, or conferred by free choice, or votes

ELE'CTIVELY, Adv. by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, S. one who has a vote in the choice of an office; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELE'CTORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, S. the territory, dominion or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, S. *electrum*, Lat. from *elicio* to attract amber; which, when excited by friction, having the quality of attracting bodies, gives name to that species of attraction which is excited by rubbing, it being called *electricity*; and the bodies thus attracting are for the same reason named *electrical*. A mixed metal. "Change silver plate or vessel into compound stuff being a kind of silver *electre*." *Boyle*.

ELE'CTRIC, or ELE'CTRICAL, Adj. [See *Electre*] having the power of attracting by friction, or without magnetism; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRI'CITY, S. a virtue or property in some bodies, whereby they will attract others when excited by attrition or friction. The great improvements made in this branch of natural philosophy within these late years, has opened to the mind a large field of knowledge before concealed, has introduced a new foundation for the systematical philosopher to build on, and enabled the student to make some discoveries, which are of no small service to mankind. By finding the analogy between electricity and lightning, methods have been invented to secure us from the effects of that dreadful phænomenon; the increase of vegetation has been found to be greatly augmented by several experiments, whereby plants have been electrified; but its services in medicine, in such cases as have been too obstinate for our present class of remedies to remove, are highly worthy of notice.

To ELE'CTRIFY, V. A. to communicate, or endue with the electric virtue. *To electrify plus*, is to communicate a greater degree of the electric matter to a thing, than it naturally possesses. *To electrify minus*, is to exhaust the electrical matter from a substance which is fully charged with it.

To ELECTRI'SE, V. A. to communicate the electrical power to any substance that has it not, or has it to a less degree.

ELE'CTUARY, S. [*electarium*, corrupted to *electuarium*, from ἐκλειχω, Gr. a usual name given by the Greeks to all remedies given to the sick, as well as those confitures which they used for a regale, from λειχω, to lick] a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, syrups, or honey, in the consistence of the latter.

ELE'GANCE, or ELE'GANCY, S. [*elegantia*, Lat.] a symmetry of parts which rather sooths then pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

EL'EGANT, Adj. [*elegans*, Lat.] pleasing, or causing pleasure by meaner beauties; neat; nice.

EL'EGANTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to please by neatness and exactness.

EL'GIAC, Adj. [*elegiacus*, Lat.] used in eligies; mournful; sorrowful.

ELE'GY, S. [*elegus*, Lat.] a poem written on some mournful subject; a poem on any subject wrote in a simple, plaintive stile, without any points or turns; a funeral song.

E'LEMENT, S. [*elementum*, Lat.] the first or constituent principle out of which any thing is made; a principle into which any thing is resolved, and which will admit of no further resolution. The *elements of the Peripatetics* are, fire, water, air, and earth, of which they imagine all things to be composed. The Cartesians hold three elements, their *materia subtilis*, and two others of a denser kind. The chemical elements are seven, those of the Peripatetics, to which they add salt, sulphur, and mercury. Figuratively, the letter of any language; the lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science.

To EL'EMENT, V. A. to compound of elements. "In those, said to be *elemented* "bodies."

ELEME'NTAL,

ELEME'NTAL, Adj. compoſed of, or produced by, ſome of the elements; ariſing from ſome firſt principle.

ELEME'NTARY, Adj. uncompounded; ſimple; without mixture; having only one principle or element for its eſſence.

E'LEMI, S. in Pharmacy, improperly called a gum, but, in reality, a tranſparent reſin, of a whitiſh colour, intermixed with yellowiſh particles, very often of the colour and conſiſtence of wax. It is ſuppoſed to be produced from a tall tree of the olive kind, and is brought in flattiſh or cylindrical maſſes from Ethiopia.

E'LEPHANT, S. [*elephas*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, the largeſt of all the quadrupede or four-footed animals. It is furniſhed with a trunk or long cartilaginous tube hanging between its teeth, with which it feeds itſelf, or aſſaults its enemy when provoked. It is ſaid to have no joints in its legs, and on that account to ſleep ſtanding, and leaning againſt a tree. It has two large taſks, one ſtanding out on each ſide of its trunk, ſome of which are as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. It feeds purely on vegetables. Its nature is ſo gentle, that any animal may approach it without fear, and ſo dangerous when provoked, that none can eſcape its fury; its docility is remarkable; its ſtrength needs no other evidence, than the accounts given us by the ancients of its carrying both men and towers on its back in war; and its nimbleneſs and dexterity is ſo highly ſpoken of, that a mere abridgment of what has been delivered on that head, would appear romantic. *Elephant* is uſed figuratively, for ivory. "High o'er the "gate, in *elephant* and gold." *Dryd.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with blotches and incruſtations, like thoſe which appear on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, Adj. [*elephantinus*, Lat.] pertaining or belonging to an elephant; partaking of the qualities of an elephant. Likewiſe a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperors, and the laws made by the ſenate; ſuppoſed to be ſo called, either from their vaſt ſize, or their being compoſed of ivory.

To E'LEVATE, V. A. [*elevatus*, Lat. of *elevo*, Lat.] to raiſe aloft, on high, or at a diſtance from the ground; to exalt or dignify; to raiſe the mind with great and ſublime ideas; to elate, or make proud.

E'LEVATED, Part. or Adj. raiſed or ſituated on high.

ELEVA'TION, S. [*elevatio*, Lat.] the act of raiſing on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raiſing the thoughts to contemplate lofty and ſublime ſubjects. In Aſtronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal ſide or face of a building, called its *upright*. In Perſpective, a draught or repreſentation of the whole body of a building. In Gunnery, the angle which the chaſe of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN, Adj. [*endlufan*, *ændlefan*. Sax. *ellefn*, Ml. *allivu*, Run. *elf*, Belg. *cylff*, Teut.] one more than ten; twice five, and one added.

ELE'VENTH, Adj. [*endlufta*, *endlefta*, *ænlyfta*, *ællyfta*, Sax. from *æn*, one, and *lyftan*, Sax. remaining, or over and above] an ordinal, expreſſing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. [plural *elves*; for moſt nouns ending in *f*, in the ſingular, change the *f* into *ves* in the plural; from *eilf*, Brit. *ælf*, Sax. *alp*, Teut. *alf*, Belg.] a wandering ſpirit, frequenting ſolitary places, a fairy; an evil ſpirit or devil.

E'LFISH, Adj. [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*] belonging to the elves, or fairies.

To ELI'CIT, V. A. [*elicitum*, of *elicio*, Lat.] to ſtrike, find out, or diſcover by dint of labour and art.

ELI'CIT, Adj. [*elicitus*, Lat.] brought from a ſtate of bare poſſibility to that of real exiſtence; brought into act; internally acted; exerted by the will. "Whether the internal action ſuper-"adds any thing of good or evil to the internal "*elicit* act of the will." *Scuth.*

ELICITA'TION, S. [*elicitus*, Lat.] In the Schools, a deducting or bringing the power of the will into act.

ELIGIBI'LITY, S. worthineſs of being choſen.

E'LIGIBLE, Adj. [*eligibilis*, Lat.] fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable; poſſeſſing all thoſe qualities and excellencies, which are ſufficient to ſet it above others, and recommend it.

ELI'SION, S. [*eliſio*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or ſyllable in a word, as "in *th' attempt.*" where *e* is cut off, becauſe coming before a vowel; this is called ſynalæpha, frequently practiſed in Engliſh poetry, and always obſerved in Latin verſe. A diviſion, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a ſeperation of parts. "An *eliſion* of the air." *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION, S. [*elixus*, Lat.] the act of boiling, or ſtewing. Figuratively, digeſtion. "Dilution of ſolid aliment and its *elixation* in the ſtomach." *Brown.*

ELI'XIR, S. [*alicfir*, Arab. an artificial extraction of ſome eſſence] a medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture; the extract, or quinteſſence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating fluid or ſubſtance.

ELK, S. [*ælc*, Sax. *alce*, Lat.] a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind, but has a ſhorter and ſlenderer neck. Its ears are nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat is grey in winter, and paler in ſummer, is generally three inches long, and equalling horſe-hair in thickneſs. The principal hunting of the ſavages of Canada conſiſts in the purſuit of this animal.

ELL, S. [from *eln*, Sax. *elne*, or *elle*, Belg. *ehl*, *elle*, *ellen*, Teut. *aulne*, Fr. *alna*, Span. *ulna*, Lat.] a long meaſure containing 40 inches, 16 nails, or five quarters of a yard. The Flemiſh ell contains only three quarters, or 12 nails, and the French ſix quarters or 24 nails.

ELLI'PSIS, or ELLE'IPSIS, S. [ελλειψις, Gr. a deficiency] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which ſomething left out in a ſentence, is to be ſupplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a ſpace, which is longer than broad; vulgarly called *oval*.

ELLIP'TIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, Adj. having the form of an ellipſis; of an oval form.

ELM, S. [Sax. *elm-tree*, Dan. *ælme*, Belg. *erme*, Fr. *ulmus*, Lat.] in Botany, Tournefort ranges it in the 3d ſect. of his 20th claſs, and Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs. The wood of this tree is of ſingular uſe where it may be either wet or dry to an extreme; and in foreign countries is uſed as a ſupport for vines; to which our poets frequently allude. "Thou art an *elm* my huſband; I a vine." *Shak.*

ELOCU'TION, S. [*elocutio*, Lat.] the power of expreſſing one's ideas with fluency of ſpeech; eloquence; the power of expreſſion or diction; the chooſing and adapting words and ſentences to the things or ſentiments to be expreſſed.

ELO'GY, S. [*elogs*, Fr. ευ, well, and λογεω, to ſpeak] praiſe or penegyric beſtowed on a perſon on account of his merit.

To ELON'GATE, V. A. [*longus*, Lat.] to ſtretch; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the ſurface or dimenſions of a thing. Neuterly, to go farther off from a thing or place. "*Elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa." *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION, S. the act of ſtretching or lengthening; the ſtate of a thing ſtretched. In Aſtronomy, the digreſſion or receſs of a planet from the ſun, with reſpect to an eye placed on our earth. Uſed by ſome for the difference of motion between the ſwifteſt or ſloweſt of two planets, or the quantity of ſpace which the one has gone beyond the other.

To ELO'PE, V. N. [*loopen*, Belg. to run] to run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint. In Law, to quit or leave a huſband.

ELO'PEMENT, S. departure, or withdrawing from juſt reſtraint, or lawful power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a huſband, who, providing the elopement ſubſiſts for twelve months, is liable to loſe her dower, or jointure.

E'LOPS, S. [ελοψ, Gr.] a fiſh, by Milton uſed for a kind of ſerpent; "Scorpion "and aſp.—and *elops* dread." *Par. Loſt.*

ELO'QUENCE, S. [*eloquentia*, Lat.] the art of ſpeaking with elegance, ſo as to move the affections; the power of ſpeaking with fluency; a figured and elegant ſtile or diction, adapted to warm the imagination, and move the paſſions.

ELO'QUENT, Adj. [*eloquens*, Lat.] having the power of ſpeaking with elegance, fluency, and in ſuch a manner as to move the paſſions.

ELSE, Pron. [*elles*, Sax.] other; one beſides that which is mentioned.

ELSE, Adv. otherwiſe; beſides; excepting the perſon or place mentioned.

ELSE'WHERE, Adv. in ſome other place; in any other place.

To ELU'CIDATE, V. A. [*elucidatus*, Lat.] to caſt light upon a difficult or intricate ſubject; to explain; to clear; to make clear. "To *elucidate*, a little, the matter." *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION, S. the act of rendering a difficult ſubject plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, S. a perſon who explains difficulties; a commentator.

To ELU'DE, V. A. [*eludo*, Lat.] to eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice; to mock or diſappoint the expectation by an unforeſeen eſcape.

ELU'DIBLE, Adj. poſſible to eſcape by artifice; poſſible to be defeated or diſappointed.

EL'VES, S. the plural of *Elf*.

ELU'SION, S. [*eluſio*, Lat.] an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another; a fraud.

ELU'SIVE, Adj. uſing artifices to eſcape, or avoid.

ELU'SORY, Adj. fraudulent.

To ELU'TRIATE, V. A. [*elutriatus*, of *elutrio*, Lat.] to ſtrain. "*Elutriating* the "blood at it paſſes through the lungs." *Wiſem.*

ELY'SIAN, Adj. [*elyſius*, Lat.] pertaining or belonging to elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, S. [Lat. ſuppoſed to be derived from עלץ, עלץ, עלם, Phen. to rejoice, or be in joy] in the Ancient Mythology, a place in the lower world, furniſhed with pleaſant fields, &c. and ſuppoſed to be the receptacle for the ſouls of the departed.

'EM, a contraction of *them*. Uſed in familiar diſcourſe, and low poetry. "When "with haſty noiſe he ſpoke '*em*." *Hud.*

To EMA'CIATE, V. A. [*emaciatus*, from *emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waſte, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean; to pine; to waſte away.

EMACIA'TION, S. [*emaciatus*, Lat.] the act of making lean; the ſtate of a perſon grown lean, waſted away, or in a conſumption.

E'MANENT, Adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] iſſuing or flowing from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION, S. [*emanatio*, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from ſomething elſe; that which flows from ſubſtance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, Adj. [*emanatus*, Lat.] iſſuing or flowing from.

To

To EMA'NCIPATE, V. A. [*emancipatum*, ſupine of *emancipo*, Lat.] to ſet free from ſlavery of any ſort; to reſtore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, S. the act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMA'SCULATE, V. A. [*emaſculatum*, ſupine of *emaſculo*, Lat.] to deprive of that property which diſtinguiſhes the two ſexes; to caſtrate, or geld; to render ſoft, effeminate, or womaniſh.

EMASCULA'TION, S. the act of caſtrating; effeminacy; a ſoft and luxurious habit, unworthy of the manly hardineſs of the male ſex.

To EMBA'LM, V. A. [*embaumer*, Fr. *embalſamar*, Span. from *balm*, a principal ingredient in the embalmings of the ancient Egyptians] to impregnate a dead body with gums and ſpices to prevent its putrefying. The Egyptians are ſuppoſed to have boiled their dead bodies in a cauldron, with a liquid balſom, for this purpoſe; becauſe, in the mummies belonging to the Royal Society, it is obſervable, the balm has penetrated not only the fleſhy parts, but even the very bones.

EMBA'LMER, S. one who preſerves the bodies of the dead in ſuch a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, S. the act or practice of preparing the bodies of the dead with drugs, which prevent their putrefaction.

EMBA'RGO, S. [*embargar*, Span.] a prohibition or reſtraint laid upon veſſels by a ſovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out, or from entering into a port, for a certain time.

To EMBA'RK, V. A. [*embarquer*, Fr.] to put on board, or into a ſhip. Figuratively, to engage another in an affair. Neuterly, to go on ſhipboard. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKA'TION, S. [from *embark*] the act of putting on board ſhip; the act of going on board ſhip.

To EMBA'RRASS, V. A. [*embarraſſer*, Fr.] to perplex or confound a perſon with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, S. [from *embarraſs*] perplexity, or confuſion ariſing from ſome difficult affair, ſubject, or undertaking.

To EMBA'SE, V. A. [from *baſe*] to deprave, or leſſen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR, or EMBASSA'DOUR, See *Ambaſſador*.

EMBA'SSADRESS, S. a woman ſent on a public meſſage.

EM'BASSAGE, or EM'BASSY, S. [it is obſerved by Johnſon, that though authors write *Ambaſſador*, *Embaſſador*, *Ambaſſage*, or *Embaſſage* indiſcriminately, yet they all concur in writing *Embaſſy* with an E at the beginning] a miſſion of a perſon from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their reſpective ſtates. Figuratively, any ſolemn meſſage; an errend or meſſage in an ironical ſenſe.

To EMBA'TTLE, V. A. to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, V. A. [from *bay*] to incloſe in a bay or port. "If not inſhelter'd or *em-* "*bayed*, they're drown'd." *Shak.*

To EMBE'LLISH, V. A. [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or ſet out with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, S. ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the perſon or mind.

EM'BERS, S. [plural; not uſed in the ſingular, from *æmyrion*, Sax. aſhes, *eynmyria*, Iſl. hot aſhes, or cinders] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguiſhed; aſhes which retain fire, though not viſible on their ſurface.

EM'BER-WEEK, S. [*ymbren*, Sax. circular days, becauſe they returned periodically four times a year. Skinner derives it from *embers*, becauſe it was a ſeaſon for faſting, when it was uſual to ſcatter *aſhes* on the head] the time ſet apart by the Church for public ordinations, at the four ſeaſons of the year; wherein ſome *ember* day falls, *viz.* the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, after the firſt Sunday in Lent; the feaſt of Pentecoſt; September the 14th, and December 13.

To EMBE'ZZLE, V. A. [perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *imbecil*, Fr.] to turn to one's own uſe what belongs to, and is intruſted by, another. Figuratively, to waſte; to conſume in riot; to ſquander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, S. the act of making uſe of what belongs to, and is intruſted by, another. Figuratively, the thing diſhoneſtly made uſe of.

To EMBLA'ZE, V. A. [*blaſſoner*, Fr.] to adorn with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to blaſon or paint a coat or armour.

To EMBLA'ZON, V. A. [*blaſſonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gawdy colours; to diſplay with pomp and oſtentation.

EMBLE'M, S. [εμβλημα, from εμβαλλω, Gr.] inlay; any thing inſerted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, repreſenting ſome hiſtory, or moral inſtruction.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or EMBLEMA'TICAL, Adj. containing an emblem; or conveying ſome truth under an hieroglyphical or pictural deſcription.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMA'TISTS, S. writers, or makers of emblems.

EM'BOLISM, S. [from εμβαλλω, Gr.] in Chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the ſolar, which is 365, Figuratively, the days which are added, or interculated.

EM'BOLUS, S. the moveable part of a pump, or ſyringe, named likewiſe the piſton, and by the vulgar, the *ſucker*.

To EMBO'SS, V. A. [from *boſs*, a protuberance, Fr.] to form into knobs, protube-

rances,

rances, or unevenneſſes of ſurface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raiſed work. In Carving, to form in relievo. In Hunting, to incloſe in a thicket, from *emboſcare*, Ital. To hunt a dear hard, ſo as to make it foam at the mouth, or run a hound ſo hard, as to make his knees ſwell.

EMBO'SSMENT, S. any thing jutting, or ſtanding out. In Carving, relievo, or figures which ſtand out beyond the ground, and ſwell to the ſight.

To EMBO'TTLE, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. in and *bottle*] to incloſe in a bottle; to bottle. "Some firmeſt fruit *embottled*." *Phillips*.

To EMBO'WEL, V. A. to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To EMBRA'CE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, Fr.] to hold or claſp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to ſeize on eagerly; to make uſe of, and accept willingly. "You *embrace* th'occaſion." *Shak.* To admit; to receive or aſſent to as truth, applied to the mind. "What is there he may not *embrace* for truth." *Locke*.

EMBRA'CE, S. a fond claſp, or hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, S. the act of encircling and fondly preſſing a perſon with one's arms. Figuratively, the ſtate of a thing contained, or encompaſſed by another; conjugal careſſes and endearments.

EMBRA'CER, S. the perſon who claſps another fondly within his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole or aperture, through which cannon are pointed, either in caſemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls.

To EM'BROCATE, V. A. [εμβρεχω, Gr. to ſprinkle] to rub any diſeaſed part with medical liquors. "To *embrocate* her arm." *Wiſeman*.

EMBROCA'TION, S the act of rubbing any diſeaſed part with medical liquor. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is rubbed.

To EMBROI'DER, V. A. [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn ſilk, velvet, or other ſtuff with ornaments, wrought with a needle, either in gold, ſilver, ſilk, or thread of the ſame colour.

EMBROI'DERER, S. one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments, of raiſed needle work.

EMBROI'DERY, S. the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raiſed or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different colours, which adorn the fields in ſummer.

To EMBRO'IL, V. A. [*brouiller*, Fr.] to diſturb; to ſet perſons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confuſion and trouble by civil diſcord and commotion.

EM'BRYO, or EM'BRYON, [εμβρυον, Gr.] the firſt rudiments of an animal which is not come to its ſtate of perfection. In Botany, the grain, or ſeed of a plant, or the gem or firſt ſprout appearing out of the ſeed. Figuratively, the ſtate of any thing not finiſhed or come to maturity.

EMEN'DABLE, Adj. [from *emendo*, Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDA'TION. S. [*emendatus*, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

EME'RALD, S. [*emeraude*, Fr. *zammorod*, Arab. *ſmeraldo*, Ital. *ſmaragdus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour, and of all the various ſhades from the deepeſt to the paleſt. The Oriental is of the hardneſs of the ſapphire and ruby, ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre and brightneſs, and found only in the kingdom of Cambay.

To EME'RGE. V. N. [*emergo*, Lat.] to riſe out of any thing, with which it is covered, or depreſſed; to iſſue, or proceed; to riſe from a ſtate of obſcurity, diſtreſs, or ignorance.

EME'RGENCE, or EME'RGENCY, S. the act of riſing from any thing which covers; the act of riſing from a ſtate of obſcurity and diſtreſs; any preſſing neceſſity; a ſudden occaſion; an unexpected incident.

EME'RGENT, Part. [*emergens*, Lat.] riſing from that which covers, conceals, obſcures, or depreſſes. Proceeding or iſſuing from, uſed with *from*. Sudden, or preſſing, joined to *occaſion*.

EME'RSION, S. [*emerſus*, Lat. of *emergo*, Lat.] in Phyſics, the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid into which it is violently thruſt. In Aſtronomy, the appearance of a ſtar, after its having been obſcured by too near an approach to the ſun; or after having been eclipſed or hid by the interpoſition of the moon, earth, or other body.

E'MERY, S. [*emeril*, Fr. *ſmyris*, Lat. σμυρις, of σμαω, Gr. to clean] in Natural Hiſtory, an iron ore, of a duſky, browniſh red on the ſurface, uſed in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their ſtones with.

EME'TIC, S. [εμεω, Gr. to vomit] a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of vomitting, or provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

To E'MIGRATE, V. N. [*emigratus*, Lat. of *emigro*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, S. change of dwelling; removal from one place to another.

EMI'NENCE, or EMI'NENCY, S. [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftineſs; heighth from the ground upwards; the ſummit, or higheſt part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the ſtate of being expoſed to public view and notice; a ſupreme or ſuperior degree.

degree. "Whatever pure thou in the body "enjoyeſt — we enjoy — in *eminence*." *Par. Loſt.* A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals; hence it is uſed for reſpect, notice, reverence, or all the ſubmiſſions due to ſuperior rank. "Preſent him *eminence* both "with eye and tongue." *Shak.*

EMI'NENT, Part. [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to ſituation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conſpicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

EMI'NENTLY, Adv. conſpicuouſly; in ſuch a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

E'MPYR, S. [אמר, Heb. and Arab. to command] a title of dignity and quality among the Turks and Saracens, given to the deſcendants of Mahomet, who are held in great veneration, and only have the privilege of wearing a green turbat. When this word is uſed in compoſition, it ſignifies a principal officer.

EMI'SSARY, S. [*emiſſarius*, low Lat.] one ſent out on private maſſages; a ſpy, or ſecret agent. In Anatomy, that which emits, or ſends out: the ſame as *excretory*.

EMI'SSION, S. [*emiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards; the expulſion or ejaculation of the ſeed.

To E'MIT, V. A. [*emitto*, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to ſend forth. In Law, to iſſue out according to the form preſcribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, S. [εμμηνια, Gr. the monthly courſes, and αγω, to drive, or force] medicines that promote the courſes.

EM'MET, S. [*æmette*, Sax.] See *Ant.*

To EMME'W, V. A. [from *mew*] to coop up, or confine. "Follies doth *emmew*." *Shak.*

EMO'LLIENT, Part. or Adj. [*emolliens*, Lat.] ſoftening, or rendering pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in Medicine, ſuch remedies as ſheath the acrimony of humour, and at the ſame time ſoften and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLI'TION, S. [*emollitio*, Lat.] the act of ſoftening, or rendering ſupple; the ſtate of a thing rendered ſoft or ſupple. "Bathing "and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*." *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT, S. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit ariſing from an office or employ; gain, or advantage.

EMO'TION, S. [Fr.] a violent ſtruggle or diſturbance in the mind; a ſtrong and vehement ſenſation, or paſſion, excited either by a pleaſing, or a painful object.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. [*empaler*, Fr. from *palus*, Lat. a pale or ſtake] to fortify, incloſe, or defend.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmoſt part of a flower, which encompaſſes the petals, or the foliation of the attire. See *Impalement.*

EMPA'NNEL, S. [from *panne*, Fr. a ſkin or parchment] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a ſheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to ſummon a perſon to ſerve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. [from *parler*, Fr.] in Law, a motion or deſire for a day of reſpite, to conſider of the reſult of a cauſe; the conference of a jury in a cauſe committed to them.

EMPA'SM, S. [εμπασμα, of εμπασσω, Gr. to ſprinkle] in Pharmacy, a powder ſprinkled on a body, to correct ſome ill ſmell.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move with a ſtrong affection or paſſion; to excite the paſſions vehemently. "The tempter, *all empaſ-* "*ſion'd*, thus began." *Par. Loſt.*

EM'PEROR, S. [*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] an abſolute monarch, or ſupreme commander of an empire.

EM'PERY, S. [*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr.] the command of an emperor; ſovereign command; empire. "Your rights of birth, your "*empery*." *Shak.*

E'MPHASIS, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, ſtreſs, or energy in expreſſion, action, or geſture. In Grammar, a remarkable ſtreſs of the voice placed on any word or ſyllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, Adj. forcible, ſtrong, ſtriking, or of great energy; ſtriking the ſight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, Adv. ſtrongly; forcibly; full of energy, power, or ſignificancy; ſpoken with a great ſtreſs of voice. According to appearance, oppoſed to reality, from εμφαινω.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, Adj. [from εμφυσημα, Gr.] bloated; ſwelled; puffed up.

EM'PIRE, S. [Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.] the territory or extent of land under the juriſdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; ſovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, S. [εμπειρικος, Gr.] one whoſe ſkill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; without any deductions of reaſon from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cauſe, and effects of diſeaſes; a quack.

EMPI'RIC, or EMPI'RICAL, Adj. dealing, or verſed in experiments. "*Empiric* alchy- "miſt." *Par. Loſt.* Belonging to or reſembling a quack.

EMPIRI'CALLY, Adv. after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to phyſic.

EM'PIRICISM, S, quackery.

EMPLA'STER, S. [*emplaſtrum*, Lat. εμπλαστρον, Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine of a ſtiff, glutinous conſiſtence, compoſed of ſeveral ingredients, ſpread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, V. A. to cover with a plaſter. "The ſores *emplaſtered* with tar." *Mortim.*

EMPLA'STIC, Adj. viſcous; glutinous; fit to be applied as plaſter.

To EMPLE'AD, V. A. [from *plead*] in Law, to indict, accuſe, or proſer a charge againſt.

To EMPLO'Y, V. A. [*emploier*, Fr.] to ſet a perſon about a thing; to keep at work or exerciſe;

ercise; to use as an instrument, or means, or materials; to commission, or intrust with the management of an affair; to fill up time with study or undertaking; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLO'Y, S. the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade, business; a public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, Adj. capable of being used; fit to be applied or used. "These ob- "jects—seem *employable* against this hypothe- "sis." *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER, S. one who sets a person about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLO'YMENT, S. business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post; an affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPO'ISON, V. A. [*empoisoner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice, or seditious counsels.

EMPO'ISONER, S. one who destroys another by poison.

EMPO'ISONMENT, S. the practice or act of destroying by poison. "It were dangerous "for secret *empoisonments*." *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TIC, Adj. [εμπορετιχον, Gr.] that which is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandise.

EMPO'RIAM, S. [εμποριον, Gr.] a place of merchandize; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, V. A. [*pauvre*, Fr. poor] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHER, S. the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty. The lessening riches, or fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, V. A. to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

E'MPRESS, S. the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

E'MPRIZE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness. "Ambush'd we lie, and wait the "bold *emprize*." *Par. Lost.*

EM'PTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EM'PTINESS, S. without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding; incapacity to satisfy on's wishes or desires.

EM'PTION, S. [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase. "Whether Glaucus ex- "changing his golden armour with the brazen "one of Tydidis, was *emption* or commutation." *Arbuth.*

EM'PTY, Adj. having nothing in it. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel, Not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. "In civility thou seem'st so *empty*." *Shak.* Unsatisfactory; or unable to content the desire or expectation; void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence. "*Empty* dreams." *Dryd.*

To EM'PTY, V. A. to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

To EMPU'RPLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour. "*Empurpl'd* with celestial roses." *Par. Lost.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, V. A. to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain. "It hath *empuzzled* "the enquiries of others." *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA, S. [from εν, and πυον, Gr. pus or matter] in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs or membranes that inclose the breast.

EMPY'REAL, Adj. [εμπυρος, Gr. fiery. Accented by Phillips on the last syllable] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven. "But *empy-* "*real* forms, howe'er in fight—gash'd and dis- "membered." *Ticknel.*

EMPYRE'AN, or EMPYRE'UM, S. the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYREU'MA, S. [εμπυρευω, Gr. to inflame, or kindle] in Chemistry, used when, in boiling or distilling, any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel, or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

To EMU'LATE, V. A. [*æmulor*, Lat.] to rival, or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULA'TION, S. [*æmulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence.

EMU'LATIVE, Adj. inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

EMULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success, or reputation; a rival.

EMU'LGENT, Part. or Adj. [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking out. Used substantially, in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidnies, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

EMU'LOUS, Adj. [*æmulus*, Lat.] rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

EMU'LOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of a rival, or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMU'LSION, S. [*emulsio*, Lat.] a soft liquid

quid medicine of the colour and conſiſtence of milk.

EMUN'CTORIES, S. [plural, *emunctorium*, Lat.] in Medicine and Anatomy, a part of the body wherein ſome humour, which is uſeleſs, or noxious, is ſeparated and collected in readineſs for ejection, or expulſion.

EN, an inſeparable particle at the beginning of the words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently wrote with either, as they are ſuppoſed to be derived from each of thoſe languages. At the end of words, it implies the matter out of which any thing is made, as "a *wooden* "bowl;" and is borrowed from the Saxon.

To ENA'BLE, V. A. to make able, or give power ſufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENA'CT, V. A. to do, act, or perform. "*Enacted* wonders with his ſword." *Shak.* To play, or act a character on the ſtage. "I did "*enact* Hector." *Shak.* Both theſe ſenſes ſeem now obſolete. To make a law; to eſtabliſh by law. "It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice." *Shak.*

ENA'CTOR, S. one who forms decrees; one who founds or eſtabliſhes laws.

ENA'LLAGE, S. [from ἐναλλαγὴ, Gr. to change] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the order of words in a ſentence is inverted. In Grammar, a figure whereby one part of ſpeech, or accident of a word, is put for another, as when a pronoun poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or one mood or tenſe of a verb for another.

ENA'MEL, S. a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encauſtum*, conſiſting of the fineſt cryſtal glaſs, made of the beſt kali, from Alicant, and ſand vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire; beſides other metallic, or mineral ſubſtances, intended to give them the colour required; any thing painted with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, V. A. to paint or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel; to lay colours upon a body, ſo as to adorn and vary it. "Goodlieſt trees appeared with gay *enamell'd* "colours mixt." *Par. Loſt.* This uſe of the word is very elegant, and conveys an idea of the beautiful poliſh, as well as the vivid colour of the fruit.

ENA'MELLER, S. one who paints in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp, called likewiſe the encauſtic art, or encauſtic painting.

To ENA'MOUR, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. in, and *amour*, Fr. love] to raiſe the affections or love of a perſon; to make a perſon fond.

ENARTHRO'SIS, S. [from ἐν, and ἄρθρον, Gr. a joint] in Anatomy, a joint wherein a round headed bone enters into a hollow or cavity; ſuch is that of the huckle-bone.

To ENCAG'E, V. A. to ſhut up or confine in a cage.

To ENCA'MP, V. N. to pitch tents, or ſettle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively, to form a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, S. the act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, V. A. to conceal or hide as in a cave. "Do but *encave* yourſelf, and mark "the ſleers." *Shak.*

ENCEI'NTE, S. [Fr.] an encloſure, or ground encloſed with a fortification. A military term, introduced by news writers, but not yet naturalized by proper authority.

To ENCHA'IN, V. A. [*enchainer*, Fr.] to faſten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement. "While "here I was *enchain'd*—no glimpſe of godlike "liberty remain'd." *Dryd.*

To ENCHA'NT, V. A. [*enchanter*, Fr.] to ſubdue or influence by magic or ſorcery; to delight irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTER, S. one who practiſes magic or other ſpells; one who delights or pleaſes irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to attract love irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, S. magical charms or ſpells; that which has an irreſiſtible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, S. a woman who exerciſes magic, or ſpells. Figuratively, a woman whoſe beauty cannot be reſiſted.

To ENCHA'SE, V. A. [*enchaſſer*, Fr.] to ſet jewels in gold, ſilver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn. "King Henry's diadem—*enchas'd* with "all the honours of the world." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor!

To ENCI'RCLE, V. A. [from *circle*] to ſurround; encompaſs or incloſe in a ring or circle.

ENCLI'TICS, S. in Greek and Latin Grammar, certain particles or ſyllables joined to words, which when united ſeem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable, as *ve* in Lat. *dicuſve*, γε, in Gr. ἐγωγε.

To ENCLO'SE, V. A. [*enclos*, Fr.] to part or ſurround common ground by a fence; to ſurround or encompaſs on all ſides.

ENCLO'SER, S. one who encloſes, or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is encloſed.

ENCLO'SURE, S. the act of encompaſſing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the ſpace contained within any fence, or limits; ground incloſed.

ENCO'MIAST, S. [ἐγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] one who beſtows praiſe on another; one who ſpeaks in praiſe of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMIA'STICAL, Adj. containing, or beſtowing, praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM, S. [ἐγκωμιον, Gr.] an advantageous repreſentation of the virtues and excellencies of another; praiſe; a panegyric.

To ENCO'MPASS, V. A. to encloſe; to ſurround

ſurround on all ſides; to ſhut in; to go round any thing.

ENCO'RE, Adv. [Fr. pronounced *avongcore*] again; over again. A word uſed at public ſhews to teſtify the higheſt approbation, and to deſire the perſon to repeat the part.

ENCOU'NTER, S. [*encôntre*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a combat, or fight between two perſons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack wherein enemies ruſh with violence againſt each other. Eager and warm converſation, relating either to love or anger. "In the inſtant of "our *encounter*, after we had ſpoken the pro-"logue of our comedy." *Shak.*

To ENCOU'NTER, V. A. to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to meet with proof or evidence; to encompaſs on all ſides with proofs. "We are *encountered* "with clear evidences." *Till tſ.* To oppoſe, or engage with; to meet by accident or chance. "I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you." *Shak.*

ENCOU'NTERER, S. an enemy or antagoniſt in war. Figuratively, an adverſary or opponent with reſpect to opinions.

To ENCOU'RAGE, V. A. [pronounced *encúrage*, from *encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or ſupport the ſpirit and courage of a perſon to undertake and accompliſh an affair; to countenance; to ſupply with authority or confidence. "This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to "ſay." *Locke.*

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, S. an incitement to any action, or practice. Figuratively, favour; countenance; ſupport.

ENCOU'RAGER, S. one who incites a perſon to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a perſon, or an undertaking.

To ENCRO'ACH, V. N. to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually and by ſtealth to that which a perſon has no right to.

ENCRO'ACHER, S. one who gradually ſeizes upon the poſſeſſions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, S. in Law, an unlawful treſpaſs upon a man's grounds, or the act of encloſing the ground of another to one's own uſe; extortion, or the inſiſting upon payment of more than is due; a gradual ſeizure, and leſſening of the rights and privileges of another.

To ENCU'MBER, V. A. [*encumberer*, Fr.] to load; to hinder or clog, by any weight, from action, or from the free uſe of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarraſs and diſtract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with or bring to great difficulties by debts. "His eſtate is "*encumbered* with mortgages."

ENCU'MBRANCE, S. any thing which is troubleſome by its weight; an uſeleſs addition and burthen; a burthen upon an eſtate; that which abates from the profits of an eſtate: generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCY'CLICAL, Adj. [εγκυκλιικος, Gr.] circular; ſent round about a country. "Pho-"cius's *encyclical* epiſtle to the patriarch of "Alexandria." *Stilling f.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, S. [εγκυκλοπαιδεια, Gr.] the circle of the ſciences: applied by the Greeks to the ſeven liberal arts, and all the ſciences.

ENCYS'TED, Adj. [κυςις, G.] encloſed in a bag. *Encyſted tumors*, in Anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are contained.

END, S. [*ende*, Belg. Teut. Dan. and Iſl.] the extremity of any thing, which is extended in length; the laſt period or moment of time; the concluſion, or laſt part, applied to action or writing. A final determination; concluſion of a debate; death; the cauſe of a perſon's death. "Either of you to be the other's *end*." *Shak.* A piece or fragment. "Odd *ends*." *Shak.* Deſign; purpoſe; intention; or the object of a perſon's deſigns and actions. *An end*, is uſed inſtead of *on end*, and ſignifies upright, perpendicular, or erect. "His hair ſtands *an end*." *Moſt an end*, is uſed for *commonly*, or at the concluſion of a thing. "Slave that, ſtill *moſt an* "*end*, turns me to ſhame." *Shak.*

To END, V. A. to perfect, or finiſh an undertaking; to deſtroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a concluſion; to ceaſe; to conclude; to terminate.

To ENDA'MAGE, V. A. to prejudice; to leſſen the value of a thing; to affect with loſs; to ſpoil, miſchief, or do harm.

To ENDA'NGER, V. A. to expoſe to danger, riſque, or hazard.

To ENDE'AR, V. A. to make dear, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, S. any thing which cauſes love; the ſtate of a perſon or thing which is beloved.

ENDE'AVOUR, S. an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To ENDE'AVOUR, V. A. to exert power in order to gain ſome end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'AVOURER, S. one who exerts power to attain ſome end; one who attempts or tries to do any thing.

ENDE'CAGON, S. [ενδεκα, eleven, and γονια, Gr. a corner] a figure having eleven ſides.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, or ENDE'MICAL, Adj. [εν and δημος, Gr. the common people] peculiar to a country. Applied in medicine to a diſeaſe peculiar to a certain country, or climate.

To ENDI'TE, V. A. to draw up, compoſe, or relate, applied to hiſtory. "Your battels "they hereafter ſhall *endite*." *Waller.*

E'NDIVE, S. [Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of ſuccory.

END'LESS, Adj. [*endeleas*, Sax.] without coming to a concluſion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or ſpace. Without ceaſing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

END'LESSLY, Adv. without ceaſing; without limits.

END'LESSNESS, S. want of bounds or limits, applied to time, or ſpace.

END'LONG,

END'LONG, Adj. with the end or point foremoſt; in a ſtraight line. "Then ſpurring, "at full ſpeed, ran *endlong* on." *Dryd.*

END'MOST, Adj. farther off; at the fartheſt end.

To ENDO'RSE, V. A. [*endoſſer*, Fr. *dorſum*, Lat. the back] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promiſſory note, in order to pay it away, negotiate it, or to diſcharge the perſon who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDORSE'MENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to ſignify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a perſon mentioned.

To ENDO'W, V. A. [*endouairier*, Fr. *indoto*, Lat.] to give a portion to a perſon; to aſſign or alienate any eſtate or ſum of money to the ſupport or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-houſe. "Die and *endow* an alms-"houſe, or a cat." *Pope.* To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence.

ENDO'WMENT, S. wealth beſtowed on a perſon, or devoted to any particular uſe; the ſetting apart or ſecuring a ſum of money for the perpetual ſupport of a vicar, or alms-houſe; the gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to ſupply or furniſh with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. "*Endue* them with thy holy ſpirit." *Common Prayer.* To give as a portion or dowry. "God hath *endued* me with an excellent "dowry." *Gen.*

ENDU'RANCE, S. continuance; laſtingneſs; the act of ſupporting or bearing troubles without complaint, or dejection. "Their for-"titude was moſt admirable in their patience "and *endurance* of all toils." *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE, V. A. [*endurer*, Fr. *duro*, Lat.] to ſuffer, undergo, bear, or ſupport. Neuterly, to laſt, remain, or continue; to bear patiently or without reſentment. "How can "I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction." *Eſther*, viii. 6.

ENDU'RER, S. one that hath ſtrength to ſupport any fatigue or hardſhip; one who is unaffected with any hardſhip.

END'WISE, Adv. on end; upright, or perpendicularly. "Made of poles ſet *endwiſe*." *Ray.*

E'NEMY, S. [*enemi*, Fr. *nemico*, Ital. *inimicus*, Lat.] one who is of an oppoſite ſide in war; one who oppoſes the intereſt or welfare of another; one who has a ſtrong diſlike to a perſon or thing. In Divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil. "Defend us from the danger of the "*enemy*." *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TIC, Adj. [ενεργετικος, Gr.] acting ſo as to perform or produce. Actively, operative, or working. "A being eternally "*energetic*." *Grew.*

E'NERGY, S. [ενεργεια, Gr.] power in the abſtract, or conſidered without being exerted, or brought into action; power, force, or efficacy. Action, ſtrength, or force of expreſſion, applied to language.

To ENE'RVATE, V. A. [*enervatus*, of *enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to deprive of ſtrength; to render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, S. the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate; the ſtate of a perſon or thing whoſe ſtrength is leſſened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE, V. A. [*enervo*, Lat] to weaken, to leſſen force or ſtrength; to render effeminate. "Such object hath the pow'r to "ſoften and tame ſevereſt temper—*Enerve*, "and with voluptuous hope diſſolve." *Par. Reg.*

To ENFE'EBLE, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of ſtrength.

To ENFE'OF, V. A. [*feoffamatum*, low Lat.] in Law, to inveſt with any title or poſſeſſion.

ENFE'OFMENT, S. in Law, the act whereby a perſon is inveſted with any dignity or poſſeſſion; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

ENFILA'DE, S. [Fr.] a ſeries, or collection of things diſpoſed as it were in a ſtrait line: hence in architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is ſuch a diſtribution that they may all be ſeen in a direct line, or by looking ſtrait forwards. In War, applied to thoſe trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be ſwept or ſcoured by the cannon lengthwiſe, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceleſs. A battery *d'enfilade* is that wherein the cannon ſweep a right line. A poſt or command *d'enfilade*, a height from whence one may ſweep a whole line at once.

To ENFILA'DE, V. A. to pierce or ſweep in a right line. "The avenues were *enfiladed* "by the Spaniſh cannon." *Exped. to Carthag.*

To ENFO'RCE, V. A. [*enforcer*, Fr.] to give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to fling with ſtrength, violence, or force. "As ſtones—*en-"forced* from the old Aſſyrian ſlings." *Shak.* To animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument ſtrongly; to compel to do a thing againſt one's will; to preſs with a charge or accuſation. "If he evade us there, *enforce* him "with his envy to the people." *Shak.*

ENFO'RCEDLY, Adv. by violence, or compulſion, oppoſed to *voluntarily*. "Thou do'ſt "it *enforcedly*." *Shak.*

ENFO'RCEMENT, S. [from *enforce*] an act of violence; force offered; compulſion. A ſanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws; an evidence, proof, or confirmation; a motive of conviction; a preſſing occaſion, or exigence. "The leiſure and *enforcement* of the "time" *Shak.*

ENFO'RCER, S. one who cauſes any thing by force, ſtrength, or violence.

To ENFRA'NCHISE, V. A. [from *franchiſe*] to incorporate a perſon into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to naturalize, or adopt a foreign word. "Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt "us." *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of incorpo-

corporating a perſon into any ſociety or body politic; a releaſe from impriſonment or ſlavery.

To ENGA'GE, V. A. [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a ſecurity for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to ſtake or hazard. "Thoſe that *en-* "*gaged* their lives for them." *Hud.* To bind a perſon by any obligation to eſpouſe the cauſe of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ one's ſelf in an attempt; to unite by ſome attraction or amiable quality. "This humanity and good "nature *engages* every body to him." *Spect.* No. 106. To encounter; to fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, S. the act of giving ſecurity, or making a perſon liable to diſcharge a debt; an obligation by promiſe, appointment, or contract; affection or adherence to any party; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, or battle; a ſtrong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To ENGA'RRISON, V. A. to protect or defend as by a garriſon. "Neptune with a "flying guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly." *Howell.*

To ENGE'NDER, V. A. [*engender*, Fr.] to beget between different ſexes. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cauſe; to bring forth. "Vice *engender's* ſhame, and "folly broods o'er grief." *Prior.* Neuterly, to be cauſed or produced.

EN'GINE, S. [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital. from *ingenium*, Lat.] a compound inſtrument conſiſting of a complication of mechanic powers, ſuch as wheels, ſcrews, levers, *&c.* united and conſpiring together to effect the ſame end; a military machine; an inſtrument for caſting water to great heights, in order to extinguiſh fires.

ENGINE'ER, S. [*engenieur*, Fr. *ingegniere*, Ital.] one who makes or works at engines; an officer in an army, whoſe employ is to inſpect the works, attacks, defences, *&c.* to point and diſcharge the great artillery.

EN'GINERY, S. the art of managing artillery; artillery, or ordnance.

To ENGI'RD, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive, *engirt*] to ſurround, or encompaſs. "My "body round *engirt* with miſery." *Shak.*

ENG'LAND, S. [pronounced *Ingland*, ſo called from the Angles who ſettled in theſe parts in the year 449, and were ſituated on the continent between the Saxons and Jutes] the name given to that part of our iſland, ſouth of the Tweed, though ſometimes extended ſo as to include the whole iſland of Great Britain. Whether we conſider the extenſiveneſs of its commerce; the fertility of its ſoil; the improvements it has made in manufactures and arts; the ſurpriſing works of genius performed by its natives; the number of its inhabitants; the admirableneſs of its conſtitution, which takes in the advantages of all the forms of government, without any of their inconveniencies; the character it has borne for military feats abroad, and exact diſtribution of juſtice at home; the liberty it gives to every individual of performing the rites of religion without compulſion, and of forming them after their own inclination, without the leaſt reſtraint. If we conſider the progreſs it has made both in the ſciences and polite arts; that it can boaſt a Newton at the head of the philoſophic tribe; a Locke at the head of its metaphyſicians; that a Wren, a Jones, and a Gibſon were its architects; a Kneller, a Jervas, a Pine are among its painters; a Strange, a Grignion, and Vertue were its engravers; that a Shakeſpear has been its dramatic writer; a Milton its epic poet; a Pope has been celebrated among the cultivators of its poetry; a Stanley, Boyce, and Purcel were its muſicians; a Harvey, a Sydenham, a Mead, a Sloane its phyſicians; a Flamſtead, Halley, and Bradley its aſtronomers; a Tillotſon, Stillingfleet, Bingham, Bull, and Warburton its divines. I ſay, if we conſider theſe only, and at the ſame time remark it has always been a ſcourge of tyrants, and a bulwark to the liberties of Europe, we muſt confeſs that this ſpot ſeems highly favoured by Providence, and worthy of the character it has always borne among foreigners, who, at the ſame time as they praiſe, muſt wiſh to have been its natives.

ENG'LISH, Adj. [*Engliſc*, Sax.] belonging to England. Subſtantively, the language ſpoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To ENGLU'T, V. A. [*englouter*, Fr.] to ſwallow up. "*Engluts* and ſwallows other ſorrows." *Shak.* To glut; to pamper. "Being "once *englutted* with vanity." *Aſcham.*

To ENGO'RGE, V. A. [*gorge*, Fr. the throat] to ſwallow, devour, or gorge. Not much in uſe.

To ENGRA'FT, V. A. [*greffier*, Fr. *greffien*, Belg.] in Gardening, to take a ſhoot from one tree, and inſert it into another, in ſuch a manner, as both ſhall unite, and grow together.

ENGRA'FTING, S. in Gardening, the act of taking a ſhoot from one tree and inſerting it into the ſtock of another, in ſuch a manner as both ſhall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To ENGRA'IL, V. A. [from *grele*, Fr.] hail] in Heraldry, to repreſent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if ſomething had fallen on and broken it: it differs from *indented*, becauſe the edges are in that in a ſtrait line, but in this ſemicircular.

To ENGRA'IN, V. A. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To ENGRA'VE, V. A. [*engráver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron, other metals, or ſtone, ſo as to repreſent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impreſſion on the mind.

ENGRA'VER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, marbles, or ſtones.

ENGRA'VING, S. the act or art of cutting metals and precious ſtones with a tool called the graver, in order to repreſent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGRO'SS, V. A. [*groſſir*, Fr.] to ſeize upon the whole of any thing; to purchaſe or buy up any commodity, in order to ſell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGRO'SSER, S. he who purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it

at

at a high price; one who ſeizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himſelf.

ENGRO'SSMENT, S. an exorbitant acquiſition; the act of encroaching or ſeizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHA'NCE, V. A. [*hauſſer, enhauſer*, Fr. *inanze, inanzare*, Ital.] to raiſe the value or price of a thing; to heighten the eſteem or degree of any quality. "Contribute to *enhance* "our pleaſure." *Atterb.*

ENHA'NCEMENT, S. increaſe of eſteem, of value, or of degree.

ENIG'MA, S. [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα, Gr.] a propoſition delivered in obſcure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to puzzle or exerciſe the wit.

ENIGMA'TICAL, Adj. of the nature of an enigma; obſcurely, darkly, or ambiguouſly expreſſed; obſcurely or imperfectly conceived or apprehended. "By adherence or dark *enigma*-"*rical* knowledge." *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an enigma; in a ſenſe different from the primary and obvious ſenſe of the words.

To ENJOI'N, V. A. [pronounced *enjine*, with *i* long, from *enjoindre*, Fr.] to order: it implies ſomething more authoritative than *direct*, ſomewhat leſs than *command*, and includes the idea of ſuperiority in the perſon requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOI'NER, S. a perſon who gives directions, including the idea of ſuperior rank, or authority.

ENJOI'NMENT, S. the order of a perſon of ſuperior rank and authority.

To ENJO'Y, V. A. [*jouir, enjouir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain poſſeſſion of; to gladden, to delight, uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *himſelf*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or poſſeſſion; to live happily.

ENJO'YER, S. one who has a thing in his poſſeſſion; one who makes uſe of, or receives ſatisfaction from the conſciouſneſs of uſing, or poſſeſſing a thing.

ENJO'YMENT, S. pleaſure ariſing from poſſeſſion or fruition; poſſeſſion, uſe, or fruition.

To ENKI'NDLE, V. A. to ſet on fire; to inflame; to rouſe or inflame the paſſions.

To ENLA'RGE, V. A. to make greater in quantity, dimenſions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by repreſentation or diſcourſe; to magnify; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a deſcription, or copious in ſpeaking on a ſubject; to free from confinement or conſtraint. Neuterly, to expatiate, or ſpeak much on any ſubject.

ENLA'RGEMENT, S. encreaſe of dimenſion, quality, or degree; releaſe from confinement; a repreſentation of a thing beyond what it really is; a magnifying deſcription; a minute, long, and copious diſcourſe on a ſubject. "He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the "vices." *Clarend.*

ENLA'RGER, S. one who encreaſes any thing; one who magnifies a thing in diſcourſe.

To ENLI'GHT, V. A. to communicate light or knowledge, "Wit—*enlights* the preſent, "and ſhall warm the laſt." *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſupply with light. Figuratively, to ſupply with knowledge not before acquired, and ſufficient to clear up ſome difficulty, which was previouſly inexplicable; to chear; or gladden; to ſupply with a greater perfection of ſight.

ENLI'GHTEN, S. one that gives light. Figuratively, one who communicates knowledge; an inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK, V. A. to join, or connect in like manner as the links of a chain are faſtened to each other. "*Enlinks* to waſte and deſola-"tion." *Shak.*

To ENLI'VEN, V. A. to make alive. Figuratively, to inſpire with new vigour; to animate; to make ſprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and chearful appearance.

ENLI'VENER, S. that which gives motion, or communicates action, ſpirit, or vigour, to a perſon or thing.

EN'MITY, S. [from *enemy*, as if *enemity, inimicitia*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind which excites a perſon to contradict and oppoſe the intereſts or welfare of another; contrariety of intereſts, inclinations, or ſentiments; a ſtate of irreconcilable oppoſition; malice, or malicious actions.

ENNE'AGON, S. [from ἐννέα, nine, and γωνία, Gr. a corner, or angle] a figure having nine angles.

ENNE'ATICAL, Adj. [from ἐννέα, Gr. nine] belonging to nine. In Medicine, *enneatical days*, are every *ninth* day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every *ninth* year of a perſon's life.

To ENNO'BLE, V. A. [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raiſe a perſon to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to raiſe, exalt, or elevate.

ENNO'BLEMENT, S. the act of raiſing to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENOR'MITY, S. from *enormous*,] a departure from any rule or ſtandard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, uſed for great crimes or ſuch as ſhew a great degree of villainy and guilt.

ENOR'MOUS, [*enormis*, Lat. of *e* and *norma*, Lat. a rule or line] irregular; not confined to any ſtated rule; without reſtraint. "Wild above rule or art, *enormous* bliſs." *Par. Loſt.* Exceedingly wicked; exceeding the common bulk, applied to ſize, including the ideas of diſlike, horror, or wonder. "A form "*enormous*." *Pope.*

ENOR'MOUSLY, Adv. prodigiouſly; beyond meaſure.

ENOR'MOUSNESS, S. exceſs of guilt or wickedneſs.

ENOU'GH, Adj. [pronounced *enuff*, from *genegh*, *genog*, Sax. *ganah*, Goth. *genoeg*, Belg. *genug*, Teut.] ſufficient; that which will anſwer any purpoſe, with, or deſign. "Room *enough* for their herds." *Locke*. It ſhould be obſerved, that though other adjectives are placed in Engliſh before their ſubſtantives, yet this always follows it, as in the ſentence quoted.

ENOU'GH, S. that which is ſufficient to anſwer a perſon's expectations or wiſhes; a quantity anſwerable to any deſign, or proportionable to a perſon's qualities and abilities.

ENOU'GH, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give content or ſatisfaction. When uſed after an adjective, it denotes a dimunition, or that a thing is not perfectly ſo, and is uſed to expreſs great indifference or ſlight. "The ſong was "*well enough*." i. e. not ſo well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. When repeated, it is uſed as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a ſufficiency, and that a perſon is deſired to deſiſt. "Henceforth I'll "bear affliction, till it do cry out itſelf—*enough*, "*enough!*" *Shak.*

ENO'W, Adj. [the plural of *enough* according to Johnſon] a ſufficient number. In this number it is uſed before its ſubſtantive, but in the ſingular, after it. "There are in Rome "*enow* of modern works of architecture." *Addiſ.*

EN-PA'SSANT, Adv. [Fr.] by the way.

To ENRA'GE, V. A. [*enrager*, Fr.] to put a perſon in a violent paſſion of anger.

To ENRA'NK, V. A. to place in order. "No leiſure had he to *enrank* his men." *Shak.*

To ENRA'PT, V. A. to tranſport to a great degree of ecſtacy, or enthuſiaſm. "Nor hath "he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtudies, as to neg- "lect the polite arts." *Mart. Scrib.*

To ENRA'PTURE, V. A. to tranſport and affect with the higheſt degree of delight and pleaſure,

To ENRA'VISH, V. A. to throw into an extacy; or to affect with the moſt exalted degree of joy. "A ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh'd*." *Shak.*

To ENRI'CH, V. A. to give riches or money to a perſon. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn, or improve the mind with new ideas of knowledge. "*Enrich* his own underſtanding with "any certain truths." *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT, S. an augmentation or encreaſe of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to ſoil, books, or the underſtanding.

To ENRI'DGE, V. A. to form with long eminences or ridges. "Wav'd like the *enridged* "ſea." *Shak.*

To ENRI'NG, V. A. to bind round; to ſurround as with a ring; beautifully applied by *Shak.* "Ivy ſo *enrings* the barky fingers of the "elm."

To ENRI'PEN, V. A. to make ripe or mature. "The ſummer—how it *enripen'd* the "year," *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE, V. A. to dreſs, or adorn with dreſs. "She ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*." *Shak.*

To ENRO'L, V. A. [*enroller*, Fr.] to enter in a liſt, or roll; to record, or commit to writing.

ENRO'LLER, S. a perſon who writes another's name in a liſt.

ENRO'LMENT, S. a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of regiſtering.

To ENRO'OT, V. A. to fix by the root. Figuratively, to faſten, or implant deeply.

ENS, S. [Lat.] in Metaphyſics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or diſproves; ſomething that is, or exiſts, ſome way further than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but likewiſe in itſelf. *Ens rationis*, is that which depends wholly on the mind, or which exiſts only in the imagination. In Chemiſtry, the moſt efficacious part of any natural mixt body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a ſmall compaſs.

To ENSCHE'DULE, V. A. [pronounced *enſedule*] to write, or inſert in a ſchedule. "Our juſt demands *inſchedul'd* here." *Shak.*

To ENSE'AR, V. A. to rub, deprive of feeling, or ſtop bleeding with a red hot iron; to cauteriſe. "*Enſear* thy fertile and concepti- "ous womb," *Shak.*

To ENSHRI'NE, V. A. to preſerve in a ſacred or hallowed place.

E'NSIGN, S. [*enſeigne*, Fr. *inſigne*, Lat.] the flag or ſtandard of a regiment; a ſignal to aſſemble; a mark, or badge of diſtinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag, or enſign.

E'NSIGN-BEARER, S. the perſon who carries the flag or enſign.

To ENSLA'VE, V. A. to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a ſlave.

ENSLA'VEMENT, S. the ſtate of a ſlave. Figuratively, a ſtate of mean and ſordid obedience to the violence of any paſſion or appetite.

ENSLA'VER, S. one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSU'E, V. A. [*enſuivre*, Fr.] to follow; to purſue; to practiſe for a continuance. "Seek peace, and *enſue* it." To follow as a conſequence from any premiſes, propoſitions, or arguments.

ENTA'BLATURE, or ENTA'BLEMENT, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frize and cornice.

ENTA'IL, S. [*tailler*, Fr. to cut, *feudum taliatum*, low Lat.] in Law, a fee eſtate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the granter, or donor.

To ENTA'IL, V. A. in Law, to ſettle the deſcent of an eſtate, ſo that it cannot be bequeathed, at pleaſure, by a perſon who ſucceeds to it; to fix unalienably on any perſon or thing.

To ENTA'ME, V. A to tame; to conquer, or ſubdue. "*Entame* my ſpirits to your wor- "ſhip." *Shak.*

To

To ENTA'NGLE, V. A. [from *tang*, Sax. a twig,] to enſnare, or involve in ſomething which is not eaſily got clear from, as briars, and not eaſily extricated from, as a net; to twiſt or knot in ſuch a perplexed manner, as cannot be eaſily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuſe with difficulties; to enſnare by captious queſtions; to diſtract with a variety of affairs, which a perſon cannot eaſily free himſelf from; to encreaſe the difficulties of a work or undertaking.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with ſuch things as are not eaſily got rid of; the confuſed ſtate of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo; an obſcurity, difficulty, or enſnaring argument, which involves the mind with confuſion and perplexity.

ENTA'NGLER, S. one that enſnares, or involves in difficulties and perplexities.

To EN'TER, V. A. [*entrer*, Fr. *intro*, Lat.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place. In Commerce, to ſet down, or write any article in a book; to give notice at the cuſtom-houſe, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage in, uſed with *on* or *upon*.

EN'TERING, S. an avenue by which a perſon may go into a place; the act or motion by which a perſon goes into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, V. A. [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] to interweave; to intermix. "A cloſe "arbour of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly "*enterlaced* each other." *Sidney*.

ENTERO'CELE, S. [Lat. from εντερον, inteſtine or inward, and κελη, Gr. a tumor] in Medicine, a rupture wherein the inteſtines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, S. [εντερον, an inteſtine, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a treatiſe on the bowels, or an anatomical deſcription of all the internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALUS, S. [from εντερον, a gut, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a diſorder, wherein the inteſtines having fallen out of their place, occaſion a tumor in the navel.

To ENTERPLE'AD, V. N. in Law, to diſcuſs a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can be determined.

EN'TERPRISE, S [Fr.] an undertaking attended with hazard and danger.

To EN'TERPRISE, V. A. to attempt; to undertake, or to try to perform.

ENTERPRI'SER, S. one who undertakes or engages himſelf in important, dangerous, and hazardous deſigns.

To ENTERTA'IN, V. A. [*entretenir*, Fr.] to communicate improvement, or employ a perſon's time in agreeable diſcourſe; to treat at table; to receive hoſpitably; to retain or keep a perſon as a ſervant. To reſerve, or conceive, applied to the mind. To pleaſe, amuſe, or give pleaſure.

ENTERTA'INER, S. one who keeps others as ſervants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuſes, diverts, and communicates pleaſure.

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. a converſation, wherein time is ſpent agreeably; a feaſt; hoſpitable reception. The ſtate of being hired or in pay, applied to ſoldiers and ſervants. Amuſement, or diverſion; a farce, a low ſpecies of comedy, or a pantomine.

To ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne or the ſeat of a ſovereign. Figuratively, to inveſt with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, S. [ενθυσιασμος, Gr. a ſtrong but vain perſuaſion that a perſon is guided or inſpired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulſes and operations of the Holy Ghoſt; an extraordinary emotion or elevation of the ſoul, which warms and heats the imagination, and enables it to conceive and expreſs things both exalted and ſuprifing.

ENTHU'SIAST, S. in Divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inſpired by God; one of a warm imagination, or violent paſſions; alſo one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIA'STIC, or ENTHUSIA'STICAL, Adj. ſtrongly, but vainly perſuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; violent in any cauſe; of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

EN'THYMEME, S. [from εν in, and θυμος, Gr. the mind] in Logic, an argument conſiſting only of two propoſitions, *i. e.* an antecedent and conſequent. Or an argument, wherein the major is ſuppreſſed or underſtood, and only the minor and conſequence produced.

To ENTI'CE, V. A. to ſeduce, allure, or draw by blandiſhments or hope to ſomething bad.

ENTI'CEMENT, S. the act or practice of drawing or alluring a perſon to do ill; the alluring means by which a perſon is drawn to commit ſomething ill.

ENTI'CER, S. one that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to charm or allure. "Sings moſt *enticingly*." *Addiſ.*

ENTI'RE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full; firm; fixed; ſolid. "*Entire* "and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove." *Prior*.

ENTI'RELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, reſerve, or abatement.

ENTI'RENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing, which has all its parts.

To ENTI'TLE, V. A. [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace a perſon with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to ſuperſcribe; to make uſe of the name of a perſon or thing as a ſanction. "How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Chriſti- "anity to their deſigns." *Locke*. To grant as claimed by a title. "This is to *entitle* God's "care how and what we pleaſe." *Locke*.

EN'TITY, S. [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being or

or rather actual exiſtence of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which conſtitute the ſpecies or nature of a thing.

To ENTO'MB, V. A. to ſhut up in a tomb.

EN'TRAILS, S. [has no ſingular, *entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα, Gr.] the inteſtines, guts, or inward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmoſt parts of a cave, den, the earth, or a country. "Long hid in the dark *entrails* of America." *Locke.*

EN'TRANCE, S. [*entrant*, Fr.] the paſſage or avenue by which a perſon may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or liberty of going in; the beginning, or firſt rudiments of a ſcience or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To ENTRA'NCE, V. A. [of *tranſe*, Fr.] to reduce to ſuch a ſtate that the ſoul ſeems to be abſent from the body, while the latter has no apparent ſigns of life; to hurry away, or exalt to ſuch a pitch of extacy, as to be inſenſible to external objects.

To ENTRA'P, V. A. [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or ſnare, Figuratively, to betray, or ſubject inſidiouſly to dangers and difficulties; to take advantage of. "To *entrap* thee in thy "words." *Eccluſ.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT, V. A. [pronounced *entreet* from *traiter*, Fr.] to aſk with humility and earneſtneſs; to treat or uſe well or ill; to make a petition or requeſt for a perſon in an humble manner. "*Entreat* for him." *Shak.*

ENTRE'ATY, S. [in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the ſingular making *ies* in the plural] a requeſt made for ſome favour in an humble manner.

EN'TREMETS, S. [Fr. from *entre* between and *mettre* to place] in Cookery, ſmall plates ſet between the chief and large diſhes.

EN'TRY, S. [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.] the paſſage by which a perſon goes into a houſe; the act of going in. In Law, the taking poſſeſſion of an eſtate. In Commerce, the act of writing or regiſtering an article in a book. *Double entry*, is the entering an article on different ſides in different accounts. A public or ſolemn proceſſion to a place.

To ENVE'LOP, V. A. [*envelopper*, Fr.] to inwarp; to cover, or encloſe in a covering. Figuratively, to ſurround, or hide from the ſight.

ENVELO'PE, S. [Fr.] a wrapper; a cover; an outward caſe for a letter, &c. "No "letter with an *envelope*." *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM, V. A. to mix with poiſon; to make poiſonous.

EN'VIER, S. one who is affected with grief at the proſperity of another.

EN'VIOUS, Adj. affected with grief or trouble at the excellence of another.

EN'VIOUSLY. Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew diſpleaſure or ill will, on account of the happineſs or excellence of another.

To ENVI'RON, V. A. [*environner*, Fr.] to ſurround; to encompaſs. Figuratively, to hem in, or ſurround in an hoſtile manner; to incloſe; to inveſt.

ENVI'RONS, S. [Fr.] the neigbourhood or places ſituated round about any town or city.

To ENU'MERATE, V. A. [*enumeratus*, of *enumero*, Lat.] to reckon up or count over ſingly and diſtinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumſtances of a thing.

ENUMERA'TION, S. [*enumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering or counting over ſingly and diſtinctly; a minute deſcription or detail.

ENUNCIA'TION, S. [*enunciatio*, Lat.] a ſimple expreſſion or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application, called by the ſchoolmen the ſecond operation of the mind, which they enumerate thus, apprehenſion, *enunciation*, reaſoning; from whence it ſeems to be equivalent to judgment. A declaration, proclamation, or public atteſtation.

ENUNCIA'TIVE, Adj. declarative, expreſſing either affirmatively or negatively. "In "reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, not in regard "of the *enunciative* terms." *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to affirm or deny; declaratively.

EN'VOY, S. [of *envoyer*, Fr. to ſend] a public miniſter ſent by one prince to another, ſomewhat inferior to an ambaſſador; a meſſenger.

To EN'VY, V. A. [*envier*, Fr. *envidere*, Lat.] to grieve at the excellencies, proſperity, or happineſs of another; to hate another for excellence, proſperity, or happineſs; to grudge.

EN'VY, S. [from the verb] that pain which ariſes in the mind, from obſerving the proſperity of thoſe, eſpecially with whom a perſon has had a rivalſhip; anger and diſpleaſure at ſeeing another poſſeſſed of any good we want.

To ENWO'MB, V. A. to conceive, or bear in the womb. "That were *enwomb'd*." *Shak.*

EO'LIPILE, S. [*Æolus*, the pagan god of the winds, and πύλαι, Gr. gates] a hollow ball of metal, with a narrow pipe, which, when filled with water, and placed over a fire, ejects vapours or ſteam with a prodigious noiſe and force.

EPA'CT, S. [ἐπακτὴ, Gr.] in Chronology, a number, whereby is noted the exceſs of the common ſolar above the lunar year, and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every year.

EPAU'LE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the ſhoulder of the baſtion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAU'LEMENT, or EPAU'LMENT, S. [from *epaule*, Fr. ſhoulder] in Fortification, a ſidework of earth haſtily thrown up, of bags filled with ſand, or of gabions, faſcines, &c. with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewiſe a demibaſtion, or little flank placed at the point of a horn or crownwork.

EPE'NTHESIS, S. [ἐπένθεσις, an inſertion] in Grammar, the adding or inſerting a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a word.

EPHE'MERA, S. [Gr. of ἐπὶ, and ἡμέρα, Gr. a day] a fever which terminates in one day. In Natural Hiſtory, an inſect which lives only

a ſingle day. In Botany, ſuch flowers as open and expand themſelves at ſun-riſe, and ſhut and wither at ſun-ſetting.

EPHE'MERIS, S. [ἐφημερὶς, Gr.] a journal, or account of a perſon's daily tranſactions. In Aſtronomy, a table calculated to ſhew the preſent ſtate of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERIST, S. an aſtronomer, or one whoſe knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own obſervations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris: a word of reproach.

EPHE'MERON, S. [See *Ephemera*] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal whoſe life is confined to the ſpace of five hours, *i. e.* within the hours of ſix in the evening and eleven at night.

E'PHOD, S. [אפוד Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewiſh prieſts when they attended at the temple: it was brought from behind the neck over the two ſhoulders, and then hanging down before, was croſſed upon the ſtomach, and thence carried round the waiſt twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high prieſt was embroidered with blue, purple, crimſon, twiſted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two ſhoulders were two large precious ſtones, on each of which were engraved the names of ſix tribes: where it croſſed the prieſt's breaſt was a ſquare ornament called the breaſt-plate, ſet with twelve precious ſtones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other prieſts conſiſted of linen only.

E'PIC, Adj. [*epicus*, Lat.] from ἐπος, Gr. to ſpeak] narrative, or conſiſting of relation, in oppoſition to *dramatic*, or that which conſiſts in action. An *epic poem*, is an heroic poem, or diſcourſe delivered in verſe, invented with art to form the manners, by inſtruction, diſguiſed under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and ſurpriſing manner.

E'PICURE, S. [*epicurus*, Lat.] a perſon abandoned or given wholly to luxury.

EPICURE'AN, S. [*epicureus*, Lat.] a diſciple of Epicurus, who held that pleaſure was the ſummum bonum, or chief good of man; The word is uſed at preſent, for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous perſon, who only conſults his private and particular pleaſure.

EPICURE'AN, Adj. luxurious in eating or drinking; contributing to luxury. "*Epicurean* cooks." *Shak.*

EPICU'RISM, S. [See *Epicurean*] the ſentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury in eating. Voluptuouſneſs; ſenſual enjoyments, or groſs pleaſures.

EPICY'CLE, S. from ἐπι, and κυκλος, Gr. a circle] in Aſtronomy, a little circle, whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater, which being carried along with, is called its *deferent*. This is aſcribed by antient philoſophers to all planets, excepting the ſun.

EPICYCLO'ID, S. ἐπι, and κυκλος, a circle, and εἰδος, Gr. a form or ſhape] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle along the convex, or concave, part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, or EPIDE'MICAL, Adj. from ἐπι, and δημος, Gr. the people] that which effects a great number of people at the ſame time, applied to diſeaſes, and eſpecially the plague.

EPIDER'MIS, S. [Gr. from ἐπι, on or over, and δερμα, Gr. the ſkin] in Anatomy, the cuticle or ſcurf ſkin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true ſkin, is inſenſible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

EPIGLO'TTIS, S. [from ἐπι, over or upon, and γλωσσα, or γλωττα, Gr. the tongue] in Anatomy, a thin moveable cartilage, in form of a leaf of ivy, or little tongue, ſerving as a lid or cover for the rima, or cleft of the larynx or glottis.

EPI'GRAM, S. [*epigramma*, Lat. of ἐπιγραμμα, or ἐπι, upon, and γραφω, Gr. to write] in Poetry, a ſhort poem, ſuſceptible of all kinds of ſubjects, and ending with a lively, juſt, and unexpected thought.

EPIGRAMMA'TIC, or EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram; dealing in, or writing epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, S. [from *epigram*] one who writes epigrams.

EPILEPSY, S. [from επιλαμβανω, Gr. to ſeize hold on a perſon] in Medicine, a convulſion either of the whole body or ſome of its parts, attended with a loſs of ſenſe and underſtanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxyſms. The Engliſh call it the falling-ſickneſs, becauſe perſons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILEPTIC, Adj. affected with an epilepſy, or the falling-ſickneſs; convulſed.

E'PILOGUE, S. [*epilogus*, Lat. from επιλεγω, Gr. to ſay after] a poem or ſpeech pronounced after a play.

EPINY'CTIS, [επινυκτις, Gr.] in Surgery, a ſore at the corner of the eye, of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a livid or pale colour, attended with great inflammation or pain, diſcharging at firſt a ſanies of bloody matter.

EPI'PHANY, S. [επιφανια, Gr.] a church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, or meteor, which directed the magi to the place where he was born.

EPHIPHONE'MA, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a ſhort and ſententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative, or relation of any thing remarkable, containing a uſeful and ſpirited reflection on the ſubject to which it is ſubjoined; ſuch is that of St. Paul. "O the depth of "the wiſdom and knowledge of God."

EPI'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an

inflammation, or rather a defluxion of rheum into the eyes.

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS, Adj. [from επι, upon, φυλλον, a leaf, and σπερμα, Gr. a ſeed] in Botany, bearing ſeed on the back of the leaves, applied to plants like the capillaries.

EPIPHY'SIS, S. [from επι and φυω, Gr. to grow] in Anatomy, a leſſer bone, adhering or growing to another by ſimple contiguity.

EPIPLO'E, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure in which one ſtriking circumſtance is added to another, ſo as to heighten it gradually to the end of the ſentence, *e. g.* "He not only "ſpared his enemies, but continued them in "employment; not only continued, but ad-"vanced them."

EPI'SCOPACY, S. [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] the government of the church by biſhops.

EPI'SCOPAL, Adj. [*epiſcopalis*, Lat.] belonging to, or veſted in a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPATE, S. [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] the government of a biſhop; a biſhopric.

E'PISODE, S. [επισωδιον, Gr.] a ſeparate incident, ſtory, or action, which an hiſtorian or poet inſerts and connects with his principal action, to furniſh the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISO'DIC, or EPISO'DICAL, Adj. contained in, or partaking of the nature of an epiſode; ſwelled with unneceſſary incidents, or epiſodes, which are not connected with the main action.

EPI'STLE, S. [*epiſtola*, Lat.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the antients, and particularly thoſe of the inſpired writers; moderns making uſe only of the word *letter*.

EPIS'TOLARY, Adj. relating, ſuitable to, or tranſacted by letters.

E'PITAPH, S. [from επι, upon, and ταφος, Gr. a monument or ſepulchre] an inſcription on a tomb, or grave-ſtone.

EPITHALA'MIUM, S. [from επι, upon, and θαλαμος, Gr. a bedchamber] a poem of compliment wrote on the marriage of a perſon.

E'PITHEM, S. [επιθημα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or remedy of a ſpiritous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c. to ſtrengthen and comfort them, or to correct ſome intemperature in thoſe parts.

E'PITHET, S. [επιθετον, Gr. an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined] a title or ſurname; a phraſe or expreſſion.

EPI'TOME, S. [from επιτεμνω, Gr. to retrench, or cut off] an abridgment, or reduction of the ſubſtance of a book into fewer words, and leſs compaſs.

To EPITOMI'SE, V. A. to abridge; to reduce the ſubſtance of a book or writing into a narrower compaſs, or fewer words; to cut ſhort or curtail. "We have *epitomiſed* many "particular words." *Spect.* No. 135.

EPITOMI'SER, or EPI'TOMIST, S. one who abridges a work: the firſt word is the moſt proper.

E'POCH, or E'POCHA, S. [εποχη, Gr. a limitation or ſtopping, becauſe it limits or ſtops the reckoning of time] in Chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the ſucceeding years are numbered or counted.

E'PODE, S. [επωδον, Gr.] in Lyric Poetry, the third or laſt part of the ode; the antient lyric poem being divided into ſtrophe, antiſtrophe, and epode. The latter was ſung by the prieſts ſtanding ſtill before the altar. As this was called the end of the ſong or ode, and finiſhed the ſinging, in proceſs of time, it was applied to any concluſive ſong or ode; hence Horace ſtiles thoſe pieces which follow his odes, the *epodes*.

EPOPE'E, S. [Fr. επος, a verſe, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] the hiſtory, action, or fable, which makes the ſubject of an epic poem.

EPULO'TIC, Adj. [επυλωτικος, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to drying, aſtringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatriſe and incarnate wounds.

E'QUABLE, Adj. [*æquabilis*, Lat.] even; alike; conſiſtent with itſelf; in the ſame proportion.

E'QUABLY, Adv. uniformly; in the ſame proportion.

E'QUAL, Adj. [*æqualis*, Lat.] reſembling or like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality which admits a compariſon; fit, proper, or adequate to any purpoſe; even, uniform. Unruffled by paſſion, or undiſturbed by accidents, applied to the mind. In proportion; impartial; indifferent; upon the ſame terms.

E'QUAL, S. one neither inferior, nor ſuperior to another in any circumſtance, excellence, title, or other quality; one of the ſame age.

To E'QUAL, V. A. to make one thing or perſon like another. Neuterly, to reſemble; to be equal; to anſwer; to recompence. "*Equall'd* all her love." *Dryd.*

To E'QUALISE, V. A. to make even; to be equal to, or in the ſame proportion. "To "*equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is." *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY, S. likeneſs with reſpect to any quality; the ſame degree of quality.

E'QUALLY, Adv. in the ſame degree with any other perſon or thing; alike; impartially. "*Equally* determine." *Shak.*

EQUA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *angulus*, Lat. an angle] having equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, S. [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind which is neither elated, nor depreſſed; evenneſs of mind.

EQUANI'MOUS, Adj. [*æquanimis*, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUA'TION, S. [*æquatus*, Lat. of *æquo*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar but equal terms.

Equations

Equations are likewise considered as the ultimate conclusion we arrive at in the solutions of problems, or the means by which we arrive at those conclusions. In Astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUA'TOR, S. [*æquator*, Lat.] a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres; passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raised above the horizon, as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATO'RIAL, Adj. belonging to, taken at, or measured on the equator.

EQUES'TRIAN, Adj. [*equestris*, Lat.] appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank of dignity, or that of knights, in antient Rome.

EQUERRY, S. [*ecurie*, Fr. from *equus*, Lat. an horse] master of the horse.

EQUIDI'STANT, Adj. at the same or an equal distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be equally distant.

EQUIFOR'MITY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *forma*, Lat. shape] equality, equability, or uniformity. "*Equiformity* of motion." *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL, Adj. having its sides equal.

To EQUILI'BRATE, V. A. to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each side.

EQUILIBRA'TION, S. equipoise; the act of keeping a balance even.

EQUILI'BRIUM, S. [Lat.] equipoise; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any sort.

EQUINO'CTIAL, S. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which, when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL, Adj. [from *equinox*] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or subject to the inconveniences of those parts which lie near the equator. "The "*equinoctial* heat." *Phillips.*

E'QUINOX, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] in Astronomy, the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra: the former, being the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox. Figuratively, an equal measure. "'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox*." *Shak.* A monsoon or equinoctial wind, in Poetry. "No more than usual *equinoxes* blow." *Dryd.*

EQUINU'MERANT, Adj. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *numerans*, Lat. numbering] having an equal, or the same number; consisting of an equal number. "This talent of gold, "though not yet *equinumerant*, not yet equi-"ponderant." *Arbuthn.*

To E'QUIP, V. A. [*equipper*, Fr.] to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out. "*Equipped* in a ridiculous habit." *Spect.* No. 129.

E'QUIPAGE, S. [Fr.] furniture for a horse; a carriage. "Harness'd at hand—ce-"lestial *equipage!*" *Par. Lost.* A set of China. "Tea *equipage*." Attendants or retinue. "Think what an *equipage* thou hast in "air." *Pope.* Furniture, accoutrements. "I "will retort the sum in *equipage*." *Shak.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *pendens*, Lat. weighing] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind. "Doubtless "the will of man had an entire freedom, a "perfect *equipendency*, or indifference to either "part." *South.*

E'QUIPMENT, S. the act of accoutering or dressing; the accoutrement or equipage.

EQUIPOI'SE, S. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal or even, and *poids*, Fr. weight] equality, or evenness of weight; equality of force; that state of a balance, wherein the weights on each side are so equal, that neither scale will descend.

EQUIPO'LLENCE, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *pollentia*, Lat. force] equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT, Adj. [*æquipollens*, Lat.] having equal power or force. Having the same signification, applied to words; synonimous.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, or EQUIPO'NDERANCY, S. [*æque*, Lat. equally, and *ponderans*, Lat. weighing] equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, Adj. being of equal or the same weight.

EQUI'TABLE, Adj. [*equitable*, Fr.] just; impartial; mitigating the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

EQUI'TABLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with justice and mercy.

EQUI'TY, S. [*equité*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.] justice; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law; a temperament which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations.

EQUI'VALENCE, or EQUI'VALENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. and *valens*, Lat.] equality of power, or worth.

EQUI'VALENT, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. and *valens*] equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT, S. a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL, Adj. [*æquivocus*, Lat.] of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways. *Equivocal generation*, in Natural History, is the opinion of the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents; called by some spon-

taneous generation, and univerſally exploded by reaſon and experiments.

EQUI'VOCAL, S. a word of doubtful meaning.

EQUI'VOCALLY, Adv. in a doubtful or double ſenſe, applied to words. By ſpontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth; by a generation or production out of the common and ſtated order of nature, applied to natural hiſtory.

EQUI'VOCALNESS, S. the ambiguity, or double meaning of a word.

To EQUI'VOCATE, V. A. [*equivoquer*, Fr.] to uſe words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impoſe on another; to quibble.

EQUIVOCA'TION, S. [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] the uſing a term or word which has a double ſignification, uſed generally in a bad ſenſe.

EQUIVOCA'TOR, S. one who uſes words in doubtful or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth, and impoſe on another.

ER, in the middle or end of words, eſpecially thoſe which ſignify the names of places, comes from *wer*, or *were*, Sax. *wair*, Goth. *weir*, Run. *vir*, Lat. a man, and ſignifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *ſinger*, from *ſing* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, denotes a ſinging man. *Londoner*, from *London* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, ſignifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

E'RA, S. [*æra*, Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, term, or epoch. See *Æra*.

To ERA'DICATE, V. A. [*eradicatus*, of *eradico*, Lat.] to pull or pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or deſtroy entirely.

ERADICA'TION, S. [from *eradicate*] the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total deſtruction; the ſtate of a thing plucked up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE, Adj. [*eradicatus*, Lat.] in Medicine, that which expels a diſeaſe to the very root; that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To ERA'SE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr. *eraſus*, Lat.] to ſcratch out any thing written; to expunge. In Heraldry, to pluck off violently.

ERA'SED, Adj. [*eraſus*, Lat.] in Heraldry, applied to ſignify a thing which is violently torn off from its proper place, or from ſome other part.

ERA'SEMENT, S. applied to buildings and cities, entire deſtruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and ſcratching out.

ERE, Adv. [*ær*, Sax. *air*, Goth. *er*, Belg. *ebor*, Teut, *adur*, Run. and Dan. Engliſh writers, unacquainted with its etymology, write it *e'er*, as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a miſtake; before *ever*, it is written either *ere* or *or*, promiſcuouſly, *or* and *ær* in Sax. being uſed promiſcuouſly] before; ſooner than. "*Ere* yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas." *Dryd.*

To ERE'CT, V. A. [*erectus*, of *erigo*, Lat.] to raiſe in a ſtrait line; to place perpendicular to the horizon. In Geometry, to *erect a perpendicular*, is to raiſe a right line upon another, ſo as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt, or aſſume an office without being authorized, uſed with *into*, "I am not "to *erect* myſelf *into* a judge." *Dryd.* To aſſume a principle, or found a doctrine; to raiſe from a ſtate of dejection. "Why ſhould "not hope as much *erect* our thoughts, as "fear deject them?" *Denh.*

ERE'CT, Adj. [*erectus*, Lat.] upright, oppoſed to leaning, or looking downwards; lifted upwards; vigorous. "That vigilant and *erect* "attention of mind." *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION, S. [*erectio*, Lat.] the act of raiſing, or the ſtate of a thing raiſed upwards; the act of building or raiſing houſes.

ERE'CTNESS, S. uprightneſs of poſture or form.

ER'GOT, S. in Farriery, a ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſt-nut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and commonly hid behind a horſe's fetlock.

ERIN'GO, [*eryngium*, Lat.] in Botany, called likewiſe the ſea-holly. It has many flowers on one common conical recepticle, whoſe involucrum is compoſed of plain leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the ſecond ſect. of his fifth claſs. The ſpecies are ten. That common in England is candied, and the roots of that in the Weſt-Indies much uſed in medicine, and reckoned a good febrifuge.

ER'MINE, S. [*hermine*, Fr. *erminius*, Lat. from the place whence it is brought, *i. e.* Armenia] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal found in cold countries, which nearly reſembles the weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of its tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. Though this in heraldry is repreſented as having black ſpots, yet it is confidently aſſerted, that the ſkin of the animal has none, and that it is ſo much an enemy to the leaſt mixture of that kind, that it would die, if its ſkin were ſoiled ever ſo little. In Heraldry, a white field or fur powdered or interſperſed with black ſpots. *Ermines*, are uſed by ſome Engliſh writers for the reverſe of ermine, *i. e.* a black field with white ſpots.

ER'MINE, Adj. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a *croſs ermine*, is one compoſed of four black ſpots.

ER'MINED, Adj. cloathed in ermine. "In "*ermin'd* pride." *Pope.*

ERN, at the end of words which ſignify a repoſitory or receptacle, is derived from *erne*, Sax. a place.

To ERO'DE, V. A. [*erodo*, Lat.] to canker, eat away, or corrode. "The blood be-"ing too ſharp and thin *erodes* the veſſel." *Wiſem.*

ERO'SION, S. [*eroſio*, Lat.] the act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away or corroded. "Sea ſalt is a ſharp and ſolid body "—it breaks the veſſels, produces *eroſions* of "the ſolid parts, &c." *Arbuthn.*

To

To ERR, V. A. [*errо*, Lat. *errer*, Fr.] to wander or move without any certain direction; to ſtray, or miſs the right way. "We "have *erred* and ſtrayed from thy ways like "loſt ſheep." *Com. Prayer.* To commit an *error*; to miſtake.

ER'RAND, S. a meſſage; ſomething to be done or told by a perſon ſent from one man to another. Uſed at preſent only in familiar diſcourſe, though formerly admitted into the moſt ſublime compoſitions. "His eyes — bear his "ſwift *errands* over moiſt or dry." *Par. Loſt.*

ER'RABLE, Adj. [from *err*] liable to error; liable to be miſtaken or miſled.

ER'RANT, Adj. [Fr. *errans*, Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving, rambling, applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romances, who went about in ſearch of adventures. Vile; abandoned; entire; or compleat. "An *errant* "fool." *Johnſon.* See *Arrant.*

ERRA'NTRY, S. the condition of a wanderer. "After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon "the ſeas." *Addiſ.* Freehold. No. 36. The employ or profeſſion of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, S. [plural of *erratum*, Lat.] the faults of the printer, inſerted generally in the end or beginning of a book by the editor.

ERRA'TIC, Adj. [*erraticus*, Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe; irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY, Adv. without rules, or without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

ER'RHINE, S. [ῤῥῖνα, Gr. the noſe or noſtrils] ſomething ſnuffed up the noſe; or cauſing ſneezing. "Powders or liquors, which "the phyſicians call *errhina*, put into the "noſe to draw phlegm or water from the "head." *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS, Adj. [from *erroneus*, Lat.] wandering, or going without any particular direction; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; miſtaken, or miſtaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to err, miſtake, or take one thing for another.

ERRONE'OUSNESS, S. miſtake; want of conformity to truth.

ER'ROR, S. [*erreur*, Fr. *error*, Lat.] a miſtake of the judgment in giving aſſent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excurſion; a wandering beyond bounds. "Driven by the winds and *errors* of "the ſea." *Dryd.* In Common Law, a fault or overſight, either in pleading, or in proceſs. A *writ of error*, is that which is brought to remedy either of theſe faults, or to reverſe a falſe judgment.

ERST, Adj. [*erſt*, Teut. *æriſt*, Sax. *firſt*] at firſt. "Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe." *Milt.* Formerly; till now. Uſed at preſent only in poetry.

ERUCTA'TION, S. the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the ſtomach by the mouth; any ſudden burſt of wind or matter caſt upwards.

ERUDI'TION, S. [*eruditio*, Lat.] learning, or knowledge acquired from reading, eſpecially that which is acquired from ſtudying the antients.

ERU'GINOUS, Adj. [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] partaking of the ſubſtance or qualities of copper.

ERU'PTION, S. [*eruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or burſting from any incloſure or confinement; a burſt of combuſtible matter or gunpowder; a ſudden exciſion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of puſtules or pimples on the ſkin. "An *eruption* of humours in "any part." *Gov. of the Tong.*

ERU'PTIVE, Adj. burſting with force and violence from an incloſure or confinement. "The ſudden glance — appears far ſouth "*eruptive* through the cloud." *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS, S. [ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυω and πελας, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſorder, generated by hot ſerum in the blood, affecting the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale-red, or citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed ſwelling, and ſpreading from one place to another; generally called St. Antony's fire.

ESCALA'DE, S. [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of ſcaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to ſecure the men.

ESCA'LOP, S. [*eſcalope*, Fr.] a fiſh whoſe ſhell is ſomewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter, and conſiderably longer, and is irregularly indented.

To ESCA'LOP, V. A. See *Scallop*, which is the moſt common, but the leaſt proper way of ſpelling.

To ESCA'PE, V. A. [*echapper*, Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which ſurrounds a perſon; to fly from; to paſs unobſerved or unnoticed.

ESCA'PE, S. an avoiding or flight from danger, purſuit, or confinement; ſubterfuge or evaſion; a ſally or irregular flight or ſtart of paſſion or genius. "Thouſand *ſcapes* of "wit." *Shak.* In Law, a violent or privy evaſion from ſome lawful reſtraint, confinement, or cuſtody.

ESCHA'LOT, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhalót*] a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is encreaſed after the ſame manner as garlick, but ſet earlier, becauſe it ſprings ſooner, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine reliſh to moſt ſauces, and though ſtrongly aromatic, do not make the breath ſo offenſive after eating, as onions do.

ESCHA'R, S. [pronounced *ſchar*, ἐσχαρα, Gr. a cruſt] in Surgery, a hard cruſt or ſcab formed on the ſurface of the fleſh by means of a burning hot iron, or cauſtic medicine, or ſome ſharp corroſive humour within.

ESCHARO'TIC, Adj. having the power to produce a ſcab by its cauſtic quality, applied to medicines. Cauſtic.

ESCHE'AT, S. [*echeoir*, Fr.] in Law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant without heir general or especial; the place in which the king or other lord has escheats of his tenants; a writ which lies, where the tenant dies, as above, without heir general or especial, against him that poſſeſſes the lands of the deceaſed.

To ESCHE'AT, V. A. in Law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHE'ATOR, S. in Law, an officer that takes notice of the eſcheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To ESCHE'W, V. A. [from *eſchoir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, ſhun, or decline. "Uni- "verſally to practiſe the one and *eſchew* the "other." *Atterb.*

ESCO'RT, S. [Fr.] a company of ſoldiers, or ſhips of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To ESCO'RT, V. A. [*eſcorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by ſea or land, with an armed force, to prevent a perſon or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, S. [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, called vulgarly ſcot and lot.

To ESCO'T, V. A. to pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. "How are they *eſcoted*." *Shak.*

ESCRI'TOIR, S. [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or cheſt of drawers, the top of which is furniſhed with conveniencies for writing.

ES'CULENT, Adj. [*eſculentus*, Lat.] eatable. In Botany, applied to ſuch plants or roots as may be eaten, as beets, carrots, *&c.* *&c.*

ES'CULENT, S. ſomething fit for food. "When the fruit is the *eſculent*." *Bacon.*

ESCU'TCHEON, S. [from *ſcutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the ſhield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any perſon is painted. An *eſcutcheon of pretence* is a ſmall eſcutcheon which a man, who has married an heireſs, may bear, with her arms over his own; and the ſurviving iſſue may bear both arms quarterly.

ESPA'LIER, S. [*eſpallier*, Fr. *ſpalliera*, Ital.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, ſo as to encloſe the whole garden, or only quarters or ſeparate parts thereof, and trained up flat in a cloſe hedge, for the defence of tender plants, or the ſecurity of fruit-trees, againſt violence and injury of wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit-trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice work of wood, formed of aſh poles, or ſquare long timbers of fir, *&c.* The trees chiefly planted for *eſpaliers*, are apples, pears, and ſometimes plums.

ESPA'RAT, S. in Botany, a kind of ſaint-foin.

ESPE'CIAL, Adj. [*ſpecialis*, Lat.] principal; chief; eminently ſerviceable in effecting any end.

ESPE'CIALLY, Adv. in an extraordinary manner; principally; chiefly; above all others.

ESPLANA'DE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, formerly applied to ſignify the glacis of the counterſcarp, but at preſent it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel, and the firſt houſes of a town.

ESPOU'SALS, S. [it has no ſingular, *epous*, Fr. *Sponſalia*, Lat.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, Adj. uſed in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing. "*Eſpouſal* "ſheets." *Bacon.*

To ESPOU'SE, V. A. [*eſpouſer*, Fr.] to contract a marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to adopt or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cauſe, or party.

To ESPY' V. A. [*eſpier*, Fr.] to ſee a thing at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing intended to be concealed; to ſee unexpectedly, to diſcover or make diſcoveries in the character of a ſpy. "To *eſpy out* the land." *Joſ.* xiv. 7.

ESQUIRE, S. [pronounced *ſquire*, *eſcuier*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight, called in Latin, *ſcutifer* and *armiger*, and *ſchilpor* among the Goths, from their coat of arms, which they bore as badges of their nobility, or becauſe they carried the armour of princes and great men. Every knight was anciently ſerved by two of them, who carried his helmet and buckler, holding lands of him in eſcuage. At firſt the name was a name of office only, and probably crept in among the titles of honour in the reign of Richard II. The title is now given to all the ſons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs in the right line; to thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful employment, *&c.* and to ſuch as his majeſty gives arms, and creates eſquires, with a collar of SS. of ſilver, who were formerly called *white ſquires*. The chief of ſome families enjoy this title by preſcription, and thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the commonwealth, as high ſheriff of any county, and he who is juſtice of the peace, together with under barriſters, and graduates of the univerſity, during their reſidence at college.

To ES'SAY, V. A. [*eſſayer*. Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment; to try the purity of metals. "The "ſtandard of our mint being now ſettled, the "methods of *eſſaying* ſuitable to it, *&c.*" *Locke*. This latter ſenſe is now confined to, and ſpelt, *aſſay*.

ES'SAY, S. [pronounced indifferently on either ſyllable] an attempt, endeavour, or trial; a looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular

piece,

piece, wherein the thoughts are ſet down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method. "My *eſſays*, of all my other works, "have been the moſt current." *Bac.*

ES'SENCE, S. [Fr. *eſſentia*, Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be exiſtent or no; that which determines and conſtitutes the nature of a thing, or which is abſolutely neceſſary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a perſon which has exiſtence. "Heavenly *eſſence*." *Par. Loſt.* In Medicine, and Chemiſtry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any ſimple, reduced to a narrow compaſs; a perfume, or odour. "Nor let th'impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale." *Pope.*

To ES'SENCE, V. A. to ſcent with any perfume. "The huſband rails — at *eſſenced* "fop." *Spect.* No. 182.

ESSEN'TIAL, Adj. [*eſſentiel*, Fr. of *eſſentialis*, Lat.] a property neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of a thing; important in the higheſt degree.

ESSEN'TIAL, S. being or eſſence. "Re-"duce — to nothing this *eſſential*." *Par. Loſt.* Nature, or conſtituent principles. "The "plague of ſin has eaten into his very *eſſen-"tials*." *South.* A chief or principal point.

ESSEN'TIALLY, Adv. [*eſſentialiter*, low. Lat.] principally.

ES'SEX, S. ſo called from the Eaſt Saxons, a county of England, and a kind of peninſula. It is waſhed on the E. by the German ocean, on the N. by the river Stour, which parts it from Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire; on the W. by the river Lea, which divides it from Middleſex, and by the river Stort, which ſeparates it from Hertfordſhire; and on the S. by the Thames. Its extent from E. to W. is forty miles, and from N. to S. thirty-five, though the dimenſions given of it vary. It contains, according to Templeman, 1,240,000 acres, 22 (27) market-towns, and 415 pariſhes; beſides 46 parks, one foreſt, and a caſtle, with 208,800 inhabitants. Beſides the two knights of the ſhire, it ſends two members for each of the towns, Malden, Colcheſter, and Harwich. It is one of the ſhires in the home circuit, and gives title of Earl to the Capel family. The air of Eſſex is in general temperate; but near the ſea and the Thames moiſt and aguiſh, though the marſh-lands there abound with rich paſtures, corn-lands, and cattle, as horſes, fat oxen, and ſheep; it abounds alſo in wood and wild fowl; and its northern parts, eſpecially about Saffron-Walden, produce large quantities of ſaffron; after three crops of which the ſoil produces barley for two others ſucceſſively, without manure. In other parts are hops. In Eſſex the ſoil is beſt where the air is worſt, and the former worſt where the latter is beſt. No county in England affords proviſions of all ſorts more plentifully than this, not only for its own conſumption, but the ſupply of the London markets. Its calves are admired for the whiteneſs and delicacy of their fleſh; ſo that theſe, and the number of their ſtiles (from the infinity of ſmall incloſures in Eſſex) have

become proverbial. They have plenty of fiſh of all ſorts from the ſea and their rivers; particularly vaſt quantities of fine oyſters on the coaſt, which are ſent up pickled to London, eſpecially from Colcheſter, and in ſmall kegs. In the marſhes of Eſſex it is frequent to meet with men that have had from five or ſix to fourteen or fifteen wives: and ſometimes it is ſaid more, even twenty-five and thirty-five. The reaſon is, that the farmers here have wives from the uplands, who ſoon contract agues, and go off in little more than a year: nor do the men hold it out any more in theſe parts, than in other countries. The marſh-lands of Eſſex are in the three hundreds of Barſtable, Rochford, and Dengy. In another part of the county is the hundred of Hinkford, which is ſo large as to be one-eighth of the whole.

ESSO'IGN, or ESS'OIN, S. [*exoine*, Fr. an excuſe] in Law, an excuſe allowed for the abſence of a perſon who is ſummoned to appear in a court of juſtice; the perſon who is excuſed for abſence from a court of juſtice.

To ESTA'BLISH, V. A. [*etablir*, Fr.] to ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably; to ſettle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to make firm, or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in ſuch a manner, as not to be ſubject to fall or move. "He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſta-"bliſhed* it upon the floods." *Pſal.* xxiv. 12.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. [*etabliſſement*, Fr.] a confirmation, or ratification of ſomething already done; a ſettled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a foundation, fundamental principle, or ſettled law.

ESTA'TE, S. [*eſtate*, Fr. formerly applied to the general intereſt or buſineſs of a government, which is now written *State*] condition, circumſtance, or rank of life, with regard to proſperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a perſon's poſſeſſions in land; rank, or quality.

To ESTEE'M, V. A. [*eſtimer*, Fr. *æſtimo*, Lat.] to ſet a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by compariſon; to prize; to value; to regard as an object of worth and reverence; to regard; to reſpect; or account.

ESTEE'M, S. the act of reſpect paid to a perſon or thing on account of real or ſuppoſed worth; the value, reſpect, or reputation of a perſon or thing.

ESTEE'MER, S. one who regards a perſon or thing as an object of worth, and claiming reſpect.

E'STIMABLE, Adj. [Fr.] valuable; worthy of ſome degree of honour, reſpect, or eſteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and reſpect.

To E'STIMATE, V. A. [*æſtimatus*, of *æſtimo*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing from comparing it with ſomething elſe; to calculate, or compute.

E'STIMATE, S. a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation;

tion; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, S. the assigning the proper proportion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation regarding value, or number; judgment, or opinion formed on comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits.

ESTIMA'TIVE, Adj. having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things.

ESTIMA'TOR, S. a person who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

ESTRA'DE, S. [Fr. *stratum*, Lat.] an alcove or bed-room; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

To ESTRA'NGE, V. A. [*etranger*, Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate, or change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, S. disuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coldness.

ESTRE'AT, S. [*extractum*, Lat.] in Law, the true copy or duplicate of some original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT, [*estrepier*, Fr.] in Law, the impoverishing or making land barren by continual plowing and sowing, without due manuring or rest; any waste made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion; likewise a writ which lies to inhibit a tenant for life from making waste.

E'STUARY, S. [*æstuarium*, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a frith.

ESU'RINE, Adj. [*esurio*, Lat. to be hungry] corroding; sharp; eating. "In which "sort of air there is always something *esurine* "and acid." *Wisem.*

ETC, a contraction of *et cætera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or, and others of the same kind.

To ETCH, V. A. [*etzen*, Teut.] to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. Figuratively, to sketch, or draw. "To *etch* out their sy-"stems." *Locke* Supposed to be used, by mistake, for *eke*. To move forwards by altering the direction from one side to another.

ETCH, S. in Husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow. "When "they sow their *etch* crops." *Mortim.*

ETER'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *æternus*, Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission. "Fires *eternal* in thy temples shine." *Dryd.* That which has been and always will be unchangeably the same. "*Eternal* truths." *Dryd.*

ETER'NAL, S. [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time. "The "*Eternal* to prevent such horrid fray." *Par. Lost.*

ETER'NALIST, S. one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from all eternity.

To ETER'NALISE, V. A. to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

ETER'NALLY, Adv. without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission. "Where western gales *eternally* re-"side." *Addis.*

ETER'NITY, S. [*eternité*, Fr. *æternitas*, Lat.] duration without beginning or end.

To ETE'RNIZE, V. A. [*æternizer*, Fr.] to render perpetual, or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

E'THER, S. [*æther*, Lat. of αἰθὴρ, Gr.] a thin, subtle matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of out atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHE'REAL, Adj. formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS, Adj. [*æthereus*, Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly. "Of "this *ethereous* mould." *Par. Lost.*

E'THIC, Adj. [ἠθικὸς, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

E'THICAL, Adj. [ἠθικὸς, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, Adv. after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

E'THICS, S. [without any singular, ἠθικὴ, Gr.] the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

E'THNIC, Adj. [ἐθνικὸς, Gr.] heathen; pagan; not enlighted with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

E'THNICS, S. heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

ETHOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from ἔθος, and λογος, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, S. [αἰτία, and λογος, Gr.] an account of the cause of a thing, generally applied to distempers.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *etymology*] relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMOLO'GIST, S. one who searches out the orignal, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, S. [of *etymologia*, Lat. from ετυμος, true, and λογος, Gr. speech or discourse] that part of Grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

E'TYMON, S. [Gr.] the primitive, or original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, S. [*evacuans*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets or emunctories.

To

To EVA'CUATE, V. A. [*evacuatus*, of *evacuo*, Lat.] to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offenfive; to void by ſtool, or through any of the excretory paſſages; to make void or annul. "It "would not *evacuate* a marriage." *Bacon.* To quit, or withdraw from a place. "He never "effectually *evacuated* Caledonia." *Swift.*

EVACUA'TION, S. [*evacuatio*, Lat.] a withdrawing, emiſſion, or diſcharge, which renders a decreaſe of men ſenſible; abolition or annulling; the quitting of a country; a diſcharge procured by medicines; the practice of emptying the body by medicines.

To EVA'DE, V. A. [*evado*, Lat.] to eſcape, elude, or avoid by artifice or ſtratagem; to decline by ſubterfuge; to eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

EVAGA'TION, S. [*evagatus*, Lat.] the leaving of, or wandering from, a direct courſe or line. "The *evagation* of the vapours." *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT, [*evaneſcens*, Lat.] vaniſhing; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

EVANGE'LICAL, Adj. [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat. of ευ, good, and αγγελλω, Gr. to proclaim or deliver a meſſage] agreeable to, or contained in the goſpel; agreeable to the doctrines of Chriſtianity, as contained in the goſpel.

EVA'NGELISM, S. the act of preaching the goſpel. "Thus was this land ſaved from "infidelity, through the apoſtolical and mira-"culous *evangeliſm*." *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST, S. [ευαγγελος, Gr.] a writer of the goſpel; one who propagates Chriſtianity.

To EVA'NGELIZE, V. A. [*evangeliſo*, Lat. ευαγγελιζω, Gr.] to inſtruct in the doctrines of Chriſtianity; to convert to Chriſtianity.

EVA'NID, Adj. [*evanidus*, Lat.] faint; weak; vaniſhing, or growing imperceptible to the ſight.

EVA'PORABLE, Adj. [*evaporer*, Fr.] eaſily diſperſed in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, V. A. [*evaporatus*, Lat. of *evaporo*, Lat.] to exhale, drive away, or diſſipate moiſture in fumes, ſteam, and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a ſudden ſally of the mind. "My lord of Eſſex *evapo-"rated* his thoughts in a ſonnet." *Watton.*

EVAPORA'TION, S. [Fr. *evaporatio*, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philoſophy, the act of exhaling the moiſture of a body, or of diſſipating it in fumes and vapours. It differs from *exhalation*, becauſe that is practiſed on dry, and this on moiſt things. Figuratively, a vent, or diſcharge.

EVA'SION, S. [Fr. *evaſum*, Lat. of *evado*, Lat.] a ſtratagem, artifice, or ſophiſtry, made uſe of as an excuſe, or a means of freeing a perſon from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, Adj. practiſing artifices, ſophiſtry, or ſtratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to be guilty of ſophiſtry, quibbles, tricks, ſubterfuges, or artifice.

EU'CHARIST, S. [from ευ, well, and χαρις, Gr. thanks] the act of giving thanks. Applied by divines to ſignify the thankful remembrance of the death of Chriſt in the communion, or Lord's ſupper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, Adj. [from *Euchariſt*] containing acts of thankſgiving; relating to the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EU'CHRASY, S. [ευχρασια, Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

EVE, or E'VEN, S. [*æfen*, Sax. *avend*, or *avond*, Belg. and Teut. *affien*, Dan.] the latter part or cloſe of the day; the interval between broad light and darkneſs; the vigil, or faſt to be obſerved in the church the day before a holiday. In this ſenſe *eve* is only uſed; in the other *even* or *eve* indifferently.

E'VEN, Adj. ſmooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the paſſions.

To E'VEN, V. A. to make the heighth of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers the ſame, or parallel; to make level. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt.

E'VEN, Adv. [contracted in common converſation and poetry to *ev'n*, or *e'en*] a word of ſtrong aſſertion, implying that a thing is true in a ſenſe, which is the moſt dubious; equal to. So much as, when uſed as a diminutive. When uſed as an exaggeration or heightening phraſe, it implies a tacit compariſon, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common diſcourſe, pronounced *e'en*, and uſed as a word of conceſſion, "I ſhall *e'en* let it "paſs." *Collier.*

E'VEN-HA'NDED, Adj. impartial; unbiaſſed. "*Even-handed* juſtice." *Shak.*

E'VENING, S. the cloſe of the day.

E'VENLY, Adv. equally; uniformally; levelly; in an impartial manner; without elation, or dejection. "He bore his virtues ſo "*evenly*." *Shak.* No more nor leſs. "It "was *evenly* ſo."

E'VENNESS, S. applied to ſurface, the ſtate of being free from ruggedneſs; ſmoothneſs; levelneſs; the ſtate of a thing when it inclines not more on one ſide than another; impartiality or freedom from bias. Calmneſs, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

E'VEN-SONG, S. a ſong ſung at the cloſe of day; a form of worſhip performed in the evening. "He tun'd both *even-ſong* and "morn." *Dryd.*

E'VEN-TIDE, S. the time of the evening.

EVE'NT, S. [*eventus*, Lat.] an incident; action; or any thing which happens either good or bad; the reſult or conſequence of any action; the concluſion, or upſhot.

To EVE'NTERATE, V. A. [*eventeratus*, Lat. from *eventero*, Lat.] to open by ripping up the belly. "In a bear, which the hunters had "*eventerated*." *Bac.*

EVE'NTFUL, Adj. full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

EVE'NTUAL, Adj. happening in conſequence of any action; conſequentially.

EVE'NTUALLY, Adv. in the event, reſult, or conſequence; conſequentially. "Her-"mione was but intentionally, not *eventually* "diſobedient to you." *Boyle.*

EV'ER, Adv. [*æfre*, Sax. *du aiva*, *in aiwin*, *und aitv*, Goth.] at any time, when preceded by *if*. Always; at all times paſt, and to all time to come; to all eternity. When repeated, it implies a ſtronger affirmation that the time or duration of a thing ſhall never end, or that it ſhall continue the ſame to all eternity. Followed by *anon*, it implies frequently, ſucceſſively, or with a ſmall pauſe. "*Ever* and *anon* a ſilver tear ſtole down." *Dryd.* It is ſometimes uſed as an enforcement of the word preceding. "As ſoon as *ever* he "had done it:" that is, immediately after he had done it. When uſed in compoſition, it implies always, or conſtantly; as *ever-green* ſignifies always *green*, or green throughout the year.

EV'ER-BUB'BLING, Adj. continually, or always bubbling with murmurs. "That "*ever-bubbling* ſpring." *Craſhaw.*

EV'ER-DU'RING, Adj. eternal; continuing; or laſting without end.

EV'ER-GREEN, S. a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the ſeaſons. See *Ever.*

EVERLA'STING, Adj. laſting or enduring for ever, or without end; immortal. Uſed to imply time paſt, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLA'STING, S. eternity; eternal duration, whether paſt or future. Likewiſe a corded woollen ſtuff, made uſe of for breeches and waiſtcoats, and receiving its name from its ſuppoſed ſtrength. In Botany, a pea ſo called.

EVERLA'STINGLY, Adv. eternally; without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, S. eternity.

EVER-LIV'ING, Adj. immortal.

EVERMO'RE, Adv. always; inceſſantly; eternally. "Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures "which flow from the preſence of God for "*evermore*." *Tillot.*

EV'ER-PLEA'SING, Adj. always giving pleaſure.

To EVE'RSE, V. A. [*everſus*, Lat.] to overthrow, ſubvert, or deſtroy. To confuſe, or explode, applied to argument. "The foundation "of this principle is totally *everſed*." *Glanv.*

To E'VERT, V. A. [*everto*, Lat.] to deſtroy or overthrow. "If the juriſdiction of "the judge is not yet *everted*." *Ayliff.*

EV'ERY, Adj. [*æfre ealc*, Sax. *everich*, old Eng.] each individual or ſingle perſon compoſing any collection of men. *Every where*, in all places; in each place.

E'VES-DROPPER, S. a perſon who gets cloſe to a houſe, or under the window, to hearken to the diſcourſe and diſcover the ſecrets of a family.

EU'GH, S. See *Yew.*

To E'VICT, V. A. [*evictus*, Lat. of *evinco*, Lat.] in Law, to caſt out of a poſſeſſion, or to diſpoſſeſs by due courſe of law.

EVIC'TION, S. diſpoſſeſſion by a ſentence at law; proof, evidence, or certain teſtimony.

EVI'DENCE, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of being clear with reſpect to proof; undoubted certainty; teſtimony; proof; a perſon who is ſummoned to prove any point, or fact. Uſed ſometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and ſometimes with.

To EVI'DENCE, V. A. to prove; to diſcover or ſhew; to make diſcovery.

EVI'DENT, Adj. plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVI'DENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

E'VIL, Adj. [*efel*, *yfel*, Sax. *evel*, Belg. *ubil*, Teut.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous or miſerable, applied to condition or circumſtances. Miſchievous, deſtructive, applied to animals. "An *evil* beaſt."

E'VIL, S. *Natural evil*, is that defect or inconvenience which ariſes from natural cauſes, without our conſent or knowledge. *Moral evil*, is that inconvenience which ariſes from natural cauſes, by our own conſent or choice; or that inconvenience which ariſes from the abuſe of our elections. Applied to a choice, or acting contrary to the moral or revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed *wickedneſs* or *ſin*. Applied to acting contrary to the laws of government, a *crime*. Applied to acting contrary to the meer rule of fitneſs, a *fault*. When indulged or frequently practiſed, it is termed *malignity*, or *maliciouſneſs*. When applied to the inconveniencies reſulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed *calamity* or *miſery*; but when to want of health, it is called a *diſtemper* or *diſeaſe*. On the whole, *evil* is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good. In Scripture, the conſequences of ſin; an evil angel or devil. "De-"liver us from *evil*."

E'VIL, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with virtue, innocence, and kindneſs. It is often uſed in compoſition to affix a bad idea to a word, but is generally in ſuch caſes contracted by moderns into *Ill*.

To EVI'NCE, V. A. [*evinco*, Lat.] to prove, make evident, or eſtabliſh by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved or eſtabliſhed by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to force aſſent or conviction.

EV'ITABLE, Adj. [*evitabilis*, Lat.] that may be ſurmounted or avoided.

To EV'ITATE, V. A. [*evitatus*, Lat. of *evito*] to avoid, ſhun, or eſcape. "Thereby "ſhe doth *evitate*—a thouſand irreligious, curſed "hours." *Shak.*

EU'LOGY, S. [from *ευ*, well, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a praiſe, commemoration, or panegyric; a diſplay or diſcourſe in praiſe of the virtues of a perſon.

EU'NUCH,

EU'NUCH, S. [from *ευνη*, a bed, and *εχω*, Gr. to have or keep; they having the charge of the bed-rooms in eaſtern countries] a perſon who has been caſtrated. Figuratively, a chief officer of the houſhold of an eaſtern monarch, ſuch perſons only being ſuffered to ſerve in places in their palaces.

To EU'NUCHATE, V. A. [from the noun] to caſtrate, or make an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, S. [*evocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling out. "An *evocation* of the dead "from hell." *Pope.*

To E'VOLVE, V. A. [*evolvo*, Lat.] to unrol; to unfold; or diſentangle.

E'VOLVENT, S. [*evolvens*, Lat.] in Geometry, a curve, which reſults from the evolution of a curve.

EVOLU'TION, S. [*evolutus*, Lat.] the act of unrolling or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line, all its parts meeting together, and equally evolving or unbending, ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laſt they turn into a ſtrait line. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. In Tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of ſoldiers, either in ranging themſelves in form of battle, or in changing their form; whether by way of exerciſe, or during an engagement.

EVOMI'TION, S. [*evomitus*, Lat.] the act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL, Adj. [from *Euphony*] ſounding agreeable; giving pleaſure by ſound.

EU'PHONY, S. [*ευ*, well, and *φωνη*, Gr. a voice] in Grammar, an eaſineſs, ſmoothneſs, and elegancy of pronunciation; an agreeable ſound.

EUPHOR'BIA, or EUPHOR'BIUM, S. in Botany, the burning thorny plant. Linnæus ranges it the 3d ſect. of his 11th claſs. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary Iſlands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is uſed in medicine in ſinapiſms.

EU'PHRASY, S. [*euphraſia*, Lat.] in Botany, the herb called *eyebright*, from its ſuppoſed virtue in clearing the ſight: it grows naturally in commons and fields, always among graſs, heath, and furz, &c. "Purg'd with *euphraſy* "and rue—the viſual nerve." *Par. Loſt.*

EU'PHRATES, S. the fineſt river of Turky in Aſia. It iſſues from two ſources northwards of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in lat. 40 deg. 16 min. north; both which unite their ſtreams three days journey below that city, to which place ſmall veſſels may come up; but its navigation is rendered dangerous by a very rocky channel. Its courſe at firſt is from E. to W. through Turcomania; but meeting with Mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Natolia, and then running on S. E. ſeparates Syria from Aſſyria. It afterwards paſſes through Eyraca, Arabia, or Chaldea; and having joined the Tigris, continues the ſame courſe to Baſſora; forty-eight miles below which city it diſcharges itſelf into the Perſian gulph. Meſopotamia or Padanaram is almoſt ſurrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris.

EURO'CLADON, S. [Gr.] a wind which blows between the eaſt and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to ſounder. "There aroſe a tempeſtuous "wind called *Euroclydon*." *Acts* xxvi. 14.

EU'ROPE, S. one of the grand ſubdiviſions or quarters of the terraqueous globe, by the Romans called Europa, as it is now by the Italians and Spaniards, and Europe by the Engliſh and French. The Turks call it Rumeli or Aſfrank, the Georgians Frankoba, and the reſt of Aſia Frankiſtan. On the N. it has the Frozen ocean or White ſea; on the S. the Mediterranean ſea, dividing it from Africa. On the E. it is bounded by Aſia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine or Black ſea, and the Palus Mœotis; and from thence, by a line drawn from the Tanais or Don, almoſt to the Oby in Muſcovy; and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean. Europe extends itſelf between lat. 34 and 80 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 80 deg. reckoning the firſt meridian to paſs through Teneriff. Its breadth as a continent, from the north cape to cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 2600 miles; and its length, from the mouth of the river Oby in the E. to cape St. Vincent in Portugal W. about 2800. Tho' Europe be the leaſt of the four parts of this lower globe, it has much the advantage of the others with the regard to the mildneſs of its climate, the fertility of its ſoil in general, producing great plenty of corn, cattle, wine, oil, and in ſhort all things neceſſary, not only for the ſupport, but eaſe and luxury of human life; more eſpecially noted for the comelineſs, ſtrength, courage, ingenuity, and wiſdom of its inhabitants, the excellence of their governments, equity of their laws, the freedom of their ſubjects; and, what ſurpaſſes all others, the purity of their religion, namely, the ſublime doctrines of the great and divine lawgiver Jeſus Chriſt, and of his immediate apoſtles. After the flood, Noah's poſterity peopled Europe: but whether, as is generally believed, by the deſcendants of Japhet, who came from Aſia Minor over the Helleſpont into Greece, or thoſe of Shem paſſing by land between the Caſpian ſea and Palus Mœotis, who went through Tartary and Scythia into Scandia or Scandinavia, and from thence ſpreading afterwards over France, Germany, &c. is not ſo clear. Europe, however, has for many ages been extremely populous, and ſome of her inhabitants illuſtrious for their courage, wiſdom, and virtue: ſo that at different times they conquered by this means the greateſt part of Aſia and Africa, ſubjecting theſe countries to the two empires of Greece and Rome. And within theſe latter ages, namely, three or four centuries ago, almoſt one half of the earth formerly unknown, has been diſcovered by Europeans, and poſſeſſed by the colonies they have ſent thither. Chriſtianity is profeſſed through-

out Europe, except in that part of it occupied by the Turks, who are diſciples of Mahomet. But, by reaſon of the corruptions and innovations gradually introduced into the church of Rome, the weſtern church is divided; ſo that Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with Poland, ſtill follow the doctrine of the Romiſh church: whilſt England, Scotland, Ireland moſtly, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, &c. have embraced the reformation, and profeſs the Proteſtant religion. But in Ruſſia, ſome few parts of Poland, in Walachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia, Greece, &c. the doctrine of the eaſtern or Greek church is followed. The Europeans have been moſt renowned for learning and arts; for they have brought all the ſciences to a greater perfection than the Aſiatics or Africans ever had done. Beſides the invention and improvement of many uſeful arts, navigation particularly is entirely owing to the induſtry and genius of the inhabitants of this part of the world. The languages of Europe are all derived from theſe ſix original ones, the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic: different combinations and dialects of which, with accidental additions, being the language of all the conſiderable parts of Europe, except Tartary and Turky.

EUROPE'AN, Adj. [of *Europe*, *Europæus*, Lat. ſome moderns accent it on the ſecond ſyllable, but the authority of all the great poets are againſt them] belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EU'RUS, S. [Lat.] the eaſt wind.

EURY'THMY, S. [ευ, well, and ρυθμος, Gr. meaſure of verſe, or harmony] harmony of verſe or pronunciation.

EUTHANA'SIA, or EUTHANA'SY, S. [from ευ, well, and θανατος, Gr.] an eaſy death. "The kindeſt wiſh of my friends is "*euthanaſia*." *Arbuth.*

EVU'LSION, S. [*evulſio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off. "The *evulſion* or biting off any "parts." *Brown.*

EWE, S. [*eow*, Sax. hence, *ewe*, Sax. marriage, and *ewede*, Sax. a flock, *auwe*, Belg.] a female ſheep.

EX, a Latin propoſition often prefixed to compound words, ſometimes ſignifying, as in the original, *out*, as to *exhauſt*, to *draw out*; ſometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and ſometimes produces a ſmall alteration in the ſenſe.

To EXACE'RBATE, V. A. [*exacerbatus*, of *exacerbo*, Lat.] to make rougher; to exaſperate; to heighten any diſagreeable quality.

EXACERBA'TION, S. increaſe of malignity, or any bad quality. In Medicine, the height of a diſeaſe; a paroxyſm.

EXA'CT, Adj. [Fr. *exactus*, Lat.] without the leaſt deviation from any rule or ſtandard; methodical; accurate; honeſt; punctual.

To EXA'CT, V. A. [*exactus*, of *exigo*, Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin, or inſiſt upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing in ſales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, S. one that claims more than his due; or demands his due with outrage and rigour.

EXA'CTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; or heavy tax. "Pay an "unreaſonable *exaction* at every ferry." *Addiſ.*

EXA'CTLY, Adv. with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, S. a ſtrict conformity to a rule or ſtandard; a conduct regulated with the greateſt ſtrictneſs according to ſome rule.

To EXA'GGERATE, V. A. [*exaggeratus*, Lat. of *exaggero*] to heighten by deſcription; to repreſent a thing, or good and ill quality, to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERA'TION, S. the act of heaping together. "The *exaggeration* of ſand." *Hale.* A repreſentation, wherein the good and ill qualities of a thing or perſon are deſcribed to be greater than they really are.

To EXA'GITATE, V. A. [*exagitatus*, Lat. of *exagito*, Lat.] to put in motion. "The "warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood." *Arbuth.*

To EXA'LT, V. A. [*exalter*, Fr. from *altus*, Lat. high] to lift upwards; to place on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raiſe to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praiſe. To raiſe or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemiſtry, to ſublime, refine, or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire.

EXALTA'TION, S. the act of lifting up, or placing on high; preferment or advancement; a ſtate of grandeur or dignity. In Aſtrology, a dignity which a planet is ſuppoſed to acquire in certain parts or ſigns of the zodiac; which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXA'MEN, S. [Lat.] an exact and careful ſearch or enquiry, in order to diſcover the truth or falſhood of a thing.

EXA'MINATE, S. [*examinatus*, Lat.] an evidence or perſon examined upon a trial. "Aſked in ſcorn one of the *examinates*." *Bac.*

EXAMINA'TION, S. [*examinatio*, Lat.] a ſearch into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence by queſtions; an accurate, nice, and ſcrupulous enquiry after truth.

EXAMINA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an examiner.

To EXA'MINE, V. A. [*examiner*, Fr. *examino*, Lat.] to try a perſon ſuſpected of any crime by queſtions; to aſk a witneſs queſtions on a trial; to make enquiry into; to try by experiment, obſervation, or the deductions of reaſon.

EXA'MINER, S. one who ſearches into the veracity of an evidence, by propoſing ſuch queſtions as ſhall be ſuitable to that purpoſe.

EXA'MPLE, S. [*exemple*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.]

Lat.] any thing propoſed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or ſomething of the ſame kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern for others to imitate; a perſon puniſhed for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the ſame crimes; inſtance, or ſomething produced as an illuſtration or confirmation of what has been aſſerted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXA'NGUIOUS, Adj. [*exanguis*, Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in oppoſition to *ſanguineous*. "*Sanguineous* "with *exanguinous*." *Bacon*.

EXA'NIMATE, Adj. [*exanimatus*, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, ſpiritleſs; dejected; almoſt reduced to death's door. "*Ex-* "*animate* by love." *Thomſon*.

EXANIMA'TION, S. death; or deprivation of life.

EXANTHE'MATA, S. [from ἐξ, and ἀνθέμω, Gr. a flowering] in Medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out on the ſkin.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, Adj. in Medicine, puſtulous; eruptive; efflorescent; diſcolouring, or forming puſtules on the ſkin.

To EXA'NTLATE, V. A. [*exantlatus*, of *exantlo*, Lat.] to pump; to draw out. Figuratively, to exhauſt; to waſte away. "Theſe "ſeeds are wearied or *exantlated*." *Boyle*.

EXARTICULA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] the diſlocation of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE, V. A. [*exaſperatus*, Lat. of *exaſpero*, Lat.] to provoke a perſon to anger by ſome diſagreeable or offenſive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increaſe the inflammation of a wound or diſorder.

EXASPERA'TER, S. one who heightens or increaſes the anger of a perſon.

EXASPERA'TION, S. a repreſentation of a thing in ſuch a light as to occaſion great offence and provocation. "My enemies loaded "with all the obliques and *exaſperations* they "could." *K. Charles*. A provocation or offence which excites a perſon to violent anger or rage.

To EXCA'RNATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *caro*, *carnis*, Lat. fleſh] to ſtrip of fleſh. "The "ſpleen is much more curiouſly *excarnated*." *Grew*.

To EX'CAVATE, V. A. [*excavatus*, Lat. of *excavo*, Lat.] to hollow, or make hollow. "The cups—of that wonderful ſmallneſs, that "Faber put 1000 of them into an *excavated* "pepper corn." *Ray*.

EXCAVA'TION, S. the act of ſcooping out, or cutting any ſurface into hollows; a hollow, or cavity.

To EXCEE'D, V. A. [*exceder*, Fr. *excedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, meaſure, or ſtandard; to excel or ſurpaſs another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of exceſs; to go beyond the bounds of fitneſs or duty; to ſurpaſs in quality or quantity.

EXCEE'DING, Part. ſurpaſſing, or going beyond in dimenſions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes uſed adverbially, for a very great or remarkable degree. "*Exceeding* pow-"erful by ſea." *Raleigh*.

EXCEE'DINGLY, Adv. to a very great degree. With vehemence and loudneſs, applied to the voice.

To EXCE'L, V. A. [*exceller*, Fr. *excello*, Lat.] to ſurpaſs another.

EX'CELLENCE, or EX'CELLENCY, S. [*excellence*, Fr. *excellentia*, Lat.] the poſſeſſing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a compariſon; purity; goodneſs; a title of honour uſually given to generals in an army, ambaſſadors, and governors.

EX'CELLENT, Adj. [Fr. *excellens*, Lat.] poſſeſſed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or ſuperior to others in good qualities.

EX'CELLENTLY, Adv. very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities. "Comedy is *excel-* "*lently* inſtructive." *Dryd*. "Sometimes ſo "*excellently* ill." *Pope*.

To EXCE'PT, V. A. [*excepter*, Fr. *exceptus*, of *excipio*, Lat.] to leave out; to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to, joined with *againſt*. "Which our author could not "*except againſt*." *Locke*.

EXCE'PT, Prep. excluding; not including. "God and his Son *except*—none he feared." *Par. Loſt*. Unleſs. "It is impoſſible to do "it, *except* we know it." *Tillotſ*.

EXCE'PTING, Part. not including, or taking a thing into an account.

EXCE'PTION, S. [Fr. *exceptio*, Fr.] the excluſion from, or not including a perſon or thing in a precept, poſition, or general law. "An *exception to* ſome." *Addiſ*. "In *excep-* "*tion to* all general rules." *Pope*. A diſlike or offence. "He firſt took *exception* at this badge." *Shak*.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, Adj. liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS, Adj. fond of making objections; peeviſh; eaſily offended.

EXCE'PTIVE, Adj. including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS, Adj. without exception; without raiſing any objection; general; univerſal.

EXCE'PTOR, S. one who raiſes objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCE'RPTION, S. [*exceptio*, Lat.] the act of gleaning or ſelecting; the thing ſelected or gleaned. "Saving ſome few *exceptions*." *Raleigh*.

EXCE'SS, S. [*exces*, Fr. *exceſſus*, Lat.] that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or thoſe limits in which virtue conſiſts; a relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to paſſion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reaſon. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink.

EXCE'SSIVE, Adj. [*exceſſif*, *exceſſive*, Fr.] beyond any limits or common ſtandard, with re-

ſpect to quantity, quality or bulk; vehement, or beyond the juſt bounds or meaſures preſcribed by reaſon.

EXCE'SSIVELY, Adv. in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr. *excambiare*, low Lat.] to change, or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to ſettle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHA'NGE, S. the act of giving and receiving one thing for another. In Commerce, the fixing of the actual momentary value of money between different countries; the thing given or received in lieu of another; the place where merchants meet to negociate their affairs. A *bill of exchange*, is that which is drawn by a perſon in one kingdom, on one reſiding in another, for ſuch a ſum there as is equivalent to a ſum paid or eſtimated here.

EXCHA'NGER, S. a perſon who remits money to foreign parts, or deals in bills of exchange.

To EXCHE'AT, V. A. See *Eſcheat*.

EXCHE'ATOR, S. See *Eſcheator*.

EXCHE'QUER, S. [*eſchequier*, Norm. Fr. *ſaccharium*, low. Lat. from *ſchatz*, Teut. a treaſure] the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought. It conſiſts of two parts, one of which is the taking cognizance of all cauſes relating to the king's coffers, and is likewiſe a court of record, wherein all cauſes relating to the revenue are tried: the other part is called the *receipt of the exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying money.

EXCI'SE, S. [*accis*, Belg. *exciſum*, Lat.] a tax laid by the government on commodities for ſupporting and anſwering the exigencies of the ſtate.

To EXCI'SE V. A. to levy a tax on a perſon or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN, S. an officer who is employed in the inſpection of goods which are exciſeable, and in collecting the ſums they are rated at.

EXCI'SION, S. [*exciſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely deſtroying a nation, or the inhabitants of ſome place.

EXCITA'TION, S. [Fr. from *excitatus*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rouſing or awakening.

To EXCI'TE V. A. [*exciter*, Fr. *excito*, Lat.] to rouſe from a ſtate of inactivity and indolence to one of action; or from a ſtate of dejection and deſpair, to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouſe. In Electrical Experiments, to make the globe or tube fit to communicate the electrical virtue, by friction.

EXCI'TEMENT, S. the motion by which a perſon is rouſed from a ſtate of indolent inactivity to one of vigorous action.

EXCI'TER, S. one who ſtirs up to action; the cauſe by which any dormant virtue is put in action; or any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLAI'M, V. N. [*exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, ſometimes occaſioned by ſudden grief or exceſſive pain; to ſpeak againſt, decry, or reproach with outrage.

EXCLAI'MER, S. one that makes uſe of frequent exclamations; one that runs down, raiſes objections, and rails againſt a perſon or thing with vehemence or paſſion. "I muſt "tell this paſſionate *exclaimer*." *Atterb.*

EXCLAMA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exclamatio*, Lat.] a vehement outcry; a railing or outrageous reproach of a perſon or thing; an emphatical utterance; a figure in Rhetoric, wherein, by raiſing the voice, and uſing an interjection, either expreſſed or underſtood, we teſtify an uncommon warmth and paſſion of the mind, and expreſs the magnitude of the thing. In Printing and Grammar a point, placed after an *exclamation*, and maked thus(!).

EXCLA'MATORY, Adj. practiſing, or conſiſting of exclamations.

To EXCLU'DE, V. A. [*excludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a perſon from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine; to deny a perſon a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLU'SION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhutting out, or denying admiſſion; rejection, or not admitting a principle; an exception. In Natural Hiſtory, the hatching or letting the young out of the egg. "Perfection and maturity for *excluſion*." *Ray.*

EXCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*excluſif*, *excluſive*, Fr. from *excluſus*, Lat.] having the power to deny or hinder entrance or admiſſion; debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculation; excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, Adv. without being admitted to partake or enjoy a privilege or right with another; without comprehending or including in any number or account.

To EXCO'GITATE, V. A. [*excogitatus*, from *excogito*, Lat.] to find out or diſcover by thought, or intenſe thinking; to invent. "*Excogitated* by the heathen." *Hale.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*excommunier*, Fr. *excommunico*, low Lat.] to exclude or debar a perſon from having any fellowſhip with a viſible church, or at leaſt from partaking of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, S. [Fr.] an eccliſiaſtical cenſure or puniſhment, whereby a perſon is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. The few inſtances, if not the total diſuſe of the power of *excommunication* in the eſtabliſhed church of late years, is an amiable inſtance of the benevolence of its rulers, and ſhould not only raiſe admiration and praiſe, but likewiſe converſion and conformity.

To EXCO'RIATE, V. A. [of *ex*, Lat. off, and *corium*, a hide or ſkin] to flay, or ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCO-

EXCO'RIATION, S. loſs of ſkin; the act of flaying, or ſtripping off the ſkin.

EXCORTICA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat. the bark of a tree] in Botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

EX'CREMENT, S. [Fr. of *excrementum*, Lat.] that which is diſcharged at the natural paſſage of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, Adj. that which is of the nature of, or voided as, excrement.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. containing excrement.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or EXCRE'SCENCY, S. [*excreſcence*, Fr. *excreſcens*, Lat.] a ſuperfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original from of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, ſuperfluous and luxuriant fleſh growing on the parts of bodies of animals.

EXCRE'SCENT, Adj. [Fr. *excreſcens*, Lat.] ſuperfluouſly or luxuriouſly growing out of a thing.

EXCRE'TION, S. [*excretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of ſeperating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

EXCRE'TIVE, Adj. [*excretivus*, Lat.] having the power of ſeperating or ejecting excrements, or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRU'CIABLE, Adj. [from *excruciate*] tormenting or having the power of tormenting.

To EXCRU'CIATE, V. A. [*excruciatus*, of *excrucio*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To EXCU'LPATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *culpatus*, Lat.] to clear from any accuſation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCULPA'TION, S. an apology or vindication of one charged with a fault; an endeavour to vindicate a perſon from an accuſation.

EXCU'RSION, S. [Fr. *excurſum*, Lat. of *excurſo*, Lat.] an atttempt to leave a ſettled path; a ramble; an expedition into diſtant parts; a progreſs beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digreſſion or departure from the ſubject a perſon is treating of.

EXCU'RSIVE, Adj. rambling; wandering; or deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that for which any apology may be made, and admitted.

EXCU'SABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

EXCU'SATORY, Adj. pleading an excuſe; aſſigning a motive which may remove blame, and vindicate a perſon's conduct.

To EXCU'SE, V. A. [*excuſer*, Fr. *excuſo*, Lat.] to leſſen guilt, by aſſigning ſome circumſtance which may render the commiſſion of a fault leſs blameable; to diſcharge a perſon from a duty or obligation; to paſs by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aſperſion, or clear from any imputation.

EXCU'SE, S. an apology or plea offered in a perſon's vindication; a reaſon or motive aſſigned to juſtify from accuſation or guilt.

EXCU'SELESS, Adj. without any motive or reaſon to free from blame or puniſhment.

EXCU'SER, S. one who pleads for, or one who forgives or paſſes by the faults of, another.

To EXCU'SS, V. A. [*excuſſus*, Lat.] in Law, to ſeize and detain a perſon's property. "Unleſs his goods and eſtate be firſt *excuſſed*." *Ayliffe*.

EXCU'SSION, S. [*excuſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſeizing. "If upon an *excuſſion* there be not "goods to ſatisfy." *Ayliffe*.

EX'ECRABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſo deteſtable, abominable, or wicked, as to deſerve to be curſed. Figuratively, very bad.

EX'ECRABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve to be accurſed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner; hatefully.

To EX'ECRATE, V. A. [*execratus*, of *execror*, Lat.] to curſe as an object containing the moſt abominable, deteſtable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to deteſt; to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, S. a curſe; an imprecation; or wiſhing ſome evil to a perſon or thing.

To EX'ECUTE, V. A. [*executer*, Fr. *executus*, of *exequor*, Lat.] to diſcharge or perform a commiſſion or duty; to put a law, or any thing planned, in practice; to put to death, according to the ſentence of the law.

EXECU'TION, S. the performance or practice of a thing; action. In Law, the laſt act in cauſes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to ſeize the defender's goods and body; death inflicted by law; death; ſlaughter.

EXECU'TIONER, S. he that puts in act; he that inflicts puniſhment on an offender; the perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

EXECU'TIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, oppoſed to *deliberative* or *legiſlative*.

EXECU'TER, S. he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a deſign; a perſon who inflicts the puniſhment ſentenced by the law. "Deliver over to *executers*." *Shak.*

EXE'CUTOR, S. a perſon who is nominated by a teſtator, to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXE'CUTORSHIP, S. the office of a perſon appointed executor by a teſtator.

EXE'CUTRIX, S. a woman intruſted with the performance of the will of a teſtator.

EXEGE'SIS, S. [Gr.] a word uſed as an explication of another: Thus in the words "*Abba, Father*," uſed in ſcripture, the word father is the *exegeſis*, or explanation of the Syriac word *abba*. Likewiſe a diſcourſe or comment to explain any book or author's writings.

EXEGE'TICAL. Adj. [ἐξηγητικος, Gr.] explaining; by way of explanation.

EXE'MPLAR, S. [Lat.] a model, pattern, or original to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve imitation. In ſuch a manner as to warn or deter others, applied to puniſhment.

EXE'MPLARINESS, S. the ſtate of being propoſed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable] worthy of being propoſed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to perſons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to puniſhments. Remarkable.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, S. a giving an example. In Law, the giving a copy or draught of an original record.

To EXE'MPLIFY, V. A. [*exemplum* and *fio*, Lat.] to illuſtrate, explain, or enforce by an example or inſtance. In Law, to tranſcribe or copy.

To EXE'MPT, V. A. [*exemptus*, Lat. bought off] to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

EXE'MPT, Adj. freed from ſervice, office, obligation, duty, or tax by privilege; not liable to.

EXE'MPTION, S. [from *ex* and *emptio*, Lat.] freedom from any ſervice, obligation, tax, burthenſome employment, or law.

EXE'QUIAL, Adj. [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or burial.

EXE'QUIES, S. [it has no ſingular, from *exequiæ*, Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies. "The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe "*exequies*." *Dryd.*

EXE'RCENT, Adj. [*exercens*, Lat.] practiſing; following any trade, employment, or vocation. "Ever *exercent* advocate." *Ayliffe.*

EXE'RCISE, S. [*exerciſe*, Fr. *exercitium*, Lat.] a motion of the limbs or action of the body, conſidered as conducive and neceſſary to health; ſomething done by way of amuſement; an action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs and ſtrength; any practice by which a perſon is rendered ſkilful in the performance of a duty or diſcipline. "The *exerciſe* of the "ſoldiers." Uſe or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a taſk; an application of the mind to ſtudy.

To EXE'RCISE, V. A. [*exercice* of *exercer*, Fr. *exerceo*, Lat.] to employ the mind in conſidering an object; to uſe ſuch action of the body as is neceſſary to keep the fluids in motion, and preſerve health; to train or teach a perſon any diſcipline by frequent practice; to taſk, employ, or keep buſy; to practiſe; to exert, or put in practice. "To *exerciſe* dominion over "them." *Matt.* xx. 25. To practiſe the different evolutions of an army, in order to attain ſkill in military diſcipline.

EXERCI'SER, S. one who acts, performs, or practiſes.

EXERCITA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exercitatio*, Lat.] exerciſe; practice; a frequent repetition of the ſame actions.

To EXE'RT, V. A. [*exertus*, of *exero*, Lat.] to uſe with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth or perform. To apply ſtrength, force, or vigour, uſed with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXE'RTION, S. the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, ſtrength, or vigour.

EXE'SION, S. [*exeſus* of *exedo*, Lat. to eat out] the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophraſtus denieth the *exeſion* of "vipers through the belly of the dam." *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION, S. [*exæſtuatus*, Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body; an ebullition or effervescence. "The inward *exeſtuations* of the "blood." *Boyle.*

EXE'TER, S. the Auguſta of the Romans, Iſca of Ptolemy, and Antoninus's Caer-eſk, or Pen-caer of the Britons, and the Exanceſter of the Saxons, afterwards abbreviated to Exceſter and Exeter; ſo called from the river Ex, on which it ſtands. It is the capital of Devonſhire, and called the London of the W. there being no city between it and the Land's-end, which is 108 miles diſtant. It is walled round, and was the ſeat of the Weſt-Saxons. Here ſeveral Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up. Formerly there were ſo many monaſteries in the place that it was called Monkton. Beſides chapels, and five large meeting-houſes, here are ſtill twenty churches in the city and ſuburbs; among which is the cathedral of St. Peter, where it is common to ſee hundreds of people at morning-ſervice by ſix, ſummer and winter. This is a mayor-town, and county of itſelf, which ſends two members to parliament. It has a long bridge over the Ex, with houſes on both ſides. Here are four principal ſtreets, (one of which is called the High-ſtreet) all centering in the middle of the town, and called Carfox, a corruption, ſays my author, of the old Norman *quatre voix* for *voyes*, i. e. the four ways, though it would rather ſeem to be *carreau*, the ſquare. Here is plenty of water, which is conveyed by pipes; and an old caſtle called Rougemont, where the aſſizes are kept. In this city and ſuburbs are hoſpitals, a work-houſe, alms-houſes, and charity-ſchools, together with a county-infirmary of late erection. Formerly ſhips could load and unload at the water-gate; but the navigation having been obſtructed, ſluices and gates have been ſince made by act of parliament; ſo that veſſels of 150 tons can come up to the quay. In this town is a briſk trade, particularly in ſerges; and here are twelve companies. It is the ſee of a biſhop, which Edward the Confeſſor tranſlated hither from Crediton. Topſham, ſix miles below the town, may be looked upon as the port of Exeter. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Cecil family. It lies twelve miles N. of the Engliſh channel, and 172 W. of London. The weekly markets here are on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and annual fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whitſun-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horned cattle, horſes, and almoſt every commodity.

Of

Of all theſe the Lammas fair is the moſt conſiderable for ſerges and woollen ſtuffs.

To EXFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *ex* and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] in Surgery, to ſcale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, S. the act of ſcaling a bone; or the ſtate of a bone which breaks off in ſcales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of ſcaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, Adj. [from *Exhale*] that which may be raiſed, conſumed, or diſperſed in fumes or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, S. [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, conſiſting of dry, ſubtle corpuſcles or effluvia, looſened from hard terreſtial bodies, either by the heat of the ſun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmoſphere, or ſome other cauſe, aſcending by the laws of hydroſtatics, or the repulſive or electrical quality of the air, to a certain height in the atmoſphere, where they mix with other vapours, and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or ſending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To EXHA'LE, V. A. [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations. Figuratively, but improperly, to exhauſt, dry up, or diſperſe any moiſture in ſteams or fumes.

EXHA'LEMENT, S. an effluvium; a vapour; an exhalation.

To EXHAU'ST, V. A. [*exhauſtus*, of *exhaurio*, Lat.] to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STION, S. the act of draining, or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waſte, or conſumption.

EXHAU'STLESS, Adj. not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally conſumed.

To EXHI'BIT, V. A. [*exhibitus*, Lat of *exhibeo*, Lat] to offer to view or uſe; to propoſe in a full aſſembly, or public manner.

EXHI'BITER, S. he that offers any thing as a charge or accuſation in a public manner; he that expoſes any curioſity, natural or artificial, to public view.

EXHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *exhibitio*, Lat.] the act of diſplaying, explaining, or rendering viſible and ſenſible; the act of expoſing to public view. In Law, the bringing a charge or accuſation againſt a perſon in a public or open court. Allowance, ſalary or penſion. "Driven "to live in exile on a ſmall *exhibition*. *Swift*.

EXHI'BITIVE, Adj. containing a repreſentation or diſplay.

To EXHI'LARATE, V. A. [*exhilaratus* of *exhilaro*, Lat.] to cheer, comfort, or inſpire with gaiety,

EXHILARA'TION, S. the act of inſpiring with chearfulneſs or joy; the ſtate of a perſon inſpired with joy or gaiety, applied to a ſenſation of pleaſure, which is leſs than joy, but of ſome affinity with it.

To EXHO'RT, V. A. [*exhorter*, Fr. of *exhorto*, Lat.] to induce a perſon to the performance of a thing or duty, by laying the motive of it, and its conſequences, before a perſon; to call upon a perſon to perform, or remind him of his duty. "We beſeech and *exhort* you by the Lord Jeſus," 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 1.

EXHORTA'TION, S. [Fr. *exhortatio*, Lat.] the motive which can induce a perſon to perform any duty; the act of laying ſuch motives before a perſon as may incite him to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTATORY, Adj. containing motives to incite a perſon to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTER, S. one who endeavours to perſuade or incite a perſon to perform a duty.

EXI'GENCE, or EXI'GENCY, [*exigens*, Lat.] a want, neceſſity, or diſtreſs, which demands immediate aſſiſtance and relief; any preſſing want, diſtreſs, or ſudden occaſion.

EXI'GENT, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a preſſing buſineſs; want; or an affair which requires immediate aſſiſtance and relief.

EXIGU'ITY, S. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] ſmallneſs; littleneſs, ſlenderneſs.

EXI'GUOUS, Adj. [*exiguus*, Lat *exigu*, Fr.] ſmall, minute, applied to ſize.

EX'ILE, S. [*exil*, Fr. *exul*, *exilium*, Lat. though now univerſally accented on the firſt, it formerly was accented indifferently on either ſyllable] the ſtate of a perſon who is driven from his country, with an order not to return.

To EXILE, V. A. [formerly accented on the laſt, by Dryden on both ſyllables, and at preſent on the firſt ſyllable only] to expel or drive a perſon from a country, with a ſtrict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or baniſh any bad or good quality from the mind. "His "brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*." *Dryd.* "Expell'd and *exil'd*." *Dryd.*

EX'ILEMENT, S. the ſtate of a perſon baniſhed his country.

EXILI'TION, S. [*exilitio*, Lat.] the act of ſpringing and ſtretching out with vehemence and ſuddenneſs; exploſion. "Will not take "fire with noiſe and *exilition*." *Brown.*

To EXI'ST, V. N. [*exiſter*, Fr. of *exiſto*, Lat.] to be; to have actual being or exiſtence.

EXI'STENCE, or EXI'STENCY, S. [*exiſtence*, Fr. *exiſtentia*, Lat.] that whereby a thing has an actual being; the ſtate of being; actual or real fruition of being.

EXI'STENT, Adj. [*exiſtant*, Fr. *exiſtens*, Lat.] in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, S. [*exiſtimatio*, Lat.] opinion, eſteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's talents, abilities, and virtues.

EX'IT, S. [the third perſon ſingular preſent of *exeo*, Lat. to go out] in Theatrical Writings, implies that a perſon is gone out of ſight, or off the ſtage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; a paſſing or paſſage out of any place.

EX'ODUS, or EX'ODY, S. [ἐξ, out, and ὁδος, Gr. a way or paſſage] the ſecond book of the old Teſtament wrote by Moſes, ſo called by the Septuagint tranſlators, becauſe it contains the departure of the Iſraelites from Egypt:

beſides which, it comprehends the hiſtory of Moſes's birth, education, and flight; the oppreſſions of the Iſraelites in Egypt; Moſes's return from Media; his commiſſion to Pharaoh; the plagues he wrought in Egypt; the departure of the Jews; their paſſage through the Red-Sea and the Wilderneſs; the manner of giving the law; the erection of the tabernacle, and celebration of the ſecond paſſover; and contains the tranſactions of 145 years, beginning from the death of Joſeph in the 2369th year of the world, and 1631, before Chriſt. The Jews call it *Veele Semoth*, i. e. theſe names, from the two firſt words in the Hebrew.

EXO'MPHALUS, S. [from εξ and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel.] In Surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To EXO'NERATE, V. A. [*exoneratus*, of *exonero*, Lat.] to unload; to diſburthen; to free from any thing which is troubleſome on account of its weight.

EXONERA'TION, S. the act of diſburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppreſſes by its weight.

EXO'RABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *exorabilis*, Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, or EXO'RBITANCY, S. [*exorbitant*, Fr.] the act of going out of the common tract or road; a groſs or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, Adj. [Fr. of *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] leaving or quitting any rule preſcribed, but more eſpecially thoſe of virtue or morality; not comprehended in any law. "Cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had "not provided for." *Hooke*. Enormous; immoderate; exceſſive; beyond bounds. "So "endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men." *Swift*.

To EXO'RBITATE, V. N. [from *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] to leave any track, path, or road preſcribed. To quit its orbit, applied to a planet. "The planets would have—ſometimes *exorbi-*"*tated* beyond the diſtance of Saturn." *Bent*.

To EXO'RCISE, V. A. [εξορκιζω, Gr.] to adjure by ſome holy name; to drive away evil ſpirits by uſing ſome holy name; to free a perſon from the influence of evil ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISER, S. one who profeſſes to drive away evil ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM, S. [εξορκισμος, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies made uſe of to free a perſon from the influence of evil ſpirits.

EXO'RCIST, S. [εξορκιστης, Gr.] one who, by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away evil ſpirits.

EXO'RDIUM, S. [Lat.] in Oratory, the beginning or opening of a ſpeech, in which the audience is prepared to hear what follows with attention.

EXOSTO'SIS, S. [from εξ and οστεον, Gr. a bone] any unnatural protuberance of a bone.

EXO'TIC, Adj. [εξωτικος, Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from abroad.

To EXPA'ND, V. A. [*expando*, Lat.] to ſpread, or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPA'NSE, S. [*expanſum*, of *expando*, Lat.] a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its ſurface; a ſurface; extent.

EXPANSIBI'LITY, S. capableneſs of being expanded, or ſtretched out to greater dimenſions.

EXPA'NSIBLE, Adj. capable to be ſtretched to a large extent.

EXPA'NSION, S. diſtance or ſpace abſtractedly conſidered, and diſtinguiſhed from *extenſion*, which implies, according to *Locke*, "diſtance "only when applied to the ſolid parts of "matter." In Metaphyſics, the idea of laſting and perſevering diſtance, all the parts whereof exiſt together. In Phyſics, the act of dilating, ſtretching, or ſpreading out a body, whereby its bulk or dimenſion is encreaſed, whether internally by elaſticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the ſtate of a thing which takes up more ſpace than it uſed to do; the act of ſpreading out a thing; extent; or ſpace to which any thing is ſpread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, Adj. having the power to ſpread or extend to a large ſpace.

To EXPA'TIATE, V. A. [*expatiatus*, Lat. of *expatior*, Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard; to preſcribe limits; to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

To EXPE'CT, V. A. [*expecto*, Lat.] to look out after; to have an appehenſion of future good or evil; to wait or ſtay for a perſon's coming.

EXPE'CTABLE, Adj. that which may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from. "Spiritual operations are not *expectable* from "ice." *Brown*.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPE'CTANCY, S. [*expectant*, Fr.] the act or ſtate of a perſon who waits for the coming of another; ſomething waited for; hope; or that which people had formed vaſt hopes from.

EXPEC'TANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a perſon, time, or thing, or of ſucceeding another in any office. "The "*expectant* heir." *Swift*.

EXPEC'TANT, S. [Fr. *expectans*, Lat.] one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, perſon, or thing, or the ſucceſſion to any place; or is dependent on the promiſes and favours of another.

EXPECTA'TION, S. [Fr. *expectatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of ſomething not preſent, but waits in hopes of its arrival; the ſtate of a perſon, who waits for the arrival of any perſon, period, or

or thing; dependence on the promiſes and favours of another for future good. "Wait thou "only upon God, for all my *expectation* is from "him." *Pſal.* lxii. 5. The object which people form great hopes of; the Meſſiah. "Why our great *expectation* ſhould be called— "the ſeed of woman." *Par. Loſt.*

EXPE'CTER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a ſtate; one who waits for the arrival of a perſon, thing, or period.

To EXPEC'TORATE, V. A. [from *ex*, Lat. out of, and *pectus, pectoris*, Lat. the breaſt] to void phlegm, or other matter which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, by coughing, hauſting, or ſpitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the act of diſcharging any excrementitious matter from the breaſt; the evacuating or freeing the breaſt from phlegm, or any viſcid matter, which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, or ſtreightens the breaſt.

EXPEC'TORATIVE, Adj. having the quality to promote the cleanſing the breaſt or lungs of phlegm, or other viſcid matter, which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs.

EXPE'DIENCE, or EXPE'DIENCY, S. [*expedient*, Fr.] the fitneſs or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end.

EXPE'DIENT, Adj. [Fr.] proper to attain any particular end.

EXPE'DIENT, S. [Fr.] a means proper to promote or forward an end; a ſhift, or means hit upon on a ſudden to ward off any calamity or diſtreſs, or elude any puniſhment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, Adj. in a manner proper to attain an end.

To EXPEDI'TE, V. A. [*expeditus*, of *expedio*, Lat.] to free from any obſtruction or impediment; to haſten or quicken; to diſpatch or iſſue from a public office.

EXPEDI'TE, Adj. [*expeditus*, Lat.] quick; performed ſoon; nimble or active.

EXPEDI'TELY, Adv. with quickneſs, readineſs, or haſte.

EXPEDI'TION, S. [Fr.] quickneſs, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage with intent to attack an enemy.

To EXPE'L. V. A. [*expello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a perſon quit a place by force. To eject or throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPE'NCE, S. [*expenſum*, Lat.] coſt; charges; money laid out for any uſe.

To EXPE'ND, V. A. [*expendo*, Lat.] to lay out or ſpend money.

EXPE'NSELESS, Adj. without coſt or charge; without ſpending money.

EXPE'NSIVE, Adj. given to ſpend money; prodigal; extravagant, applied to a perſon. Coſtly; requiring money, applied to things. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good ſenſe. "This requires an active, *expen-* "*ſive*, and indefatigable goodneſs." *Sprat.*

EXPE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as requires the ſpending much money.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. the act of profuſeneſs, or ſpending money immoderately; dearneſs, or ſtanding a perſon in a great ſum.

EXPE'RIENCE. S. [Fr. *experientia*, Lat.] practice; frequent trial; knowledge gained by frequent practice, and obſervation on the common occurrences of life.

To EXPE'RIENCE, V. A. to try, or practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, Part. ſkilful or wiſe by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, S. one who makes frequent trials or experiments.

EXPERI'MENT, S. [*experimenter*, Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.] trial of any thing; a trial made of the reſult of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to diſcover their effects, their laws, and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cauſe of the phænomon occaſioned thereby.

To EXPERI'MENT, V. A. [*experimenter*, Fr.] to try; to diſcover by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining to, or built upon experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philoſophy*, is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other, by ſenſible experiments and trials made with that view.

EXPERIME'NTALLY, Adv. by experience; by trial; by having been ſenſible.

EXPERIME'NTER, S. one who makes philoſophical experiments.

EXPE'RT, Adj. [Fr. *expertus*, Lat.] ſkilful, or knowing in any particular office, art, or buſineſs; dexterous. Uſed with *in* before the object of ſkill, but with *of* by *Pope*, "*Expert of* arms." *Odyſſey*. This may be owing to the author's imagining it to be derived from *expers*, Lat. which governs a genitive, but is uſed in a different ſignification.

EXPE'RTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as diſcovers ſkill.

EXPE'RTNESS, S. ſkill or knowledge in any affair or undertaking.

EXPI'ABLE, Adj. [from *expiate*] capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious by ſuffering or puniſhment.

To EXPI'ATE, V. A. [*expier*, Fr. *expiatus*, of *expio*, Lat.] to make ſatisfaction or atonement for ſins, by ſuffering the puniſhment due to them, or by ſubſtituting ſomething equivalent to, or inſtead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIA'TION. S. [*expiatio*, Lat.] any ſuffering endured, or equivalent made, or ſacrifice offered, to avert the puniſhment due to ſin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIA'TORY, Adj. having the power to avert the divine wrath from puniſhing ſins.

EXPILA'TION, S. [*expilatio*, Lat.] robbery. In Law, the act of committing waſte upon lands to the loſs and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION, S. [*expiratus*, of *expiro*, Lat.] in Medicine, that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the laſt gaſp, or breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the ceſſation or end of any period of time.

To EXPI'RE, V. A. [*expirer*, Fr. *expiro*, Lat.] to breathe out; to ſend out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to cloſe, conclude, or bring to an end; to periſh; to fly out with a blaſt. To conclude, finiſh, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To EXPLA'IN, V. A. [*explano*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book or expreſſion; to illuſtrate.

EXPLA'INABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered more eaſy or plain to the underſtanding.

EXPLAI'NER, S. one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLANA'TION, S. an illuſtration or comment, whereby a paſſage is rendered more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLA'NATORY, Adj. containing an illuſtration, or ſuch remarks as render a thing eaſy to be underſtood.

EX'PLETIVE, S. [*expletivum*, Lat. of *expletus*, from *expleo*, Lat.] a word which is uſed merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verſe. *Do* or *does*, are by modern poets eſteemed as mere *expletives*, but if it be evident that they increaſe the force and energy of an expreſſion, and ſerve to diſtinguiſh the tenſes of a verb, they can by no means deſerve the name, and ſhould be rather looked on as auxiliary words, than ſuch as have no meaning.

EX'PLICABLE, Adj. that which may be explained, underſtood, or rendered intelligible.

To EX'PLICATE, V. A. [*explicatus*, Lat. of *explico*, Lat.] to unfold. "They *explicate* "their leaves." *Blackm.* To explain, or render any difficulty more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining or rendering any difficult paſſage or doctrine plainer or more eaſy to be underſtood; the ſenſe given by an explainer; an interpretation.

EX'PLICATIVE, Adj. having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLICA'TOR, S. one who expounds, or renders any difficulty more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLI'CIT, Adj. [*explicite*, Fr. *explicitus*, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, eaſy, obvious, oppoſed to *obſcure* or *implicit*.

EXPLI'CITLY, Adv. plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLO'DE, V. A. [*explodo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and diſgrace. Figuratively, to reject with ſcorn.

EXPLO'DER, S. a perſon who ſhews contempt by hiſſing; one who rejects an opinion with deteſtation, or contempt.

EXPLOI'T, S. [Fr.] a deſign accompliſhed; a ſucceſsful and remarkable action in war.

To EXPLO'RE, V. A. [*explоro*, Lat.] to make trial of; to ſearch into by trials; to diſcover by examination; to try, in order to make diſcoveries.

EXPLO'SION, S. [*expleſio*, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence; the noiſe made by the burſting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, Adj. driving out with noiſe and violence.

EXPO'NENT, S. [*exponens*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expreſſes how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity.

EXPONE'NTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, applied to curves which partake of the nature of algebraic curves, as conſiſting of a finite number of terms, though they be indeterminate, and in ſome meaſure of the nature of tranſcendental curves, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed.

To EXPO'RT, V. A. to ſend goods from our own to foreign countries for ſale.

EXPO'RT, S. a commodity ſent out of the kingdom to foreign parts.

EXPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of ſending goods to foreign markets for ſale.

EXPO'RTER, S. he that ſends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, V. A. [*expoſer*, Fr.] to lay open, ſubject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, cenſure, examination, puniſhment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSI'TION, S. [*expoſitus*, Lat.] the ſituation in which a thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; an interpretation, comment, or treatiſe, to render the ſenſe of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPO'SITOR, S. [Lat.] an explainer.

To EXPO'STULATE, V. N. [*expoſtulatus*, of *expoſtulo*, Lat.] to debate, reaſon, or argue with a perſon by way of complaint againſt ſomething.

EXPOSTULA'TION, S. the act of reaſoning, or repreſenting a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, S. a perſon who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPO'STULATORY, Adj. containing the repreſentation of a complaint.

EXPO'SURE, S. the act of laying open to public view and obſervation; the ſtate of being ſubject or liable to blame, puniſhment, ridicule, or danger; a ſituation in which a thing lies open to the ſun and air.

To EXPOU'ND, V. A. [*expono*, Lat.] to interpret, or explain any difficult paſſage; to lay open, in order to examine. "He *expound-* "*ed* both his pockets." *Hudib.* The laſt ſenſe is a Latiniſm not to be imitated.

EXPOU'NDER, S. one who explains.

To EXPRE'SS, V. A. [*expreſſus*, of *exprimo*, Lat. *exprimer*, Fr.] to repreſent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, ſculpture, or painting. To utter, applied ſolely

ſolely to language. To declare one's ſentiments; to ſqueeze out; to force out by preſſure; to extort by violence. "Halters and "racks cannot *expreſs* from thee — more than "thy deeds." *Johnſon.*

EXPRE'SS, Adj. copied or bearing a near reſemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, ſculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity.

EXPRE'SS, S. [*expres*, Fr.] a meſſenger ſent with expedition on purpoſe to deliver a particular meſſage; a meſſage; a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. that which may be uttered, or communicated by words; that which may be forced out by ſqueezing.

EXPRE'SSION, S. [Fr.] the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or ſtyle uſed in communicating one's thoughts; a phraſe; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by preſſure. In Painting, a natural and lively repreſentation of the ſubject, or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn, whereby the human body, and all its parts, have the action ſuitable to it: the face exhibits the ſeveral paſſions proper to the figures, and proper obſervation is had of the motions they impreſs on the other external parts.

EXPRE'SSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or repreſenting.

EXPRE'SSIVELY, Adv. in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, S. the power of repreſenting, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRE'SSLY, Adj. in direct terms; plainly; poſitively.

EXPRE'SSURE, S. [from *expreſſus*, Lat.] expreſſion, or the conveying ideas by language. "More divine than breath or pen can give *ex*-"*preſſure* to." *Shak.* The form, or likeneſs deſcribed. "The *expreſſure* of his eye, fore-"head, *&c.*" *Shak.* Mark, or impreſſion. "The *expreſſure* that it bears." *Shak.*

To EXPROBRA'TE, V. A. [*exprobratus*, of *exprobeo*, Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach; to upbraid. "To *expro*-"*brate* their ſtupidity." *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION, S. a reproachful accuſation. "A denial with ſcorn, a taunting "*exprobration*." *South.*

To EXPROPRIA'TE, V. A. [from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to alienate; to reſign one's property to a thing; to make a thing no longer one's own. "When you have reſigned, or "rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to "God." *Boyle.*

EXPU'LSION, S. the act of driving out; the ſtate of a perſon driven out from a place.

EXPU'LSIVE, Adj. having the power of driving or forcing out.

To EXPU'NGE, V. A. [*expungo*, Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, S. [*expurgatio*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleanſing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falſehood. "Arts and learning want ex-"*purgation*." *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY, Adj. employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiſs.

EX'QUISITE, Adj. [*exquiſitus*, Lat. ſearched out with care] ſo excellent or perfect as to ſhew great care in the ſearch, or great exactneſs and labour in the production; ſuperlative. "With *exquiſite* malice." *K. Charles.*

EX'QUISITELY, Adv. perfectly; accurately; compleatly; in ſuch a manner as ſhews no ſmall pains in the diſcovery or production.

EX'QUISITENESS, nicety; perfection, owing to great care and pains.

EXSU'CTION, S. [*ex* and *ſuctio*, Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by ſucking. "After this firſt *exſuction*." *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION, S. [*exſudatus*, of *exſudo*, Lat.] the act of diſcharging by ſweat.

To EXSU'DE, V. A. [*exſudo*, Lat.] to diſcharge by ſweat; to diſtil; or exhale.

To EXSUF'FOLATE, V. A. [*ſuffolar*, Ital.] to whiſper, or buz in the ear. "Such "*exſuffolate* and blown ſurmizes." *Shak.* A word peculiar to the author quoted.

To EXSU'SCITATE, V. A. [*exſuſcitatus*, Lat. of *exſuſcito*, Lat.] to rouſe, or ſtir up.

EX'TACY, S. See *Ecſtacy*.

EX'TANCY, S. [from *ex*, out, and *ſtans*, Lat. ſtanding] the act or ſtate of riſing above, or ſtanding out beyond other parts of a ſurface. "The order of the little *extancies*." *Bayle.*

EX'TANT, Adj. [*extans*, Lat.] ſtanding out or above the other parts of the ſurface. "That part of the teeth which is *extant* "above the gums." *Ray.* Public; not ſuppreſſed; ſtill to be met with, applied to books.

EXTA'TIC, or EXTA'TICAL, Adj. carrying or tending to ſomething without; rapturous, or elevating to the higheſt degree of joy and tranſport. See *Ecſtatic.*

EXTE'MPORAL, Adj. [*extemporalis*, Lat.] ſudden; without any preparation or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORALLY, Adv. quickly; without any preceding ſtudy or preparation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] occaſional; ſudden; not allowing or giving any time for preparation or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*extemporarius*, Lat.] ſudden; quick; formed without ſtudy, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE, Adv. ſuddenly; without previous thought or ſtudy; without premeditation. Sometimes uſed as an adjective. "A "long *extempore* diſſertation." *Spect.* No. 247.

To EXTE'MPORIZE, V. A. to ſpeak without premeditation. "The *extemporizing* "faculty is never more out of its element "than in the pulpit." *South.*

To EXTE'ND, V. A. [*extendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch out towards any part; to ſpread; to enlarge the ſurface of a thing. To encreaſe, applied

applied to force, ſtrength, or duration. To communicate or impart. In Law, to ſeize.

EXTE'NDER, S. the perſon, or means, by which any thing is ſtretched.

EXTE'NDIBLE, Adj. capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS, S. an unlimited, or unbounded extenſion.

EXTENSIBI'LITY, S. the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NSIBLE, Adj. capable of being ſtretched wider or longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS, the quality of being ſtretched wider or longer.

EXTE'NSION, S. [*extenſio*, Lat.] the act of encreaſing the length or breadth of a thing; the ſtate of a thing where length or breadth is encreaſed. In Phyſics, the diſtance between the extremes of a ſolid body.

EXTE'NSIVE, Adj. wide; large.

EXTE'NSIVELY, Adv. widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, S. largeneſs; wideneſs; diffuſiveneſs.

EXTE'NSOR, S. in Anatomy, a muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT, S. [*extentus*, Lat.] the diſtance between the extremities of a thing; the ſpace filled; communication; diſtribution. In Law, an execution, or ſeizure of a perſon's goods.

To EX'TENUATE, V. A. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] to make ſmall, narrow, or ſlender; to make lean.

EXTENUA'TION, S. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] the act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation, applied to puniſhment. A loſs of fleſh, or decay of the body, in Medicine.

EXTE'RIOR, Adj. [Lat. *exterior*, Fr.] outward; external; not eſſential.

EXTE'RIORLY, Adv. outwardly.

To EXTE'RMINATE, V. A. [*exterminatus*, of *extermino*, Lat.] to root out; to deſtroy utterly. "To explode and *exterminate* "rank atheiſm." *Bent.*

EXTERMINA'TION, S. [*exterminatio*, Lat.] total deſtruction. "Whether diſplant-"ing, or *extermination* of people." *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TER, S. [Lat.] the perſon who lays waſte a country, or utterly deſtroys its inhabitants.

To EXTE'RMINE, V. A. [*extermino*, Lat.] to deſtroy; to put an end to. "Your "ſorrow and my grief — were both *exter-"mined.*" *Shak.*

EXTE'RNAL, Adj. outward; from without; outward appearance; or that which appears to the ſight.

EXTE'RNALLY, Adv. outwardly.

EXTILLA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat. to fall in drops] the act of falling in drops. "*Extillation* of putrifying juices." *Derh.*

To EXTIMU'LATE, V. A. [*extimulatus*, of *extimulo*, Lat.] to prick or incite. "*Ex-"timulates* and incites unto expulſion." *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION, S. pungency; or the power exciting motion, ſenſation, or action. "Things inſipid, without any *extimulation.*" *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT, Adj. [*extinctus*, Lat.] quenched or put out, applied to fire. At a ſtop, without any ſurvivors, applied to ſucceſſion. Aboliſhed or out of force, applied to law.

EXTINC'TION, S. [*extinctio*, Lat.] the act of quenching, or putting out, applied to fire. The ſtate of a thing quenched; utter deſtruction; ſuppreſſion.

To EXTIN'GUISH, V. A. [*extinguo*, Lat.] to put out or quench, applied to fire. To ſuppreſs or deſtroy, applied to the paſſions. To cloud, eclipſe, or obſcure by ſuperior ſplendor. "Her natural graces that *extinguiſh* art." *Shak.*

EXTIN'GUISHABLE, Adj. that may be put out, quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

EXTIN'GUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle in order to put it out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, S. the act of ſuppreſſing, deſtroying, or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws; the act of taking away all the deſcendants or ſurvivors of a family.

To EXTI'RPATE, V. A. [*extirpatus*, Lat. of *extirpo*, Lat.] to root out; to deſtroy utterly.

EXTIRPA'TION, S. [Fr. *extirpatio*, Lat.] the act of rooting out, or utterly deſtroying.

EXTIRPA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who roots out; a deſtroyer.

To EX'TOL, V. A. [*extollo*, Lat.] to praiſe; to magnify with praiſe.

EXTOL'LER, S. one who praiſes or magnifies with praiſe.

EXTOR'SIVELY, Adj. in a violent manner.

To EXTO'RT, V. A. [*extortus*, from *extorqueo*, Lat.] to draw by force; to gain a confeſſion, or to make a diſcovery by violent means; to wreſt an expreſſion from its plain and obvious meaning; to gain by violence and oppreſſion.

EXTO'RTER, S. a perſon who makes uſe of oppreſſion, violent or indirect means.

EXTOR'TION, S. [*extorſion*, Fr.] the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made uſe of to gain a thing.

EXTOR'TIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence; one who practiſes extortion.

To EX'TRACT, V. A. [*extractum*, ſupine of *extrabo*, Lat.] to draw or take one thing from another; to draw by chemiſtry. In Arithmetic to find the root of any number. To abridge or tranſcribe any paſſage from a boook or writing.

E'XTRACT, S. [*extractus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the pureſt and fineſt part of any ſubſtance, ſeparated by diſſolution or digeſtion of a proper menſtrum, and afterwards into a thick, moiſt conſiſtence by diſtillation, or evaporation over fire. In Literature, an abridgment of a book, or a tranſcript of ſome paſſage.

EX'TRACT, Part. drawn out; ſeparated from.

EXTRA'CTION, S. [*extractio*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby eſſences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In Genealogy, the ſtock or family from which a perſon is deſcended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots*, is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRAC'TOR, S. a perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is taken out.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular courſe of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, Adv. in a manner different from the common or ſtated courſe of pocedure at law.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. beyond, and *mundus*, Lat. the world] beyond the bounds of this material ſyſtem.

EXTRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extraneus*, Lat.] not intrinſic or eſſential to a thing; foreign or of a different ſubſtance.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, Adv. [from *Extraordinary*] in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, Adj. [from *extra* and *ordinarius*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common courſe or order; ſomething more or better than common. Uſed adverbially, for the ſake of pronounciation, inſtead of *extraordinarily*. "Any things that are *extraordinary* "rare." *Addiſ.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, Adj. [*extra*, Lat. without, and *parochia*, Lat. a pariſh] not included or comprehended in any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *provincia*, Lat.] not within the ſame province; or not within the juriſdiction of the ſame perſon.

EXTRAVA'GANCE, or EXTRAVA'GANCY, S. [*extravagance*, Fr. *extra* and *vagans*, Lat.] an excurſion, or ſally beyond preſcribed bounds; irregularity; wildneſs. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the paſſions. Waſte or ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRAVA'GANT, Adj. [Fr. *extravagans*, Lat.] wandering out of or beyond the preſcribed bounds. "The *extravagant* and erring "ſpirit." *Shak.* Roving beyond any preſcribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; not reduced to rule; prodigal; or profuſely expenſive.

EXTRAV'AGANTE, S. one who is included, or comprehended in any general rule or definition. In the plural, applied to thoſe decrees of the popes, which are added to the cannon law.

EXTRAV'AGANTLY, Adv. contrary to all rule; in an unreaſonable or immoderate degree; profuſely expenſive.

EXTRAVA'SATED, Adj. [*extravaſer*, Fr. from *extra* and *vaſa*, Lat.] forced out of the veſſels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. the act of forcing, or the ſtate of being forced out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRAVE'NATE, Adj. [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] let or forced out of the veins. "*Ex-* "*travenate* blood." *Granville.*

EXTRE'ME, Adj. [Fr. of *extreme*, Lat.] greateſt, applied to degree. Utmoſt, or farthermoſt, applied to ſituation or time. Laſt, or that which has nothing beyond it. Preſſing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction*, is one of the ſacraments of the Romiſh church, is miniſtered to people dangerouſly ill, and conſiſts in anointing them with holy oil, and ſaying a form of prayers for them.

EXTRE'ME, S. the utmoſt point, or higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other. In Logic, applied to the predicate and ſubject in the concluſion of a ſyllogiſm.

EXTRE'MELY, Adv. in the utmoſt degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREMI'TY, S. [*extremité*, Fr. *extremitas*, Lat.] the utmoſt parts, or thoſe fartheſt from the centre or middle; thoſe points which are moſt oppoſite to each other; the remoteſt or fartheſt part of a country; the utmoſt degree of violence, diſtreſs, or poverty.

To EX'TRICATE, V. A. [*extricatum*, ſupine of *extrico*, Lat.] to free a perſon from any perplexity or difficulty.

EXTRICA'TION, S. the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger.

EXTRI'NSIC, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] outward; external; not in the ſubſtance or ſubject itſelf.

EXTRI'NSICAL, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To EXTRU'DE, V. A. [*extrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt out; to drive off or away by violence. "The ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by "the mud." *Woodw.*

EXTRU'SION, S. [*extruſus*, Lat.] the act of thruſting or driving out. "An *extruſion* "and elevation of others." *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE, S. [from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat. a wen or knob] a knob or part which riſes above the reſt of a ſurface. "The irre-"gularities or *extuberances*." *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, S. [Fr. *exuberantia*, Lat.] overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, Adj. [*exuberans*, Lat.] growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant; ſuperfluouſly plentiful; abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, Adv. abundantly even to the higheſt or a ſuperfluous degree.

To EXU'BERATE, V. A. [*exuberatus*, or *exubero*, Lat.] to abound in the higheſt degree. "That vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exu-* "*berates* in GOD." *Boyle.*

EXUDA'TION, S. the act of emitting moiſture, through the pores of the body, in ſweat; the matter iſſuing or proceeding from any body in form of ſweat.

To

To EXU'LCERATE, V. A. [*exulceratus*, of *exulcero*, Lat. *exulcerer*, Fr.] to make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, S. the act of cauſing or producing ulcers; the beginning of an eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXU'LCERATORY, Adj. having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXU'LT, V. N. [*exulto*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladneſs or joy.

EXU'LTANCE, S. a tranſport of joy or gladneſs.

EXULTA'TION, S. [*exultati*, Lat.] rapturous delight.

EXUNDA'TION, S. [*exundatio*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance, "The *exundation* and overflowing of his tran-"ſcendent and infinite goodneſs." *Ray*.

EXU'PERANCE, S. [*exuperantia*, Lat.] a ſurplus, or greater quantity. "Which take off "the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour." *Brown*.

EXU'VIÆ, S. [Lat.] the ſkins or ſhells which are caſt by an animal.

EY'AS, S. [*niais*, Fr.] a young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to prey for itſelf. "Little *eyaſes* that cry out." *Shak*.

EY'ASMUSKET, S. a young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. "How now "my *eyeaſmuſket*." *Shak*.

EYE, S. [formerly *eyne* in the plural, at preſent *eyes*, *auga*, Goth. *eag*, Sax. *oog*, Belg. *aug*, Teut. *ee*, Scot. *een*, plur.] the organ of ſight; ſight, or evidence conveyed by the ſight; the countenance; aſpect; regard; notice; attention; opinion formed by obſervation; the place from whence any thing can be ſeen; view. "In *eye* of every exerciſe." *Shak*. Any thing formed like an *eye*.

To EYE, V. A. to watch; to keep in view. Neuterly, to appear, or ſeem. "When they "do not—*eye* well to you." *Shak*.

EYE'-BALL, S. [*eag-æpl*, Sax.] the apple of the eye.

EYE'BRIGHT, S. See *Euphraſy*.

EYE'BROW, S. [*eagan-bregh*, Sax.] the hairy arch over the eye, intended by Providence to defend it from any moiſture which would otherwiſe run into it from the forehead.

EYE'-DROP, S. a tear. "With gentle "*eye-drops*." *Shak*.

EYE'LESS, Adj. without eyes; blind. "That *eyeleſs* face," *Pope*.

EYE'LET, S. [*œillet*, Fr. a little eye] a hole through which light may enter; a ſmall hole wrought in linen, uſually termed by ſemſtreſſes an *eyelet-hole*.

EYE'-LID, S. [from *eye* and *lid*] the membrane, or ſkin, which cloſes the eye.

EYE'-SERVANT, S. one who works only while watched, or while his maſter is preſent.

EYE'-SERVICE, S. ſervice performed only while the maſter is preſent.

EYE'SHOT, S. the look or glance of an eye. "I have preſerved many a young man "from the *eye-ſhot*." *Spect*. No. 284.

EYE'-SIGHT, S the ſight of the eye.

EYE'-SORE, S. ſomething offenſive to the ſight.

EYE'-SPOTTED, Adj. marked with ſpots like eyes. "Juno's bird in her *eye-ſpotted* "train." *Spenſ*.

EYE'-STRING, S. the tendon or nerve by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE'-TOOTH, S. the tooth on the upper jaw, on each ſide, next to the grinders, called by anatomiſts, *dogs-teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EYE'-WINK, S. a quick ſhutting and opening of the eye, intended as a ſign or token. "They could never get an *eye-wink* of her." *Shak*.

EYE'-WITNESS, S. one who gives teſtimony to facts which he has ſeen.

EYRE, S. [Fr. *iter*, Lat.] in Law, the court of juſtices itinerants.

EY'RY, S. [*ey*, Teut. an egg] the place where birds of prey build their neſts, or hatch.

FAB

F, The ſixth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth conſonant. Its ſound in Engliſh is invariable, formed by the compreſſion of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it reſembles very much that of the V; and its ſhape in the Iſlandic or Runic alphabet is diſtinguiſhed from it only by having a dot in the middle. Its form is the ſame in the Roman and Saxon alphabets as in ours, and is by ſome ſuppoſed to be made by placing two Γ gammas over each other thus $\binom{\Gamma}{\Gamma}$; others again imagine it to have ſprung from the Greek Φ, which being wrote with the ſtrait ſtroke firſt, and the upper and lower parts of the *omicron*, which croſſes it, at different times, might have accidentally given riſe to its form. In medicinal preſcriptions it ſtands for *fiat*, or let it be made. In Muſic, the fourth note of the gamut; and when ſtanding at the beginning of the line, the baſs cleff. Among the numeral letters it ſignifies 40; and when a daſh was drawn over it thus, $\overline{F}$ 40,000. On monumental inſcriptions, it ſignifies *filius*, or ſon.

FA, in Muſic, the fourth note in the ſcale or gamut, as ut, re, mi, *fa*.

FABLE, S. [Fr. *fabula*, Lat.] a tale, or feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction; a ſeries of events which compoſe a moral, epic, or dramatic poem.

To FABLE, V. N. to feign, or write fictions; to tell falſehoods with an intent to deceive; to lye. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLED, Part. mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned ſtories or fictions;

fictions; a ſofter or more genteel word to expreſs a perſon guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, S. [of *fabrica*, Lat.] a building; any thing compoſed of different or diſſimilar parts; the texture of a ſilk or ſtuff.

To FA'BRIC, V. A. [of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build, form, or conſtruct.

To FA'BRICATE, V. A. [*fabricatus*, of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build or conſtruct.

FABRICA'TION, S. [*fabricatio*, Lat.] the act of building; conſtruction.

FA'BULIST, S. [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] a writer or compoſer of fables.

FA'BULOSITY, S. [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falſhood, or telling lyes. "In this *fabuloſity* they would report." *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS, Adj. [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falſhood.

FA'BULOUSLY, Adj. in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FACE, S. [Fr. *facies*, Lat.] the countenance, or fore part of the head; the ſurface of a thing; the front or fore part of a building or thing; the ſtate or appearance of an affair; appearance, look, or countenance; preſence, or ſight; confidence; boldneſs. "Ignorance, and *face* a-"lone." *Hudib.*

To FACE, V. N. to carry a falſe appearance, or play the hypocrite; to come in front; to march againſt, or oppoſe an enemy or danger with boldneſs and courage. Followed by *down*, to deny or oppoſe, or put to ſilence by meer impudence. "He *faced* men *down* that he ſtood "ſtill." *Prior.* To ſtand oppoſite to, applied to ſituation. To cover with ſome other matter. "*Faced with* marble." *Addiſ.*

FA'CET, S. [*facette*, Fr.] a ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles. "Like "diamonds cut into *facets*." *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS, Adj. [*facetieux*, *facetieuſe*, Fr. *facetus*, Lat. of *facetiæ*] wittily gay: uſed both of perſons and things.

FACE'TIOUSLY, Adv. in a merry, witty, and jocoſe manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diverting by chearful wit, or pleaſant and jocoſe expreſſions or ſtories.

FA'CILE, Adj. [Fr. of *facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with eaſe or little labour. "Will render the work *facile* and delightful." *Evelyn.* Eaſily conquered or ſurmounted.

To FACI'LITATE, V. A. [*faciliter*, Fr.] to make eaſy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACI'LITY, S. [*facilité*, Fr. *facilitas*, Lat.] eaſineſs of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readineſs in performing; eaſineſs to be perſuaded either to good or bad; flexibility or credulity; eaſineſs of acceſs; condeſcenſion; or compliance.

FACINE'RIOUS, Adj. [corrupted from *facinorous*, of *facinoroſus*, Lat.] wicked. "He's "of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit that will not ac-"knowledge it." *Shak.*

FA'CING, Part. oppoſite to.

FA'CING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the outſide of any thing.

FACT, S. [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, oppoſed to a meer ſuppoſition or ſpeculation; an action.

FA'CTION, S. [Fr. *factio*, Lat.] a party in a ſtate; a tumult, diſcord, or diſſenſion.

FA'CTIOUS, Adj. [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or public diſſenſions; loud and vehement in ſupport of any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public diſcord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner criminally diſcontented; tumultuous; or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, S. inclination to public diſſenſion; violent clamorouſneſs in ſupport of a party.

FACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*factitius*, Lat.] made by art, oppoſed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

FA'CTOR, S. [Lat. *factor*, Fr.] an agent; or one who tranſacts buſineſs for another. In Arithmetic, the multiplicator and multiplicand.

FA'CTORY, S. a houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a foreign country; ſeveral traders aſſociated or embodied in a place.

FA'CULTY, S. [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing; activity either of body or mind; the powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reaſon. In Phyſic, a power or ability of performing any think or action, whether natural, vital, or animal; a knack, ſkill, or dexterity gained by habit; a quality or diſpoſition either good or bad; power or authority. "Hath born his *faculties* "ſo meekly." *Shak.* The maſters and poſſeſſors of any ſcience, in London peculiarly applied to phyſicians, or other practitioners in medicine. "The gentlemen of the *faculty*."

To FA'DDLE, V. N. [corrupted from *fiddle*] to trifle, toy, or play.

To FADE, V. N. [*fade*, Fr.] to decline from a greater to a leſs vigour or ſtrength; to grow weak, or languiſh; to decay from a ſtronger or brighter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vaniſh, or wear out gradually.

FÆ'CES, S. [Lat. plural of *fæx*, Lat.] in Medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after diſtillation and infuſion.

To FAG, V. N. [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired; to be fatigued. "Till the Ita-"lians began to *fag*." *Mackenzie.* Actively, to beat.

FA'G-END, S. [*fegan*, Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarſer materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuſe, or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, S. [Fr. *fagotto*, Ital. *fagod*, Brit. and Arm.] a bundle of ſticks or bruſhwood bound together for fuel, or any other purpoſe.

To FA'GOT, V. A. to tie up, or bundle together.

To FAIL, V. N. [*failler*, Fr. *falen*, Brit. *fallan*, Ital. *falen*, Belg. *feyler*, Dan.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or uſe; to be extinct; to ceaſe,

ceaſe, or be loſt; to ſink; to languiſh through fatigue; to decay; to miſs producing its effect; to diſappoint a perſon's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an aſſignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to omit the diſcharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

FAIL, S. a miſcarriage, miſs, or unſucceſsful attempt; omiſſion, neglect, or non-performance of a promiſe or duty; deficience; want; death. "How grounded he his title "to the crown upon our *fail?*" *Shak.*

FAI'LING, S. a deficience, imperfection, or ſlight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

FAI'LURE, S. deficience, or ceſſation. An omiſſion, or ſlip, applied to duty. A ſlight fault.

FAIN, Adj. [*fægen*, Sax. of *fægian*, to rejoice, *fagur*, *fagen*, Iſl. *faginn*, Goth.] glad; joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I ſing "unto thee." *Pſal.* lxxii. To be forced, compelled, or obliged. "Caſtalio was *fain* to make "trenchers at Baſle." *Locke.* Though this laſt ſenſe is now the only one in uſe, as Johnſon obſerves, it ſeems to have ariſen from a miſtake of the original ſignification, or ſome ambiguous expreſſions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally ſuit with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was ſuppoſed to mean, "*I* "*was compelled*, or *I was glad* to do this."

FAIN, Adj. gladly; very deſirouſly; willingly. "Would *fain* have a law enacted." *Swift.*

To FAINT, V. N. [*faner*, Fr.] to decay, fade, or waſte away quickly; to grow languid, or fall into a fit; to ſink down through dejection. Actively, to deject; to depreſs; to make a perſon languid. "It *faints* me." *Shak.*

FAINT, Adj. [*fane*, Fr.] void of ſtrength, vigour, or ſpirit. Pale, dead, or void of brightneſs, applied to colour. Slow, not loud, ſcarcely audible, applied to ſound. Cowardly; timorous. "*Faint* heart never won fair lady." *Prov.* in *Camd. Rem.*

FAI'NTING, S. a fit, a ſwoon, wherein a perſon is ſenſeleſs for a ſhort time.

FA'INTLY, Adv. in a feeble or languid manner. Deadly, or juſt viſible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to deſcription. Scarcely audible, applied to ſound. Timorouſly, or without courage, activity or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FAI'NTNESS, S. languor, or want of ſpirits or ſtrength through fatigue; fear; want of vigour; want of force; timorouſneſs; dejection.

FA'INTY, Adj. weak; languid; void of vigour or ſtrength.

FAIR, Adj. [*fæger*, Sax. *fager*, Goth. *faur*, Dan.] beautiful; handſome; of a white complexion, oppoſed to black or brown. Clean, pure, or without any foulneſs, applied to water. Serene, or not cloudy, applied to the weather. Equal, or juſt, applied to morals. Not practiſing any unjuſt or indirect methods; gentle; mild; commodious; eaſy; or ſucceſsful. "Where you may make the *faireſt* ſhoot." *Shak.*

FAIR, Adv. gently, without violence, joined to *ſoftly*. In a civil and complaiſant manner, joined to *ſpeak*. On good terms, free from ſtrife or contention, after *keep*. "If he in- "tends to *keep fair* with the world." *Collier.*

FAIR, S. a beauty; a woman who is handſome; honeſty, or honeſt dealing. "*Fair* and "ſquare, Nic. keeps folks together," *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FAIR, S. [*foire*, Fr. *forum*, or *feriæ*, Lat.] a public place, where merchants or traders reſort at ſtated times to diſpoſe of their wares, and enjoy ſome diverſions which are uſually exhibited at ſuch times.

FAI'RING, S. ſomething bought for a preſent at a fair.

FAI'RLY, Adv. pleaſantly, applied to ſituation. Honeſtly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action. Candidly, or without wreſting the ſenſe, applied to criticiſm. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly. "All this they *fairly* over- "came." *Spenſer.*

FAI'RNESS, S. beauty; elegance of form, applied to the make of a perſon. Honeſty, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a perſon's dealings.

FAI'R-SPOKEN, Adj. uſing civil and complaiſant expreſſions.

FAI'RY, S. a kind of fabled ſpirit, being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanlineſs, &c. An enchantreſs. "To this great *fairy* I'll "commend thine acts." *Shak.*

FAI'RY, Adj. belonging to, or ſuppoſed to be given by fairies.

FAI'RY-STONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone of an hemiſpherical figure found in gravel-pits, having five double lines ariſing from the centre of its baſis, and meeting in the pole.

FAITH, S. [*fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat. *foi*, Fr.] an aſſent to the truth of a thing barely on account of the credit or authority of the perſon who delivers it; an aſſent to any propoſition, not made out by the deductions of reaſon, on the credit of the propoſer, as coming from God in ſome extraordinary way of communication. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truth held by Chriſtians; truth or confidence in God; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, or unſhaken adherence to a promiſe; ſincerity.

FAI'TH-BREACH, S. breach of a promiſe or obligation; perfidy. "Upbraid his "*faith-breach*." *Shak.*

FAI'THFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of religion; believing the truths of revealed religion; true to any obligation or contract; honeſt or upright in the diſcarge of any duty.

FAI'THFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion; with full confidences in the promiſes of God; with ſtrict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the diſcharge of any obligation or promiſe; honeſtly.

FAI'THFULNESS, S. any principle which a perſon may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to duty as a ſubject.

FAI'THLESS, Adj. without belief in the revealed truths of religion; without truſt or confidence in the aſſurances or promiſes of another; perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty, promiſe, or loyalty.

FAI'THLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revelation.

FAKE, S. among ſeamen, a coil of rope.

FALCA'DE, S. [*falx, falcis*, Lat.] in Horſemanſhip, that action of the haunches and legs of a horſe, wherein they bend low on a ſtop and a half ſtop.

FALCA'TED, Adj. [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping hook or ſcythe. Applied by aſtronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition.

FALCA'TION, S. [*falcatus*, Lat.] crookedneſs; in a crooked form, reſembling that of a ſcythe or reaping hook. "With a long *falcation* or forcipated tail." *Brown.*

FA'LCHION, S. [the *a* is pronounced broad, like *au*, *fauchon*, Fr.] a ſhort crooked ſword or cymeter.

FA'LCON, S. [*faucon*, Fr. *falconne*, Ital. *falco*, Lat.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, ſuperior to all others for courage, docility, gentleneſs, and nobleneſs of nature. This title or name is applied only to the female, the male being called a *taſſel*, or *tiercelet*. In Gunnery, a ſort of cannon five inches one-fourth at the bore, 750 lb. weight, ſeven feet long; its load two pounds and a quarter of powder; its ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and 2 lb. and a half weight.

FA'LCONER, S. [*fauconier*, Fr.] a perſon who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, ſuch as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONET, S. [*falconette*, Fr.] a kind of ordnance four inches one quarter diameter at the bore, 400 lb. weight, ſix feet long; its load 1 lb. and a quarter; its ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and 1 lb. and a quarter weight.

FA'LCONRY, S. the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to purſue and take game.

FA'LDAGE, S. [*faldagium*, barb. Lat. of *fald*] a privilege, which ſeveral lords anciently reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any fields within their manors, and this not only with their own, but likewiſe their tenants ſheep.

FA'LDFEE, S. a compoſition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of ſoldage.

FA'LDING, S. a kind of coarſe cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL, S. a kind of ſtool placed at the outſide of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, V. N. [preter, *I fell*, or *have fallen*, or *faln*, part. paſſ. *fallen*, of *falla*, Iſl. *feallon*, Sax. *vallan*, Belg. *fallan*, Teut.] to deſcend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any deſcent; to die; to be degraded from a high ſtation to a low one; to decreaſe or diminiſh in value, weight, or quantity; to enter into any ſtate of the body or mind. "*Fall* aſleep." *Shak.* "*Fell* into "into ſuch a rage." *Knolles.* To ſink below a thing in a compariſon, uſed with *ſhort*. To *fall away*, to languiſh or grow faint; to grow lean, or decreaſe in bulk. Uſed with *down*, to bow, or bend as a ſuppliant; to ſink, or tumble proſtrate on the ground. To *fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to aſſault, or make an attack. To *fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to drop.

FALL, S. [from the verb, *fall*, Iſl.] the act of dropping from a higer place; the act of tumbling proſtrate upon the ground; the violence ſuffered from dropping accidentally from a high place; ruin; loſs of greatneſs; decreaſe of price or value. Leſſening of ſound, or cadence, applied to muſic. A cataract, caſcade, or deſcent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In Divinity, the ſtate of our firſt parents, wherein, on account of eating the forbidden tree, they loſt the happineſs of living in Paradiſe; and, according to *Milton*, "brought "death into the world and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, Adj. [*fallacieux*, Fr. *fallax, fallacis*, Lat.] producing miſtakes; full of ſophiſtry; raiſing falſe expectations; deceitful. "That *fallacious* fruit." *Par. Loſt.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deceive by falſe appearances, or tending to lead into miſtakes by ſophiſtry.

FA'LLACY, S. [*fallace*, Fr. *fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made uſe of to lead a perſon into an error; a ſophiſm.

FALLIBI'LITY, S. [from *fallo*, Lat.] liableneſs or poſſibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FA'LLIBLE, Adj. [*fallo*, Lat.] liable to error, or miſtake.

FA'LLING, S. an indenting, or hollow in a ſurface. "The ſeveral prominences and "*falling* in of the features." *Addiſ.*

FA'LLING-SICKNESS, S. See *Epilepſy*.

FA'LLOW, Adj. [*falewe*, Sax. *wæluwe*, Belg. *faal* or *fæl*, Teut.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. In Huſbandry, unſowed; or left to reſt after certain years of tillage; plowed, but not ſowed, or prepared for a ſecond plowing. Figuratively, unplowed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected. "Let the cauſe lie *fallow*." *Hudib.*

FA'LLOW, S. [*fealga, fealk*, Sax.] ground plowed in order for a ſecond plowing; or land untilled, and ſuffered to reſt, after bearing a certain number of years.

To FA'LLOW, V. N. to plow in order to a ſecond plowing, or an interval of reſt before ſeed be ſown a ſecond time.

FA'LLOWNESS, S. the act of letting ground reſt before it be ſtocked again. Figuratively, barrenneſs.

FALSE, Adj. [*falſus*, Lat. *faux, fauſſe*, Fr.] repreſenting a thing to be what it is not; fictitious

fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjuſt; hypocritical or feigned.

FALSEHEA'RTED, Adj. treacherous, oppoſed to *faithful*.

FA'LSEHOOD, S. [from *falſe* and *had*, Sax. ſtate or condition] the ſetting down, or uttering in words the agreement or diſagreement of ideas otherwiſe than it is; or the repreſenting a thing to be different from what we think it to be; want of faithfulneſs or honeſty; a lye, or the ſaying that a thing is what we are conſcious it is not.

FA'LSELY, Adj. contrary to truth; erroneouſly; perfidiouſly.

FA'LSENESS, S. contrariety to truth, honeſty, or faithfulneſs.

FALSIFICA'TION, S. the act of altering the words of a ſentence ſo as to make it ſignify ſomething contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction, or confutation. "To "preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification*." *Notes on the Odyſſ.*

FALSIFI'ER, S. one who alters the words or ſentences of an author ſo as to make the ſenſe contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar; or inventor of falſehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, V. A. [*falſifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit; or forge; to alter the ſenſe of a book. Figuratively, to confute, or prove falſe; to violate by treachery. "*Falſifying* the moſt "important truſt." *Decay of Piety.* To lye, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, S. [*falſitas*, Lat.] the repreſenting a thing to be what it is not; a falſehood, or lye. Figuratively, an error.

To FA'LTER, V. N. [*faltar*, Span. of *falta*, Span. a defect; *vaultur*, Iſl. a ſtammerer] applied to pronunciation, to heſitate, or ſtammer in ſpeaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to ſift or cleanſe. "Barley for malt muſt be bold—and clean *fal*-"*tered* from foulneſs." *Mortim.*

FA'LTERINGLY, Adv. with heſitation and ſtammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleneſs, or weakneſs, applied to any act of the body or mind.

FAME, S. [*fama*, Lat. φαμα, Gr.] honourable report. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, Part. ſpoken of with honour and eſteem.

FA'MELESS, Adj. inglorious; not known for any production of the underſtanding, invention, or action; of no repute.

FAMI'LIAR, Adj. [*familiaris*, Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or eaſy in converſation; with freedom; accuſtomed; common; frequent; too free. "A poor man found a "prieſt *familiar* with his wife." *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted. "A noble gentleman, and my "*familiar*." *Shak.* A demon, ſuppoſed to be at the devotion, or to attend the call, of a perſon.

FAMILIA'RITY, S. an eaſineſs and freedom of acceſs and diſcourſe, generally obſerved between perſons long and intimately acquainted, being free from conſtraint, formality, and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMILIARI'ZE, V. A. [*familiariſer*, Fr.] to wear away the impreſſions of awe, or diſtant reſpect, occaſioned by novelty; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority to that of a perſon long known and joined in the bands of friendſhip.

FA'MILY, S. thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; or deſcend from the ſame progenitor.

FA'MINE, S. [Fr. from *fames*, Lat. hunger] ſcarcity of food; diſtreſs for want of neceſſary food.

To FA'MISH, V. A. [*fames*, Lat. *famis*, old Fr.] to kill with hunger or want of food; to kill with want of ſomething neceſſary to ſupport life. "*Famiſh* him of breath, if not of "bread." *Par. Loſt.* To die for want of food. Figuratively, to be in great diſtreſs for want of food.

FA'MISHMENT, S. the pain of hunger. "To ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*." *Hakew.* Not much uſed.

FA'MOUS, Adj. [*fameux*, Fr. *famoſus*, Lat.] much talked of and praiſed for remarkable virtue, great exploits, uſeful inventions, or ingenious compoſitions. Sometimes applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impropriety. "*Famous* pirates." *Shak.*

FA'MOUSLY, Adv. ſpoken of with eſteem, and generally known for ſomething extraordinary.

FA'MOUSNESS, S. great renown or fame.

FAN, S. [*vannus*, Lat.] a thin ſkin, piece of paper, taffety, or other light ſtuff, cut ſemicircularly, plaited in ſuch a manner that the plaits may be alternately inwards and outwards, mounted on ſeveral little ſticks of wood, ivory, tortoiſeſhell, &c. which are joined together by a rivet at the other end, and uſed by the ladies to defend their complexions from the ſun, to raiſe wind and cool themſelves, &c. Figuratively, any thing ſpread out in a triangular form, with a broad baſe, reſembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings. "Stretch his feather'd *fans*." *Dryd.* An inſtrument by which chaff is cleared or winnowed from the corn, from *van*, Fr. An inſtrument to blow up or raiſe a fire. "A *fan* to inflame "that love." *Hooker.*

To FAN, V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raiſe a fire. "*Fans* the poet's fire." *Pope.* To ſeparate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, Adj. [*fanatique*. Fr. *fanaticus*, Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthuſiaſtic notions in religion.

FANA'TIC, S. a perſon who has wild notions in religion; an enthuſiaſt.

FANA'TICISM, S. religious madneſs.

FA'NCIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and chimerical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without conſulting reaſon.

FA'NCIFULLY, Adv. whimſically.

FA'NCIFULNESS, S. the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than thoſe of reaſon.

FA'NCY, S. [contracted from *fantaſy*, *phantaſia*, Lat. *φαντασια*, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which compounds ideas received by the ſenſes, and by that means forms objects, perſons, repreſentations, and other ideas which have no exiſtence without us; the imagination; an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination, without the interpoſition of reaſon; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondneſs; meer humour, whim, or caprice; ſome thing or invention which pleaſes.

To FA'NCY, V. A. to conceive or form an idea of in the mind. "Whom I *fancy*, but "ne'er expreſs." *Dryd.* To like, or grow fond of. "*Fancied* her ſo ſtrongly." *Raleigh.*

FA'NCY-SICK, Adj. not really, but only imaginarily ſick, applied to a perſon who is in good health, but fancies, or imagines the contrary.

FANE, S. [Fr. *fanum*, Lat.] a temple, or place devoted to religious worſhip.

FA'NFARON, S. [Fr.] a bully; a hector; one who makes a great parade, or oſtentatious boaſt of his abilities, and promiſes more than he can perform. "The character of a "*fanfaron* or hector." *Dryd.*

FANFARONA'DE, S. [from *fanfaron*] a bluſter; an oſtentatious ſhew or boaſt of a perſon's abilities and virtues. "The *fanfaronade* "of Monſ. Boufflers." *Swift.*

To FANG, V. A. [*fangan*, Sax. *vanger*, Belg.] to ſeize; to gripe. "Deſtruction *fang* "mankind!" *Shak.*

FANG, S. [from the verb] the long tuſk of a boar; the nails or claws of a bird or beaſt. In Botany, any ſhoot or tendril by means of which one plant takes hold of another.

FANGLE, S. [*fengan*, Sax. to attempt, Skinner] a ſilly attempt; a frivolous or trifling ſcheme. At preſent rarely uſed, unleſs joined with the word *new*; as *new fangles*, *new fanglenes*.

FANGLED, Part. gaudy; ridiculouſly, or oſtentatiouſly ſhewy and ornamented. "In this "*fangled* world." *Shak.*

FA'NGLESS, Adj. without fangs, or teeth. "Like a *fangleſs* boar." *Shak.*

FA'NNEL, S. [*fanon*, Fr.] an ornament, like a ſcarf, worn by a prieſt round his arm when he ſays maſs.

FA'NNER, S. one that makes uſe of a fan.

FA'NTASIED, Part. troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

FANTA'SM, S. See *Phantaſm*.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL, Adj. [*fantaſtique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; capricious; governed by whim and fancy; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which can exiſt only in imagination; capriciouſly; with great unſteadineſs.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICKNESS, S. whimſicalneſs; capriciouſneſs.

FA'NTASY, S. [*fantaſie*, Fr. *phantaſia*, Lat. *φαντασια*, Gr.] See *Fancy* and *Phantaſy*.

FA'NTOM, S. See *Phantom*.

FAR, Adv. [*feor*, Sax. of *fare*, Sax. a journey, from *faran*, to go, *faira*, Goth. *fari*, Erſe] to a great diſtance, conſidered either in length, or as extending on all ſides; almoſt; in a great meaſure. "The day was *far* ſpent." *Judges.*

FAR, Adj. diſtant from any place mentioned or implied. Uſed with *off*, both as an adverb, and as an adjective. In horſemanſhip, the *far ſide of a horſe*, is that which is fartheſt from the rider when mounting, *i. e.* the right ſide.

To FARCE, V. A. [*farcir*, Fr. *farcio*, Lat.] to ſtuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to extend or ſwell out by pompous additions. "The *farced* title." *Shak.*

FARCE, S. [*farcer*, Fr. to mock; ſee the verb] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the eſtabliſhed laws of the drama; ſometimes applied to a piece ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raiſing laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumſtance, which is rather diverting than ſerious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FAR'CICAL, Adj. belonging or ſuitable to a farce.

FAR'CY, S. [*farcin*, Fr. *farcina*, Ital.] a diſeaſe in horſes or oxen, which vitiates their maſs of blood.

FAR'DEL, S. [*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.] a bundle, or burthen. "Who would theſe *far*- "*dels* bear." *Shak.*

To FARE, V. N. [*faran*, Sax. *fære*, Iſl. *varer*, Belg. *fabran*, Teut.] to go; to walk or move from one place to another. "So on he "*fares*." *Par. Loſt.* To be in any ſtate or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the matter of eating. "The rich man *fared* "ſumptuouſly." *Luke* xvi. 19.

FARE, S. the price paid by, or due from, a perſon for his paſſage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food or proviſion for eating.

FA'REWELL, Adv. [this word was originally the imperative of the verb *fare*, joined elliptically to *well*, for *fare* you *well*; but is by cuſtom uſed as an adverb, both by a perſon going away, and by a perſon left behind] a compliment uſed at parting, whereby we wiſh the perſon well, whom we take leaf of.

FA'REWELL, S. leave; the act of parting. "Farewell, a long *farewell* to all my "ſtory." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed as an adjective, for ſomething in which leave is taken. "In *farewell* papers." *Spect.* N°. 445.

FA'RFETCH, S. a ſtratagem; or artifice. "Their politic *farfetches*." *Hudib.*

FA'RFETCHED Adj. brought from places

at a great diſtance off; ſought with care and pains; not naturally introduced.

FARINA'CEOUS, Adj. [*farina*, Lat. meal] mealy; reſembling meal. "The "*farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds." *Arbuthn.*

FARM, S. [*farme*, Fr. *feorm*, Sax. victuals] ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a perſon's own, or hired; the ſtate of lands let out at a certain annual ſum; a certain ſum of money paid a government for the right to its cuſtoms or taxes.

To FARM, V. A. [from the noun] to let or hire land of another perſon for tillage; to cultivate land; to rent the cuſtoms or taxes of a ſtate at a certain rate.

FA'RMER, S. one who cultivates his own, or hired land; one who advances money for, or rents, the taxes of a ſtate.

FA'RMING, S. the art of cultivating land, and breeding cattle.

FA'RNESS, S. the quality of being remote, or ſituated at a diſtance. "*Farneſs* from time-"ly ſuccour." *Carew.*

FARQU'HAR, [GEORGE] was the ſon of a clergyman and born at Londonderry in 1678. He gave ſuch early proofs of genius that before he was ten years of age he produced ſpecimens of poetry, in which the force of thinking, and elegance of expreſſion were evident preſages of his future excellence. He was an actor as well as a writer, and had alſo for ſome years a commiſſion in the army, and as his dramatic as well as other works are in almoſt every body's hands, and the former often repreſented on the ſtage, they will ſpeak his merit better than any thing we can ſay here. It may not, however, be improper to acquaint the reader, that his firſt comedy, Love in a Bottle, appeared on the ſtage when he was but twenty years of age, and that he died before he was thirty,

FARRA'GINOUS, Adj. [*farrago*, *farraginis*, Lat.] compoſed of different things or perſons; huddled. "A *farraginous* collection "of all conditions." *Brown.*

FARRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a mixed maſs; a medley.

FAR'RIER S. [*ferrier*, Fr. from *ferre*, Fr. *ferrarius*, Lat. from *ferrum*, Lat. iron] one who makes ſhoes for, and puts them on horſes; one who profeſſes to cure the diſeaſes incident to horſes.

To FAR'RIER, V. A. to practiſe phyſic and ſurgery on horſes.

To FAR'ROW, V. N. to bring forth pigs, applied to ſwine.

FART, S. [*fert*, Sax. *vert*, Belg. *furtz*, Teut.] wind let looſe behind.

To FART, V. N. to break wind behind.

FA'RTHER, Adj. at a greater diſtance, applied to ſituation. Longer. Adverbially, at, or to a greater diſtance. Uſed as a connecting particle in a diſcourſe, it implies, *moreover*; *again*; *beſides*.

FA'RTHEST, Adj. moſt diſtant. Adverbially, at or to the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHING, S. [*feorthling*, Sax. from *feortha*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination] the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FA'RTHINGALE, S. [*vertugalle*, Fr. *verdugal*, Span. *verdégarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat uſed to make the others ſtand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are ſewed upon it.

FA'SCES, S. [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or ſtaves, and borne before the Roman magiſtrates, as an enſign or badge of authority.

FA'SCIA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a broad liſt, fillet, or band uſed in architraves and pedeſtals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

FA'SCIATED, Adj. in Architecture, adorned with a band or fillet. In Surgery, bound with fillets, or tied with a bandage.

FASCIA'TION, S. In Surgery, a bandage, or the act and manner of binding parts. "Three "eſpecial ſorts of *faſciation*." *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE, V. A. [*faſcinatus*, Lat. of *faſcino*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINA'TION, S. [*faſcinatio*, Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FASCI'NE, S. [Fr. pronounced *faſceen*] in Fortification, fagots, or ſmall branches of trees, or bavines, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and ſerve to fill up trenches, to ſcreen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FA'SCINOUS, S [*faſcinum*, Lat.] occaſioned, or operating by witchcraft or enchantment. "The poſſibility of *faſcinous* diſeaſes." *Harvey.*

FA'SHION, S. [*façon*, Fr. *fattion*, Ital.] the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; cuſtom, or the form which is moſt commonly made uſe of. *Men of faſhion*, imply men of rank, ſtate, or dignity.

To FA'SHION, V. A. [*façonner*, Fr.] to make in a particular form or ſhape; to fit, or adapt; to make according to the general taſte or mode.

FA'SHIONABLE, Adj. eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, or mode; made according to the general taſte, or mode; obſervant of the mode; of a rank or dignity ſuperior to the vulgar.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, S. conformity to the reigning taſte, applied to building, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

FA'SHIONABLY. Adj. in a manner conformable to the reigning taſte, or cuſtom.

To FAST, V. A. [*feſtan*, Sax. *faſten*, Goth. *vaſtan*, Belg.] to abſtain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abſtaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

FAST, S. [from the verb] a ſpace of time, wherein a perſon takes little or no food.

FAST, Adj. [*faeſt*, Sax. *vaſt*, Belg. *baſt*, Perſ. *paſt*, Sclav. and Pol. *feſt*, Teut. *vaſte*, old

old Fr.] firm; fixed; deep or ſound, applied to ſleep. Cloſed or ſhut cloſe; with a quick motion.

FAST, Adv. firmly; immoveably; ſwiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

To FA'STEN, V. A. to make firm, or immoveable; to cement, tie, or link together; to affix. Neuterly, to ſtick or adhere.

FA'STENER, S. a perſon that makes firm, ties, or binds,.

FA'STER, S. one who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED, Adj. covetous, avaricious; not given to generoſity. "The king "was *faſt-handed*." *Bacon.*

FA'STIDIOUS. Adj. [*faſtidioſus*, Lat. *faſtidieux*, Fr.] diſdainful; nice to a fault; ſqueamiſh.

FA'STIDIOUSLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, diſdainful, or ſqueamiſh manner.

FAST'NESS, S. [*fæſteunesſe*, *fæſtneſſe*, Sax.] firmneſs, or firm adherence to a cauſe or party; a ſtrong-hold; a fortreſs.

FAT, Adj. [*fæt*, Sax. *vet*, Belg., *fet*, Teut.] full fed; fleſhy; plump; or covered with an oily or unctious ſubſtance; groſs; dull, from *fat*, Fr. "*Fat* minds." *Dryd.* Figuratively, wealthy; rich. "A *fat* benifice." *Ayliffe.*

FAT, S. [from the adjective] in Anatomy, a white oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, to be found immediately under the ſkin in all parts of the body, except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, ſcrotum, &c.

FAT. See *Vat.*

FA'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *fatalis*, Lat.] cauſing inevitable death or deſtruction; cauſed by fate, deſtiny, or neceſſity.

FATA'LISM, S the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are eſtabliſhed by an unalterable neceſſity. "Some perſons have accuſed our au- "thor of *fataliſm*." *Warburton.*

FATA'LIST, S. one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATA'LITY, [*fatalite* Fr.] a pre-determined and invincible neceſſary order or ſeries of things and events; a decree of fate; an invincible influence or bias; a tendency to danger, deſtruction, or death.

FA'TALLY, Adv. mortally; in ſuch a manner as to occaſion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible neceſſity.

FATE, S. an inevitable neceſſity depending on ſome fixed or ſuperior cauſe. Figuratively, a neceſſary or predetermined event; death; deſtruction; the cauſe of death. "Feather'd "*fates* among the mules and ſumpters ſent." *Dryd.*

FA'TED, Adj. decreed or determined by fate; inveſted with any quality by fate.

FA'THER, S. [the *a* pronounced broad, like the German, or *a* in *ab!* from *fœder*, Sax. *fader*, Dan. *vader*, Belg. *vatter*, Teut. *fater*, old Fr. *padre*, Ital. *vaker*, Erſe; *padar*, Perſ.] one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, or one who has begotten a ſon or a daughter. Figuratively, the firſt anceſtor; a title generally given to a perſon in years, becauſe old enough, and on account of his age, deſerving to be reverenced as one's father. An inventor. "Jubal was the *father* of "all ſuch as handle the harp," *Gen.* iv. 21. The title of a popiſh confeſſor, particularly that of a jeſuit; the title given to a ſenator in ancient Rome; the appellation of one of the perſons in the bleſſed and adorable Trinity, ſo called as begetting the Son in an ineffable manner; likewiſe called *our Father*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindneſs, and of adopting us as coheirs with Chriſt in the ſyſtem of redemption. It is in alluſion to all theſe benefits, that we ſtile him in our prayers. "Our *Father* which art in heaven." *Matt.* vi.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, S. a huſband or wife's father.

To FA'THER, V. A. to adopt a perſon for one's ſon or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of a compoſition.

FA'THERHOOD, S. the ſtate or condition of a parent or father.

FA'THERLESS, Adj. [*fæderleas*, Sax.] without father.

FA'THERLY, Adj. [*fæderlice*, Sax.] with the affection of a father; like a father.

FA'THERLY, Adv. in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, S. [*fædem*, *fæthm*, Sax.] a long meaſure containing ſix feet, or two yards, being taken from the ſpace a man can reach with both his arms extended.

To FA'THOM, V. A. to encompaſs with the arms extended; to ſound, or find the depth of water at ſea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult ſubject; to penetrate, ſound, or go to the bottom of a deſign.

FA'THOMLESS, Adj. that which has no bottom, or which is ſo deep as not to be meaſured. Not to be comprehended, applied to myſteries, or difficulties in writings.

FATI'DICAL, Adj. [*fatidicus*, Lat. *fatidique*, Fr.] having the power to foretel future events. "The oak, of all other trees, only "*fatidical*." *Howell.*

FATI'GUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fateeg*, from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintneſs, or wearineſs cauſed by labour Figuratively, the cauſe of wearineſs.

To FATI'GUE, V. A. to tire, exhauſt, or make faint and languid with labour.

FA'TLING, S. a young animal fattened for ſlaughter.

FAT'NESS, S. the quality of being fleſhy, plump, or fat; greaſe. Sliminеſs, fertility,

or fruitfulneſs, applied to ground. That which cauſes plenty. "The clouds drop *fatneſs*."

To FA'TTEN, V. A. to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground.

FA'TUOUS, Adj. [*fatuus*, Lat.] ſtupid; fooliſh; applied to the underſtanding. Illuſory; deceitful.

FA'TUITY, S. [*fatuité*, Fr.] fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of underſtanding; a low degree of madneſs or frenzy.

FAT'WITTED, Adj. heavy; dull; or ſtupid. "*Fatwitted* with drinking old ſack." *Shak.*

FAT'TY, Adj. abounding in fat; oily; greaſy.

FAU'CET, S. [*fauſſet*, Fr. of *fauces*, Lat.] a wooden pipe, generally forced into a barrel or caſk to give paſſage to the liquor, and ſtopped with a peg or ſpiggot. It is ſometimes but improperly ſpelt *foſſet*.

FAU'FEL, S. in Botany, the fruit of a ſpecies of palm-tree.

FAU'LCON, or FAU'LCONRY, See *Falcon*, and *Falconry*.

FAULT, S. [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *falta*, Span.] a ſlight defect or crime, which ſubjects a perſon to blame, but not to puniſhment; a deviation from, or tranſgreſſion of, a rule in ſome trifling circumſtance.

FAU'LTILY, Adv. in a manner deſerving blame; improperly; or defectively.

FAU'LTLESS, Adj. without any defect; perfect; blameleſs.

FAU'LTY, Adj. ſlightly tranſgreſſing any rule; blameable; defective, or not fit for the uſe it is intended for. "A *faulty* helmet." *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR, V. A. [*favco*, Lat.] to ſupport, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking; to reſemble in features. "The "gentleman *favoured* his maſter." *Spect.* To aſſiſt, ſupport, countenance, or encourage a perſon.

FA'VOUR, S. [*faveur*, Fr. *favor* Lat.] countenance, ſupport, or encouragement; defence or vindication, "In *favour* of which "they are here alledged." *Rogers.* A kindneſs granted; leave, permiſſion, or pardon. "With "your *favour*." *Dryd.* A ribband, formed into a roſe, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averſe from cenſure. "None can have the *favour-*"*able* thought." *Dryd.* Convenient; ſuited or adapted to a particular deſign. "*Favourable* "for the making of levies." *Clarend.*

FA'VOURABLENESS, S. kindneſs ſhewed in pardoning a perſon's defects, in ſupporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly; with encouragement, tenderneſs, or affection.

FA'VOURED, Part. looked upon or regarded with kindneſs. "Oft with ſome *fa-*"*vour'd* traveller they ſtray," *Pope.*

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances any perſon, or thing.

FA'VOURITE, S. [the moſt proper ſpelling ſeems to be *favorite*, becauſe derived from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded with particular kindneſs, and diſtinguiſhed from others by the familiarities ſhewn him either by a private perſon or prince.

FA'VOURITE, Adj. eſteemed, or beloved above others. "A *favourite* dog."

FA'VOURLESS, Adj. without encouragement, countenancers, or friends.

FAU'SSE-BRAY, S. [Fr. pronounced *foſe-bray*] in Fortification, a ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide, round the foot of the rampart, made uſe of to defend the ditch.

FAWN, S. [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr. a young child, of *infans*, Lat.] a young deer.

To FAWN, V. A. [*faonner*, Fr. to bring forth a *fawn*] in its primary ſignification, to bring forth a fawn. To make uſe of inſinuating and alluring geſtures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a perſon's favour by mean and ſervile compliances.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain a perſon's favour by mean and ſervile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing and ſervile manner.

FAY, S. [*fee*, Fr.] a fairy.

To FE'AGUE, V. A. to whip, chaſtiſe, or beat.

FEA'LTY, S. [*feaulté*, Fr. of *feal*, Fr. a ſubject] duty due from a ſubject to a king; or or from any perſon to his ſuperior.

FEAR, S. [*færan*, *afæran*, Sax. *vaer*, Belg. *feakle*, Erſe.] an unneaſineſs of mind ariſing from the thought of any evil that may befal us.

To FEAR, V. A. [*færan*, Sax.] to apprehend evil, applied both to perſons and things. To affect with an apprehenſion of miſchief or evil; to be affected with dread and anxiety from the apprehenſion of future evil.

FEA'RFUL, Adj. timorous, or eaſily affected with fear; afraid; aweful; commanding reverence. "Glorious in holineſs, *fearful* in "praiſes." *Exod.* xv. 11. Terrible; frightful.

FEA'RFULLY, Adv. in a manner which betrays, or cauſes fear.

FEA'RFULNESS, S. an habitual dread or fear; timorouſneſs.

FEA'RLESS, Adj. free from fear; not regarding danger, either preſent or future.

FEA'SIBILITY, S. [from *feaſible*] a thing which may be done; a thing that is practicable; the poſſibility of being done.

FEA'SIBLE, S. [*faiſible*, Fr.] practicable, ſuch as may be done.

FEA'SIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be practicable, or poſſible to be done.

FEAST, S. [*feſte*, Fr. *feſtum*, Lat.] a ſumptuous entertainment made for a great number of perſons; an anniverſary day of rejoicing on a political or religious account; ſomething nice or delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, V. N. to eat ſumptuouſly; to live on coſtly and delicious eatables; to gratify.

"Whoſe

"Whoſe taſte or ſmell bleſs the *feaſted* ſenſe." *Dryd.*

FEA'STFUL, Adj. feſtival or rejoicing. "On "*feaſtful* days." *Milton.* Luxurious; riotous. "His herds and flocks in *feaſtful* rites devour." *Pope.*

FEAT, S. [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs. "All *feats* "of activity." *Bacon.*

FEA'THER, S. (pronounced *fethʼr* with *e* ſhort, from *fether*, Sax. *feder*, Teut.] the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Figuratively, kind nature, or ſpecies. "I am not of that *feather*." *Shak.* An ornament; a meer empty title; a meer play thing, or ſomething only fit to divert, or cauſe laughter. "A wit's a *feather*." *Pope.* In Farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, reſembling an ear of barley, or an eillet hole.

To FEA'THER, V. A. to dreſs in, or fit with feathers. To *feather one's neſt*, is to grow rich.

FEA'THERED, Adj. cloathed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FEA'THERFEW, S. in Botany, a plant, called *matricaria*, the ſame as *feverfew*.

FEA'THERLESS, Adj. without feathers.

FEA'TLY, Adv. in a neat, ſkilful, or dextrous manner.

FEA'TURE, S. [*faiture*, old Fr.] the caſt or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

To FEAZE, V. A. [perhaps from *fax*, Sax. hair, according to Johnſon, but more probably from *fæs*, Sax. a fringe] to untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FEBRIFUGE, S. [Fr. *febris*, Lat. a fever, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away] in Medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FEBRIFUGE, Adj. having the power of driving away, or curing a fever.

FEBRILE, Adj. [Fr. *febrilis*. Lat.] conſtituting, or proceeding from a fever. "The "*febrile* fermentation." *Harvey.*

FEBRUARY, S. [ſo called from *februa*, the name of a feaſt held by the Romans, in behalf of the manes of the deceaſed. *Februus*, Lat. is the name for Pluto] the name of the ſecond month in the year, according to the new ſtile.

FECULENCE, or FECULENCY, S. [*feculentia*, Lat.] foulneſs, ariſing from dregs or ſediments, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; ſediments.

FECULENT, Adj. foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FECUND, S. [*fœcundus*, Lat. *fecond*, Fr.] fruitful; abounding in children. "The leſs "*fecund* or fruitful of children they be." *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION, S. [*fœcundatus*, Lat. of *fœcundo*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful. "As a medicine of *fecundation*." *Brown.*

FECU'NDITY, S. the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

FED, the preter and participle paſſive of *Feed*.

FE'DERAL, Adj. [from *fœdus*, *fœderis*, Lat.] relating to, and having the nature of, a contract. "It is a *federal* rite betwixt God "and us." *Hammond.*

FEE, S. [*fia*, *feo*, *feoh*, Sax. *faihu*, Goth. *fie*, Iſl. *fie*, Ital. money, or price] in Law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right, on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property, a reward, or money given to a phyſician or lawyer; a perquiſite due to a perſon in an office.

FE'E-FARM, S. in Law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

FE'E-SIMPLE, S. in Law, that whereof we are ſeized to us and our heirs for ever.

FE'E-TAIL, S. in Law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, ſo that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the firſt, they ſhall inherit.

To FEE, V. A. to pay a counſellor or phyſician; to bribe. "*Feed* every ſlight occaſion." *Shak.* To keep in hire. "In his houſe "I have a ſervant *feed*." *Shak.*

FEE'BLE, Adj. [*foible*, Fr.] wanting ſtrength; or weak in body or mind.

FEE'BLE-MINDED, Adj. weak, or wanting reſolution; timorous. "Comfort the "*feeble-minded*." 1 *Theſſ.* v. 14.

FEE'BLENESS, S. want of ſtrength.

FEE'BLY, Adv. in a weak manner; without ſtrength.

To FEED, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *fed*; *ſedan*, Goth. *ſedan*, *foedan*, Sax. *fœde*, Iſl. food; *feder*, *foder*, Dan.] to ſupply with food. Figuratively, to ſupply; to nouriſh, cheriſh, or keep alive.

FEE'DER, S. one who ſupplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nouriſher, ſupporter, or encourager. "A *feeder* of my "riots." *Shak.* One who is nice in his food. "Such fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me." *Dryd.*

To FEEL, V. N. [preter and part. paſſ. *felt*; *felan*, Sax.] to perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil which happens to others; to perceive by touching, to have the ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by.

FEEL, S. the ſenſe of feeling; the touch. "Diſtinguiſhed by the *feel*." *Sharp.*

FEE'LER, S. one who can diſtinguiſh by the touch. In Natural Hiſtory, the horns or antennæ of inſects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, Part. of *Feel*, that which expreſſes great ſenſibility, or affects ſtrongly. "A *feeling* line." *Shak.*

FEE'LING, S. the ſenſe whereby we get the ideas of hard, ſoft, dry, wet, ſmooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the groſſeſt, and the moſt extenſive of all the ſenſes, if not that which includes all the reſt. Figuratively, perception; ſenſibility; tenderneſs.

FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as

if ſenſible or feeling any thing one's ſelf; ſo as to affect others deeply.

FEET, S. the plural of *Foot*.

FEE'TLESS, Adj. without feet. "*Feet-*"*leſs* birds." *Gambden*.

To FEIGN, V. A. [pronounced *fain*; *feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to aſſert a thing which is not. "Thou *feigneſt* them." *Neh.* vi. 8. To counterfeit, hatch, or put on the appearance of a thing. "*Feigns* a laugh." *Pope*. To relate fictitiouſly; to fable. "The poets "did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees." *Shak*.

FEI'GNEDLY, Adv. in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitly.

FEI'GNER, S. an inventor; the author of a fable or fiction.

FEINT, Part. [inſtead of *feigned*; from *feign*, or *feint*, Fr.] invented. Not true or real. "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke*.

FEINT, S. [*feinte*, Fr.] a meer ſhow; a falſe appearance or attempt; an offer at ſomething not intended to be; a diſguiſe. In Fencing, a falſe offer made at one part to draw a perſon off from his guard, when the deſign is to make a real paſs at another. In Muſic, a ſemitone.

FE'LDFARE, S. See *Fieldfare*.

To FELI'CITATE, V. A. [*felicitatus*, of *felicito*, Lat. *feliciter*, Fr.] to make happy. "To fill and *felicitate* his ſpirits." *Watts*. To congratulate; to wiſh a perſon joy.

FELICITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of wiſhing joy, or rejoicing with a perſon on account of ſome happy event.

FELI'CITY, S. [*felicité*, Fr. *felicitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a perſon has no wants to ſatisfy, no wiſhes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is eaſy without pain, and joyful without any daſh or mixture of ſorrow.

FELI'NE, Adj. [*felinus*, Lat.] reſembling a cat. "His tail, which is *feline*." *Grew*.

FELL, Adj. [*felle*, Sax. *fel*, Belg. *felone*, Ital.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; ſavage.

FELL, S. [*fel*, Sax.] the ſkin, the hide. "Fleſh and *fell*." *Shak*.

To FELL, V. A. [*fell*, Iſl. and *feollan*, Sax. to fall, *fellen*, Teut.] to knock down; to make a perſon tumble on the ground by the force of a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, preter of *fall*.

FELL'ER, S. one who hews or cuts down.

FELL'MONGER, S. [from *fel*. Sax. a ſkin, and *monger*, Sax. a dealer or ſeller] one that deals in and ſells peltry or ſkins.

FELLO'E, S. [*felge*, Dan. and Teut.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel. Sometimes wrote *fally* or *felly*.

FELLO'W, S. a companion, or one often in one's company; one united in the ſame undertaking; an equal; one thing ſuited to another, or one of a pair; one like to, or reſembling, another. Sometimes uſed in familiar diſcourſe for a man or perſon. "A valliant "*fellow*." *Shak*. A member of a ſociety; a member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in compoſition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, ſtation, or employment.

To FELLO'W, V. A. to ſuit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce one thing reſembling another in ſize, colour, *&c*.

FELLO'W-COMMONER, S. one who has the right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who ſits at table, and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLO'W-CREATURE, S. one that has the ſame creator, generally applied to animals of the ſame ſpecies.

FELLO'W-FEELING, S. ſympathy; or the being as much affected with the ſufferings of another, as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat. "Your "milk-woman and your nurſery-maid have a "*fellow-feeling*." *Hiſt. of J. Bull*.

FELLO'W-HEIR, S. one who has a right to the ſame inheritance with another; a co-heir. "The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs*." *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLO'W-LABOURER, S. one who labours to promote the ſame deſign. "My *fel-*"*low-labourers*." *Dryd*.

FELLO'WSHIP. S. company; ſociety; the ſtate of perſons who are frequently together, and jointly take part in any deſign. Aſſociation; a confederacy or union of ſeveral perſons by ſome contract, bond, or obligation. "They have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, ne-"ver any ſolemn agreement." *Hooker*. A partnerſhip or joint intereſt; equality; fondneſs for feaſting or entertainments of drinking; an eſtabliſhment at a univerſity, with a ſhare in the revenues of a college. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the ſtock of any company is divided in proportion to the ſeveral ſums each partner brought in: it is divided into *ſingle* and *double*.

FE'LLY, S. See *Fellos*.

FE'LLY, Adv. [from *fell* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews want of all the kind and benevolent affections; in a cruel, barbarous, and ſavage manner.

FE'LO *de ſe*, S. [law Lat.] in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himſelf.

FE'LON, S. [Fr. *felo*, law Lat. *feblen*, Teut. *faelin*, Sax. to be deficient] a perſon who is guilty of ſome crime, which will ſubject him to death by the law; a whitlow, or tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FE'LON, Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; ſavage. "His *felon* hate." *Pope*.

FELO'NIOUS, Adj. belonging to a felon; ſubjecting to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FE'LONY, S. [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, Lat.] any crime which ſubjects a man to death by the law.

FELT, the preter of *feel*.

FELT, S. [Sax.] a kind of ſtuff, or cloth, either of wool alone, or of caſtors, camels, ca-

nies

ales hair, and lambs wool, neither ſpun, croſſed, nor woven, but wrought and fulled with lees and ſize, and afterwards ſhaped into the form of a hat upon a block; a hide or ſkin of animals; from *fel*, Sax. "See that the *felt* be "looſe." *Mort.* The laſt ſenſe ſeems owing to the author's miſtaking *felt* for *fell*.

To FELT, V. A. [from the noun] to make cloth or ſtuff only by fulling, and working with lees and ſize, without weaving or croſſing. "The ſame wool one man *felts* into "a hat." *Hale.*

FELU'CCA, S. [*feleu*, Fr. *feikon*, Arab. a ſhip] a ſmall ſix-oared veſſel, much uſed in the Mediterranean, of the ſize of a ſloop or ſhallop, having conveniences made for fixing the rudder either at the head or ſtern.

FE'MALE, S. [*femelle*, Fr.] that ſex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that ſex, which conceives and bears offſpring. *Female rhymes*, in Poetry, are ſuch as end in *e* feminine, ſo called by the French, from whom the term is taken, becauſe it is pronounced very weakly or obſcurely; ſuch are the following from *Cowley*.

"Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
"We know the torrid zone is now found
"habitable."

FE'ME-COVERT, S. [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME SOLE, S. [Fr.] in Law, a ſingle, or unmarried woman.

FE'MININE, Adj. [*fæminius*, Lat.] of that ſex which bears young. Figuratively, ſoft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardineſs which diſtinguiſhes the male ſex. "Not a man of war, but altogether *fe*-"*minine*." *Raleigh.* In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, S. a female. "Without "*feminine*." *Par. Loſt.*

FEMO'RAL, Adj. [*femoralis*, Lat. of *femur*, *femoris*, Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, S. [*fen*, *fenne*, Sax. *fen*, Iſl. *venne*, Belg.] a wet, moiſt, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water.

FENCE, S. [a contraction of *defence*] any thing or means made uſe of to guard from danger. "There is no *fence* againſt inunda-"tions." *L'Eſtrange.* An encloſure, hedge, or paling, ſerving to keep perſons from entering any ſpot of ground.

To FENCE, V. A. to encloſe or ſecure a place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, uſed with *againſt*; to practiſe the art of fencing, or that which teaches the uſe of the ſword; to guard againſt; to uſe ſuch methods as to hinder the progreſs of any vice or evil, uſed with *againſt*.

FENCE'LESS, Adj. open, or without any encloſure.

FEN'CER, S. a perſon who makes uſe of the ſword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches fencing, or the art of uſing the ſword.

FEN'CIBLE, Adj. capable of defence. *Addiſ.*

FEN'CING, S. the art of defence, or of uſing the ſword. *Fencing*, likewiſe ſignifies the hedge or pales uſed to encloſe ground.

To FEND, V. A. [from *defend*] to keep off. "To *fend* the bitter cold." *Dryd.* To diſpute; or ſhift off a charge. "Able to *fend* "and prove with them." *Locke.*

FEN'DER, S. a plate of iron or braſs laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring the floor.

FENERA'TION, S. [*fœneratio*, Lat.] uſury; or an allowance made or taken for the uſe of money.

FE'NUGREEK, S. [*fœnum græcum*, Lat.] in Botany, called *trigonella* by Linnæus, and is ranged by him in the third ſect. of his ſeventeenth claſs, and by Tournefort in the fourth ſect. of his eleventh claſs.

FEN'NEL, S. [*finel*, *fenol*, Sax. *fenouil*, Fr. *finnochio*, Ital. *fœniculum*, Lat.] in Botany, the leaves, ſeeds, and roots of the common ſort are uſed in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the ſeed one of the great carminative ſeeds, and the leaves made uſe of in diſtilling a ſimple water.

FEN'NEL-FLOWER, S. a plant.

FEN'NY, Adj. [from *fen*] ſoft by the ſettling of rain, or overflowing of waters, applied to ground. Marſhy; mooriſh; inhabiting or dwelling in a marſh. "A *fenny* ſnake." *Shak.*

FEN'SUCKED, Adj. exhaled from a fen or marſh. "You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the "pow'rful ſun." *Shak.*

FE'ODAL, Adj. [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FE'ODARY, S. one who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord.

To FE'OFF, V. A. [*fief*, *fieffer*, Fr. *feoffo*, law Lat.] to put in poſſeſſion; to give a right to a poſſeſſion.

FEO'FFEE, S. [*feoffatus*, law Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] one put in poſſeſſion.

FEO'FFER, S. one who gives poſſeſſion; diſtinguiſhed in law from a *donor*, becauſe the *feoffer* grants in fee-ſimple, and a *donor* in fee-tail, *Litt.* lib. 1. c. 6.

FE'OFFMENT, S. [*feoffamentum*, law Lat.] in Law, a gift or grant of any manors, meſſuages, lands, or tenements to another in fee, *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin, and poſſeſſion of the eſtate granted.

FERIA'TION, S. [*feriæ*, Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday, by ceaſing from labour; a ceſſation from work. "As "though there were any *feriation* in nature." *Brown.*

FERI'NE, Adj. [*ferinus*, Lat.] wild; untamed. "*Ferine*, noxious, and untameable "beaſts." *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS, S. wildneſs; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildneſs. "Bar-"bariſm and *ferineneſs*." *Hale.*

FE'RITY, S. [*feritas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty;

cruelty; wildneſs. "The moſt abject and "ſtupid *ferity*." *Woodw.*

To FE'RMENT, V. A. [*fermenter*, Fr. *fermento*, Lat.] to exalt, rarify, or comminute, by putting the particles into an inteſtine commotion.

FE'RMENT, S. [Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.] that which cauſes an inteſtine motion in the particles of a fluid. A commotion or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts put into an inteſtine commotion.

FERME'NTAL, Adj. having the power of raiſing an inteſtine commotion.

FERMENTA'TION, S. [Fr. *fermentatio*, Lat.] inteſtine motion of the ſmall inſenſible particles ariſing from no viſible, external, or mechanic cauſe, and producing a conſiderable alteration therein.

FERMENTA'TIVE, Adj. cauſing, or having the power to cauſe, an inteſtine commotion of the particles.

FERN, S. [*fearn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant growing on ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are uſed as diet-drink in chronical caſes; and country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy in the rickets.

FER'NY, Adj. overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, Adj. [*feroce*, Fr.] wild untamed, ſavage; reſembling a ſavage. "Each "*ferocious* feature." *Pope.*

FERO'CITY, S. [*ferocite*, Fr. *ferocitas*, Lat.] fierceneſs of diſpoſition or look.

FER'REOUS, Adj. [*ferrus*, Lat.] of the nature of iron. "No *ferreous* or magnetical "nature." *Brown.*

FER'RET, S. [*fured*, Brit. *furet*, Fr. *ferretta*, Ital.] In Natural Hiſtory a ſmall animal, of the ſize and ſomewhat reſembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits, or rats. In Trade, a kind of narrow ribband made of a meaner ſort of ſilk, with a mixture of cotton, or thread.

To FER'RET, V. A. to drive out of a lurking place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive rabbits out of their holes. "The arch-"biſhop had *ferreted* him out of his holds." *Heylin.*

FER'RETER, S. one who hunts another, and diſcovers him in his hiding places or privacies.

FER'RIAGE, S. [from *ferry*] the ſum paid for a paſſage at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, Adj. [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferruginus*, Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron: uſed only by philoſophical writers.

FER'RULE, S. [from *ferrum*, Lat. iron] an iron or braſs cap, or ring, put round or at the end of a thing, to hinder it from ſplitting or wearing.

To FER'RY, V. A. [*faran*, Sax.] to row a boat or veſſel acroſs the river; to croſs a river in a boat or veſſel.

FER'RY, S. [from the verb] a veſſel or boat in which perſons croſs the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which croſs the water; the common paſſage for a veſſel or boat acroſs a river.

FER'RY-MAN, S. one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat at a common paſſage acroſs the water.

FERTI'LE, Adj. [Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful.

FERTI'LENESS, S. the quality of producing abundance; fruitful.

To FERTI'LITATE, V. A. to make fruitful. "A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the "whole cluſter of eggs." *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY, S. [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing plenty or abundance; fruitfulneſs.

To FERTI'LIZE, V. A. [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

FE'RTILY, Adv. in great quantities, or abundance.

FER'VENCY, S. [*fervent*, Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] eagerneſs; warmth of application. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion.

FER'VENT, Adj. [Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] hot, oppoſed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FER'VENTLY, Adv. in an eager, vehement, earneſt, ardent, or zealous manner.

FER'VID, Adj. [*fervidus*, Lat.] hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVI'DITY, S. heat, oppoſed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

FER'VIDNESS, S. the quality of being warm of temper, earneſt in application, or zealous in devotion.

FE'RULA, S. [Lat. *ferule*, Fr. from *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, fennel-giant: it hath an umbellated flower; the principal umbel is uniform, globular, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmaller of the ſame form, called rays; and the involucrum is compoſed of ſeveral narrow leaves, which fall off. Linnæus places it in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs. A flat wooden inſtrument for chaſtiſing boys at ſchool.

To FE'RULE, V. A. to correct or ſtrike with a ferula.

FER'VOUR, S. [*ferveur*, Fr. *fervor*, Lat. of *ferveo*, to be hot] heat or warmth, oppoſed to cold. Eagerneſs, or earneſtneſs of application; warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FESSE, S. [*farcia*, Lat. a band or girdle] in Heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, repreſenting a band or belt, dividing the eſcutcheon horizontally in the middle, and ſeparating the chief from the point; poſſeſſing the centre of it, and containing in breadth one third part thereof. *Feſſe point*, is the exact centre of the eſcutcheon. *Feſſe ways*, or *in feſſe*, denotes the bearing a thing after the manner of a *feſſe*. *Party per feſſe*, ſignifies, parted acroſs the middle of a ſhield, from ſide to ſide, through the *feſſe* point.

To FES'TER, [*feſſe*, Bav. a ſwelling] to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FES'TINATE, Adj. [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] haſty, expeditious,

expeditious, opposed to delay. "A most *festi-* "*nate* preparation." *Shak.* Not much in use.

FES'TIVAL, Adj. [*festivus*, Lat.] belonging to feasts, or public entertainments. "*Festi-* "*tival* entertainments." *Att.*

FES'TIVAL, S. a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

FES'TIVE, Adj. [*festivus*, Lat.] gay; joyous.

FESTIVITY, S. [*festivitas*, Lat.] a feast, or time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

FES'TOON, S. [*feston*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at middle, and suspended at the ends.

To FETCH, V. A. [preter *fetched*; *feccan*, *feccean*, Sax.] to go, in order to bring something to a person; to take or make an excursion. "To *fetch* a turn about the garden." *Shak.* To equal in value. "Silver in the coin will "never *fetch* so much as silver in bullion." *Locke.*

FETCH, S. a stratagem in which a design is attained indirectly, or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done; a trick or artifice.

FE'TCHER, S. one who makes use of artifice; one who goes for, and brings a thing from a distant place.

FE'TID, Adj. [*fœtidus*, Lat.] stinking; having a strong and offensive smell.

FE'TIDNESS, S. the quality of having a strong and offensive smell.

FET'LOCK, S. [*feetlock*, or of *fet*, Isl. a *foot*, and *lock*] in Farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the postern joint.

FET'TER, S. [*fœt*, Sax. *fet*, Isl. a foot; *fættere*, Sax.] chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

To FET'TER, V. A. to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of freedom or liberty.

To FETTLE, V. A. [a cant word] to bustle, or make an appearance of being busy; to do trifling business. "To *fettle* about the "room." *Swift.*

FE'TUS, S. [*fœtus*, Lat.] any animal full grown, but in the womb.

FEUD, S. [*feabd*, Sax. enmity] quarrel; opposition; war.

FEUDS, S. [plural; *feodum*, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary.

FEU'DAL, Adj. [*feudalis*, law Lat.] pertaining to fees or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEU'DATORY, S. [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior.

FE'VER, S. [*fever*, *fiever*, Dan. and Teut. *fievre*, Fr. *fefer*, Sax. *febris*, Lat.] in Medicine, a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened; or in which heat and cold prevail by turns; the last is an intermittent fever.

To FE'VER, V. A. to put into or affect with a fever. "The white hand of a lady "*fever* thee!" *Shak.*

FE'VERET, S. [a diminutive of *fever*] a slight fever.

FE'VERISH, Adj. troubled with, or tending to, a fever. Figuratively, inconstant, alluding to the alternate sensation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. "We toss and turn "about our *feverish* will." *Dryd.* Occasioning heat. "The *feverish* north." *Dryd.*

FE'VERISHNESS, S. a slight disorder, or affectation of a fever.

FE'VEROUS, Adj. [*fievreux*, *fievreuse*, Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers. "A *feverous* disposition of the year." *Bacon.*

FEU'ILAGE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fuillauje*] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves. "*Feuillage* "or laurel round the oval." *Jervas.*

FEU'ILEMORT, S. [from *feuille*, Fr. a leaf, and *mort*, dead, Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced, and sometimes written *philemot.*

FEW, Adj. [*feo*, *feiwa*, Sax. *faer*, Brit. *fua*, Dan.] not many, applied most properly to number; but by Londoners sometimes applied to quantity; as, "a few *broth*," *i. e.* a small quantity of broth.

FEW'EL, or FU'EL, S. [*feu*, Fr. fire] materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To FEW'EL, V. A. to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel. "*Fewels* the infernal "flame." *Cowley.*

FEW'NESS, S. smallness, applied to number.

FEZ, S. (kingdom of) in Africa. It has the Mediterranean sea on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the river Marbea or Umarabea on the S. where it divides Fez from Morocco, and is bounded on the E. by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the river Meluya or Mulvia, to Mount Atlas, dividing it from the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly part of Mauritania Tingitana, is somewhat larger than Morocco, and divided like it into seven provinces. Its extent from E. to W. is about 270 miles, that is, from long. 1 deg. 20 min. to 7 deg. W. where broadest, and nearly of the same breadth from N. to S. that is, from lat. 31 to 36 deg. This kingdom is fertile in grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey; but would be much more so, did the inhabitants cultivate it duly, the Fezians being contented with a bare sufficiency, and scrupulous of sending grain out of the kingdom. Here are good iron-mines; but they are so ignorant of manufacturing them, that they only make nails, and some other coarse utensils. Their principal river is Sebu or Cebir, which is very rapid, rising in Mount Celego, in the province of Cuz, and descending to the Atlantic ocean, is said to carry with its stream stones of an hundred weight. It runs within two short miles of Fez city through vast ridges, receiving several other rivers in its course; yet over it is a bridge said to be 150 fathoms long: none of these rivers are navigable. The only carriage is by land upon camels, horses, and drome-

dromedaries, for expedition. Fez had its own kings, but for ſome time it has been ſubject to Morocco. The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſome places on the coaſt; the principal of thoſe belonging to the former, are Mazalquiver, Penen, Melilla, and Ceuta: the ſiege, or rather blockade, of the laſt of which by the natives may be ſaid ſtill to be carried on. Among the places belonging to the Portugueſe is Arzillai, having ceded Tangier as a part of queen Catherine's dowry to the Engliſh, who long ſince demoliſhed it. The ſeven provinces above-mentioned, are Fez Proper, Temeſna, Aſgur, Habat, Esrif, Guret, Alcala, and Chuz, or Chaouz. M. de Liſle joins Aſgur and Habat in one, under the name of Al-garbe. This kingdom and Morocco are under one emperor.

FIB, S. [a corruption of *fable*, or *fabula*, Lat.] an untruth.

To FIB, V. N. to tell lyes or falſehoods.

FIB'BER, S. a perſon that ſpeaks falſehoods.

FI'BRE, S. [Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] a ſmall thread or ſtring. In Phyſics, a long fine part or thread whereof natural bodies conſiſt, and which prevents their being friable or brittle. In Anatomy, a long ſlender thread, which being variouſly interwoven or bound up, forms the various ſolid parts of an animal body.

FI'BRIL, S. [*fibrille*, Fr. *fibrilla*, Lat.] a ſmall fibre, which being joined to others, compoſes one of the larger.

FI'BROUS, Adj. [*fibreux*, Fr.] conſiſting of ſmall threads or fibres.

FI'BULA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the outer and ſlenderer of the two bones of the leg.

FICKLE, Adj. [*ficol*, Sax.] not of the ſame ſentiments or opinion long; inconſtant; not fixed. "*Fickle* their ſtate." *Par. Loſt.*

FICKLE'NESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind liable to frequent change; a ſtate of inconſtancy.

FIC'KLY, Adv. in a manner liable to change; not ſettled or fixed. "A power that's "*fickly* held." *Southerne.*

FI'CTION, S. [Fr. *fictio*, Lat.] the act of forming a fable or ſtory by help of the imagination; the thing feigned; a falſehood, or thing which has no exiſtence in nature.

FIC'TIOUS, Adj. [*fictus*, Lat. of *fingo*, Lat.] imaginary. "*Fictious* circles." *Prior.* A word coined by the author quoted; but frequently made uſe of in converſation by Londoners, inſtead of *fictitious*.

FICTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*fictitius*, Lat.] counterfeit, oppoſed to genuine. Made in order to reſemble or paſs for ſomething elſe. Imaginary, oppoſed to real.

FICTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. in a falſe, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FID, S. [*fitta*, Ital.] a pointed iron, with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords." *Skinner.*

FIDDLE, S. [*fithele*, Sax. *fidel*, Teut. *vedel*, Belg. *fidicula*, Lat.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument. See *Violin.*

To FIDDLE, V. A. [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on a violin or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle, to ſpend a great deal of time in ſeeming induſtry, without doing any thing.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, S. trifling, or trifles. "Abundance of *fiddle-faddle* of that nature." *Spect.* No. 299.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; making a buſtle, or giving trouble about nothing. "A "troubleſome, *fiddle-faddle* old woman." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FID'DLER, S. [*fithelere*, Sax. *fidler*, Belg.] one who plays on the violin.

FIDDLE'STICK, S. the bow furniſhed with hair, which the muſician draws over the ſtrings of the fiddle.

FIDE'LITY, S. [*fidelité*, Fr. *fidelitas*, Lat.] honeſty in dealing; veracity or truth in teſtimony; firmneſs in adherence or in loyalty.

To FIDGE, or FID'GET, V. N. to move nimbly, but uncouthly or awkwardly. "You "wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rant." *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL, Adj. [*fiducia*, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt; that which may be depended on, or affords certainty. Hence the *fiducial* edge of a quadrant of altitude, is that which has the degrees engraven on it, and on that account makes any problem worked by it both ſure and eaſy.

FIDU'CIARY, S. [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] one that has any thing in truſt. In Divinity, one who places ſo much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as no ways contributing to his ſalvation. "The ſecond obſtructive is that "of the *fiduciaries*." *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY, Adj. without any degree of doubt. "A *fiduciary* aſſent." *Wake.*

FIEF, S. [Fr.] in Law, a fee, manor, or poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperior.

FIELD, S. [pronounced *feeld*, *feld*, Sax. and Teut. *veld*, Belg. *folld*, Iſl. *feuld*, Hung.] ground not inhabited; a ſpace of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign; a wide extent or expanſe. "Where *fields* of "light and liquid either flow." *Dryd.* Compaſs; or a ſubject which will afford an opportunity for a perſon to diſplay his abilities. "A large *field* to expatiate in." *Spect.* In Painting or Heraldry, the ground or ſurface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIE'LDED, Part. encamped; engaged in war. "In the field of battle, our *fielded* "friends." *Shak.*

FIE'LD-BASIL, S. a plant

FIE'LDFARE, S. [from *feld*, Sax. a field, and *faran*, Sax. to go or wander] a bird of paſſage, ſuppoſed to come from the northern countries.

FIE'LD-MARSHAL, S. the commander of an army in the field.

FIE'LD-OFFICER, S. an officer whoſe command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIE'LD-PIECE, S. in Gunnery, ſmall cannon, uſed only in battles, not in ſieges.

FIEND, S. [*fynd*, Sax. *fiend*, Belg. *feind*, Teut.

Teut. an enemy, *fiende*, Sax. the devil] the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, Adj. [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat, φηρ, Æol. θηρ, Gr.] wild; furious; or not eaſily tamed; violent; outrageous. "*Fierce* winds." *James* iii. 2. Terrible, or cauſing terror. "*Fierce* look."

FIERCE'LY, Adv. in a furious, violent, or outrageous manner.

FIERCE'NESS, S. wildneſs; eagerneſs after ſlaughter; quickneſs to attack; outrageouſneſs; violence with reſpect to paſſion. Irreſiſtible force, applied to motion.

FI'ERI-FACIAS, S. [Lat. you may cauſe it to be done] in Law, a writ that lies where a perſon has recovered judgment for debt or damages, in the king's court, againſt any one, by which the ſheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FI'ERINESS, S. hot qualities; heat of temper.

FI'ERY, Adj. conſiſting of hot particles, or ſuch as burn; burning with paſſion; heated by fire. "The ſword which is made *fiery*." *Hook*.

FIFE, S. [*fifre*, Ital.] a ſhrill pipe, blown like a German flute, uſed to accompany the drum in an army.

FI'FTEEN, Adj. [from *five* and *ten*, *fiftyn*, Sax. from *fif*, Sax. five, and *tyn*, Sax. ten, *femtan*, Run. from *fem*, Run. five, and *tan* of *ti*, or *tiu*, Run. ten] a number conſiſting of five and ten added together.

FIFTE'ENTH, Adj. that which follows next in order to the fourteenth.

FIFTH, Adj. the ordinal of five; that which is next in order to the fourth. It ſhould be noted, that all the ordinals are uſed elliptically for the part which they expreſs, thus a fourth is a fourth part.

FI'FTHLY, Adv. in the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH, Adj. [*fiftieogotha*, Sax.] the next in order to forty-nine; the ordinal of fifty.

FI'FTY, Adj. [*fiftig*, Sax. *finitigans*, Goth. *femtibi*, Run. *fimentyu*, Iſl.] a number conſiſting of five tens added together.

FIG, S. [*figue*, Fr. *figo*, Span. *feige*, Teut. *vighe*, Belg. *fic*, Sax. *ficus*, Lat.] the name of a ſweet fruit. Linnæus ranges it in the third ſect. of his twenty-third claſs. The ſpecies are eleven.

FI'G-APPLE, S. an apple which has no core in it.

FI'G-MARIGOLD, S. a plant, reſembling houſe-leek, whoſe leaves grow oppoſite each other in pairs.

To FIGHT, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *fought*, *figan*, *feobtan*, *fybtan*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, ſticks, or the fiſt; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer an enemy. Uſed both of war and ſingle combat.

FIGHT, S. [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent attack or ſtruggle for conqueſt between enemies, applied both to armies and ſingle perſons.

FI'GHTER, S. a perſon engaged in war, or ſingle combat; a perſon fond of fighting.

FI'GHTING, Particip. qualified, or fit for battle. "An hoſt of *fighting* men." *Chron.* Where a battle is fought. "In *fighting* fields." *Pope*.

FIG'MENT, S. [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous ſtory; a meer fiction.

FI'GURABLE, Adj. [from *figuro*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form, and retaining it.

FIGURABI'LITY, S. the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

FI'GURAL, Adj. repreſented by delineation. "The *figural* reſemblances of ſeveral "regions." *Brown*. *Figural numbers*, are ſuch as may or do repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered.

FI'GURATE, Adj. [*figuratus*, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form; reſembling any thing of a determinate form. "*Figurate* "ſtones." *Figurate counterpoint*, in Muſic, is that wherein there is a mixture of diſcords with the concords. *Figurate deſcant*, in Muſic, is that wherein diſcords are concerned, as well, though not ſo much, as concords. See *Deſcant*.

FIGURA'TION, S. determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FI'GURATIVE, Adj. in Divinity, ſerving as a type to repreſent ſomething elſe. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote and elegant; full of rhetorical figures or embelliſhments.

FI'GURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a ſenſe different from the literal meaning.

FI'GURE, S. [Fr. of *figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the outline; ſhape, perſon, or external form; a ſtatue; any thing repreſented by drawing or painting; a character denoting a number. In Logic, the *figure of a ſyllogiſm*, is the proper diſpoſition of the middle term with the parts of the queſtion. In Aſtrology, the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtronomical houſes. In Divinity, ſome hieroglyphical or typical repreſentation. In Rhetoric, any mode of ſpeaking, by which words are uſed in a ſenſe different from their primary and literal meaning. In Grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy, or ſyntax. In Dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; or the different turnings and windings to be obſerved in any dance.

To FI'GURE, V. A. [*figurer*, Fr. *figuro*, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular ſhape; to form a reſemblance in painting, drawing, or ſtatuary; to weave in flowers or other reſemblances of natural objects; to repreſent by types, or hieroglyphics; to form an idea of a thing in the mind; to foreſhew by ſome ſign or token. "The heaven *figures* ſome event." *Shak*.

FIG'WORT, S. a plant.

FILA'CEOUS, Adj. [*filum*, Lat. a thread] conſiſting or compoſed of threads. "It is the "ſtalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter." *Bacon*.

FI'LAMENT, S. [Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] a fine

fine ſlender thread, whereof natural bodies are compoſed. The ſame as *Fibre*.

FIL'BERT, S. a fine hazle-nut with a thin ſhell, and a remarkable long bearded huſk.

To FILCH, V. A. [*filtzey*, Teut. covetous] to take away the property of another privately: generally applied to ſtealing or taking away trifles.

FIL'CHER, S. one who privately defrauds another of ſomething of ſmall value.

FILE, S. [Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a thread, or ſeries. "Let me reſume the *file* of my relation." *Wotton*. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them; a roll, or catalogue; a line of ſoldiers ranged behind one another.

FILE, S. [*feol*, Sax. *vüle*n, Belg. *piel*. Iſl. *peli*, Ruſſ. *pila*, Sclav. and Pol. *pilnik*, Boh.] an inſtrument of ſteel uſed to wear protuberances, or ſmooth iron or ſteel by rubbing.

To FILE, V. A. [*filum*, Lat. thread] to ſtring upon a thread, or hang upon wire; to cut or wear away any roughneſs with a file, from *feolan*, Sax. Neuterly, to march, like ſoldiers in a line, one after another.

FI'LE-CUTTER, S. one who makes files.

FI'LEMOT, S. [corrupted from *feuille-mort*] brown colour. "The colours you are "to wiſh for are blue or *filemot*." *Swift*.

FI'LER, S. one who uſes a file in ſmoothing or ſhaping metals. In Law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FI'LIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *filius*, Lat. a ſon] with the affection of a ſon; bearing the character, or ſtanding in the relation of a ſon.

FILIA'TION, S. [of *filius*, Lat. a ſon] the relation of a ſon to a father.

FI'LINGS, S. [without ſingular] the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To FILL, V. A. [*fyllan*, *fullan*, Sax. *fullen*, Teut.] to pour or put in till a thing or veſſel can contain no more; to ſtore abundantly or plenteouſly. "*Fill* the waters in the ſeas." *Gen.* vi. 13. To ſatisfy, or content the appetite, wiſh, or deſires. *To fill out*, to pour liquor out of one veſſel till it fills another; to ſwell or extend by means of ſomething contained; to grow full; to glut, or ſatiate.

FILL, S. as much as a thing can contain; as much as may ſatisfy, or content.

FIL'LER, S. any thing that fills up room without uſe. "'Tis a meer *filler*." *Dryd.* One who is employed to fill veſſels or carriages.

FIL'LET, S. [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head or any other part. The fleſhy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal, cut from that part of a calf. In Cookery, any meat rolled together and tied round. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewiſe a *liſtel*.

To FIL'LET, V. A. to bind with a fillet or bandage. In Architecture, to adorn with an aſtragal, or liſtel. "He made hooks for the "pillars, overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* "them." *Exod.* xxxviii. 28.

To FIL'LIP, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to ſtrike with the nail by a ſudden jerk or motion of the finger. "If I do, *fillip* me." *Shak.*

FIL'LIP, S. a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FIL'LY, S. [*filey*, Brit. *fille*, Fr. *filia*, Lat.] a young mare.

FILM, S. [Sax.] a thin ſkin, membrane, or pellicle.

To FILM, V. A. to cover with a ſkin or pellicle. "It will but ſkin and *film* the ul-"cerous place." *Shak.*

FI'LMY, Adj. conſiſting of membranes, ſkins, or pellicles.

To FI'LTER, V. A. [*filtro*, low Lat.] to clarify, or purify liquors by means of threads; to ſtrain through paper, flannel, *&c.*

FI'LTER, S. [*filtrum*, Lat.] a twiſt of thread, one end of which is dipped in ſome fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outſide of the veſſel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a ſtrainer, or any thing uſed to clear liquors by peroclation.

FILTH, S. [Sax. of *ful*, Sax. foul, *fulitha*, old Fr.] dirt, or any thing which foils, or makes a thing foul; any thing which pollutes the ſoul.

FI'LTHILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to render a thing naſty, or to pollute the mind.

FI'LTHINESS, S. dirtineſs; any thing ſoiled or daubed; corruption; pollution.

FIL'THY, Adj. made foul, naſty, or dirty. Groſs, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To FIL'TRATE, V. A. [See *Filter*] to paſs or ſtrain liquor through a cloth, linen-bag, brown paper, *&c.* to clear it from dregs or foulneſs.

FILTRA'TION, S. the art of making liquor fine and clear by ſtraining.

FIM'BLE-HEMP, S. [*fimur*, Iſl. quick, nimble, light] light ſummer-hemp, which bears no ſeed.

FIN, S. [*fin*, Sax. *fenne*, Teut. a ſcale, *vin*, Belg.] a part of a fiſh made ſomewhat like a feather, ſerving to keep the fiſh upright, without vacillation or wavering, and alſo to force its way through the water.

FI'NABLE, Adj. [from *fine*] that which admits a fine.

FI'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *finalis*, Lat.] laſt, or that which has nothing beyond it; at the end; concluſive; deciſive; complete. "The *final* "conqueſt of Ireland." *Davies*. *Final cauſe*, is the end for which any thing is done.

FI'NALLY, Adv. laſtly; to conclude; perfectly; deciſively; or without recovery.

FI'NANCE, S. [Fr. ſeldom uſed in the ſingular] the amount of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private perſon.

FI'NANCER, S. [Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue.

FINCH, S. [*finc*, Sax.] a ſmall ſinging-bird, of which we have three ſpecies, *viz.* the *gold-finch*, *chaf-finch*, and *bull-finch*.

To FIND, V. A. [preter. *I have found*, part. pret. *found*, *findan*, Sax. *vinden*, Belg.] to

diſcover

diſcover any thing loſt, miſlaid, or out of ſight before, by means of ſearching; to diſcover or attain the knowledge of a thing by ſtudy, from *finthan*, Goth. *To find out*, to ſolve a difficulty; to invent.

FI'NDER, S. a perſon who diſcovers ſomething loſt, miſlaid, or not in ſight.

FINE, Adj. [*finne*, Fr. *fin*, Belg. and Erſe, *fein*, Teut. *fino*, Ital.] made of very ſlender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and oppoſed to *coarſe*. Refined, or pure from droſs, applied to metals. Clear and free from ſediments or foulneſs, applied to liquors. Refined, too ſubtle, or too high, applied to ſentiments. Elegant, applied to ſtyle, or expreſſion in compoſition. Handſome and majeſtic, applied to perſonal charms. Splendid, applied to dreſs. Ironically uſed as an expreſſion of ſomething rather ſpurious than real, or rather deſerving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for li-"berty!" *Phillips*.

FINE, S. [*fin*, Brit.] in Law, an agreement made before juſtices, and entered upon record, for the ſettling or aſſuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controverſies, to ſecure the title a perſon has in his eſtate againſt all others, or to cut off entails, ſo that lands may, with the greater certainty, be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a ſum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain ſum paid to excuſe a perſon from the diſcharge of an office; a ſum of money, or forfeit, paid, as an amends, or by way of puniſhment, for an offence committed.

In FINE, Adv. [*en fin*, Fr. of *finis*, Lat. the end] to conclude; in concluſion.

To FINE, V. A. [from *fine*, Adj.] to refine, or purify; to make a perſon pay money as a puniſhment. Neuterly, to pay a ſum of money to be excuſed from ſerving an office.

To FI'NEDRAW, V. A. to ſew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another in ſuch a manner, as the ſeam ſhall not be viſible.

FI'NEDRAWER, S. a perſon who profeſſes to ſew up the rents, or join one piece of woollen cloth to another in ſuch a manner, as the ſeam or joining ſhall not be viſible.

FI'NELY, Adv. with elegance of thought and expreſſion, applied to the ſtile of an author. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to dreſs. In very ſmall particles, applied to powder.

FI'NENESS, S. ſhew, ſplendor, or gaiety, applied to dreſs. Subtility; ingenuity. "The "*fineneſs* of their ſouls." *Shak*. Freedom from droſs, or impure mixtures.

FI'NERY, S. gaiety of dreſs.

FINE'SSE, S. [Fr. pronounced *feeneſs*] a ſly, artful ſtratagem. Johnſon obſerves that this word is unneceſſary, though creeping into our language.

FI'NER, S. one that clears or purifies metals from their droſs.

FI'NER, Adj. the comparative degree of *fine* made by adding *r* or *er* to the poſitive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FIN'FOOTED, Adj. having a ſkin or membrane growing or extended between the toes, applied to the feet of water fowl.

FIN'GER, S. [*finger*, Sax. Dan. and Teut. of *fengen*, Sax. or *fangen*, Teut. to hold, *fingur*, Iſl.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing.

To FIN'GER, V. A. to touch ſlightly, or toy with. Figuratively, to take by ſtealth. In Muſic, to touch or ſound an inſtrument.

FINI'CAL, Adj. [from *fine*] nice; foppiſh; too much affecting elegance of dreſs and behaviour.

FINI'CALLY, Adv. foppiſhly.

FINI'CALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceneſs and elegance.

To FI'NISH, V. A. [*finie*, Fr. *finio*, Lat.] to ceaſe from working; to accompliſh, perfect or complete an undertaking; to poliſh or bring to the utmoſt excellence, or perfection; to put an end to.

FINI'SHER, S. a performer; an accompliſher; one who puts an end to, or completes an undertaking.

FI'NITE, Adj. [*finitus*, Lat.] that which is limited with reſpect to bulk, or other qualities or perfections; that which may be rendered greater, more numerous, or more perfect; that which may receive an addition or increaſe to any of its qualities.

FI'NITELY, Adv. within certain limits or degrees.

FI'NITENESS, S. the quality of being limited.

FI'NITUDE, S. a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

FIN'LESS, Adj. without fins.

FIN'NED, Adj. having fins; having broad edges ſpreading out on either ſide. "A broad "*finned* plough." *Mortim*.

FIN'LIKE, Adj. reſembling fins, or formed in imitation of fins. "Our *finlike* oars." *Dryd*.

FIN'NY, Adj. furniſhed with, or having fins.

FIN'TO'ED, Adj. having a membrane or ſkin growing between the toes.

FIPPLE, S. [*fibula*, Lat.] a ſtopple, or ſtopper. "Were it not for the *fipple* that "ſtraitneth the air." *Bacon*.

FIR, S. [*fyrr*, Brit. *fyr*, Dan. *furh*, Sax. *vueren*, Belg. in Latin, the *Abies*] the tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, S. [*fyr*, Sax. *feuer*, Teut. *feu*, Fr.] among the antient Philoſophers, one of the elements created with a power of heating, burning, and deſtroying. Among Moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their coheſion is deſtroyed, or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquifies, or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houſes are deſtroyed; flame, luſtre, or brightneſs. "Stars, hide your "*fires*." *Shak*. Heat of temper or paſſion; livelineſs of imagination; vigour of mind; ſuſceptibility of anger. *To ſet on fire*, is to kindle, or wrap in flames.

To FIRE, V. A. to burn, or deſtroy by fire. Neuterly, to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with paſſion. In War, to diſcharge a gun, or any fire-arms.

FI'RE-ARMS, S. thoſe which are charged with powder and ball.

FIRE'-BALL, S. a ball filled with combuſtibles, burſting where it is thrown, and uſed in war; a grenado. "Like ſo many *fire-balls*" *South.*

FI'REBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who cauſes factions or commotions in a ſtate.

FI'RE-CROSS, S. a ſignal, uſed in Scotland, for the nation to take arms.

FI'RELOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger ſets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

FI'RE-MAN, S. one who is employed by the inſurance companies in extinguiſhing burning houſes.

FI'RE-NEW, Adj. perfectly new, or never uſed, alluding to thoſe metals which are forged by means of fire, or formed by melting.

FI'RE-PAN, S. [*fyre-panne*, Sax.] a pan of metal uſed in holding fire; a ſhovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime, and receives the fire from the colliſion of the flint.

FI'RESHIP, S. [*fyrdſcip*, Sax.] a ſhip or veſſel filled with combuſtibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy to ſet it on fire.

FI'RESHOVEL, S. [*fyreſcoſt*, Sax.] an inſtrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FI'RESIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate, or fire-ſtove. Figuratively, a family. "Remember me to your *fireſide*."

FI'RESTONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the *pyrites*, a foſſil compounded of vitriol, ſulphur, and earth. That uſed in medicine is of a greeniſh colour, of a ſhapeleſs form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *fireſtone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel, more eaſily and freely than a flint; all the ſparks of it burn longer and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark is extinguiſhed. Likewiſe a kind of Ryegate ſtone, ſo called from the place, whence it comes, uſed for fire hearths, ovens, and ſtoves.

FI'REWORK, S. a preparation made of gunpowder, ſulphur, and other inflammable ſubſtances, uſed on public rejoicings, or other occaſions.

FI'RING, S. combuſtibles made uſe of to kindle, and ſupply fires with; the act of diſcharging fire-arms.

To FIRK, V. A. [*ferian*, Sax. of *ferio*, Lat. to ſtrike] to whip; to beat; to ſtrike by way of puniſhment. "To *firk* and whip another's ſin." *Hud.*

FIR'KIN, S. [*feothan*, Sax. the fourth] a meaſure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, ſoap, and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer nine.

FIRM, Adj. [*firmus*, Lat.] ſtrong; not eaſily pierced, ſhaken, or moved; hard; ſteadfaſt, fixed, or unſhaken.

To FIRM, V. A. [*firmo*, Lat.] to fix; ſettle; eſtabliſh; or confirm. "*Firm* theſe "omens thou haſt made." *Pope.*

FIRM'AMENT, S. [Fr. *firmamentum*, Lat.] the ſky; the heavens.

FIRMA'MENTAL, Adj. celeſtial, or belonging to the ſky. "*Firmamental* waters." *Dryd.*

FIRM'LY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be moved, ſhaken, or penetrated eaſily; ſteadily.

FIRM'NESS, S. a ſtate of a body wherein the parts cohere, or ſtick together ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot eaſily be penetrated; a ſtate of mind free from doubt or charge.

FIRST, Adj. [*fiirſt*, Sax. *fynſt*, Rom. *fiirſt*, or *firſta*, the fem. of *firſtur*, Iſl. *veurſt*, *eerſt*, Belg. *erſt*, Teut. *forſte*, Dan. *frumiſt*, Goth.] that which is earlieſt in time; that which is before all others in order; that which is nobleſt in dignity; that which exceeds all other in excellence.

FIRST, Adv. in the firſt place. Following *at*, beginning of exiſtence, action, *&c.* *Firſt or laſt*, at one time or another.

FIR'ST-FRUITS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] that which is firſt produced by any vegetable, or which is ſooneſt ripe in the ſeaſon; the firſt profits; or firſt year's income of a benefice.

FIR'STLING, S. the firſt produce or offering of animals. Figuratively, the firſt thing done or performed. "The *firſtlings* of my "hand." *Shak.*

FI'SCAL, S. [*fiſcus*, Lat. a treaſury] a public revenue; exchequer. "The ordinary "*fiſcal* and receipt." *Bacon.*

FISH, S. [*fiſhes*, plural, but *fiſh* is generally uſed in converſation, *fes*, Sax. *uſk*, Goth. *fiſkur*, Iſl. *fiſch*, Teut. *viſch*, Belg. *fiſk*, Dan. *piſcis*, Lat.] an animal which inhabits the water.

To FISH, V. N. to be employed in catching fiſh. Figuratively, to endeavour to diſcover any ſecret by craft or ſubtlety.

FI'SHER, S. [*fiſcere*, Sax. *fiſcher*, Teut.] one who is employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN, S. one who gets his livelihood by catching fiſh.

FI'SHERY, S. the action of catching fiſh; the place where fiſh abound, and are generally ſought for.

FI'SHFUL, Adj. abounding in fiſh. "*Fiſh-ful* and navigable rivers." *Camd.*

FI'SH-HOOK, S. a bearded hook, with which fiſh are caught.

To FI'SHIFY, V. A. to turn to fiſh. "O "fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified*." *Shak.*

FI'SHING, S. conveniency of, or a convenient place for, taking fiſh.

FI'SHY, Adj. conſiſting, or having the qualities of fiſh; taſting like fiſh.

FIS'SILE, Adj. [*fiſſilis*, Lat.] that which may be cleft.

FIS'SILITY,

FIS'SILITY, S. the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FIS'SURE, S. [Fr. *fiſſura*, Lat.] a cleft; a narrow chaſm or gaping.

To FIS'SURE, V. A. to cleave; to make a cleft. "The ſkull may be *fiſſured* or "fractured." *Wiſm.*

FIST, S. [*fyſt*, Sax. of *fuſtis*, Lat. a club, *vuyſt*, Belg. *fauſt*. Teut.] the hand clenched with the thumb or finger doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing faſt.

To FIST, V. A. to ſtrike with the hand clenched; to hold with the hand clenched. "*Fiſting* each others throat." *Shak.*

FI'STICUFFS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] battle or blows with the fiſt. Figuratively, the action of fighting. "My invention and "judgment are perpetually at *fiſticuffs*." *Swift.*

FISTU'LA, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a ſpacious bottom, and generally yielding a ſharp and virulent matter. *Fiſtula in ano*, is a fiſtula formed in the fundament. *Fiſtula lachrymalis*, a diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe.

FISTU'LAR, Adj. in Surgery, having the nature of, degenerating into, or callous and ſinous like a fiſtula. In Botany, reſembling a pipe, applied to the leaves of plants which are hollow within. Among floriſts, applied to thoſe flowers, which are compoſed of many hollow long ones, reſembling pipes.

FISTU'LOUS, Adj. having the nature of, or reſembling a fiſtula; compoſed of a collection or aſſemblage of pipes.

FIT, S. [from *fyht*, Sax.] in Medicine, an acceſs or paroxiſm of a diſorder; any ſhort return after ceſſation or intermiſſion; any violent affection of the mind. Uſed vulgarly for the hyſterics in women; the convulſions in children; the epilepſy in men, or that ſtate wherein all the animal functions ſeem on a ſudden ſuſpended, and the perſon is for a ſhort time like one who is dead.

FIT, Adj. [*vitten*, Belg.] proper, or ſuited to any purpoſe, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right or the duty of a perſon. "It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities." *Bacon.*

To FIT, V. A. [*vitten*, Flem.] to make one thing ſuit another; to match; to adapt; to ſuit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a perſon.

FITCH, S. [a corruption of *Vetch*] a ſmall kind of wild pea. "Sowing of *fitches*." *Tuſs.*

FITCHE'E, Adj. [*fiche*, Fr.] in Heraldry, ſharp pointed, generally applied to a croſs.

FI'TCHAT, or FI'TCHEW, S. [*fiſſau*, Fr. *fiſſe*, Belg.] a ſtinking animal of a ſmall ſize, which robs warrens or hen roofts; a polecat, "'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*." *Shak.*

FIT'FUL, Adj. ſubject to fits, faintings, or paroxiſms, or intermiſſions. "After life's "*fitful* fever." *Shak.*

FIT'LY, Adv. [from *fit*] in a proper manner; reaſonably.

FIT'NESS, S. reaſonableneſs; juſtneſs; ſuitableneſs.

FIT'TER, S. the perſon who renders a thing proper and ſuitable to any particular deſign or purpoſe; a ſmall piece, from *fitta*, Ital. *fetzen*, Teut.

FITZ, S. [Norm. from *fils* Fr. a ſon] a ſyllable generally occurring in Iriſh names, not, as ſome have imagined, to denote the perſon to be of ſpurious birth, but in compliance with the ancient cuſtom obſerved before the uſe of ſurnames, when a perſon took his father's name with the addition of his being his ſon. To this may be added from good authority, as quoted by Camden, that it was a cuſtom among the ancient Iriſh, when the father died, for the ſon to take the name, leſt it ſhould be forgotten; hence the names *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzgerald*, derive their origin, and not from the founder of the family's having been a baſtard.

FIVE, Adj. [*fif*, Sax. *fimf*, Goth. *fem*, Run, *fimm*, Iſl. *fignf*, Precop. *pump*, Brit. *viif*, *vuve*, Belg. *funf*, Teut. *pang*, Perſ. πεντε, Gr.] a number conſiſting of two and three added, being one more than four, and one leſs than ſix.

FI'VELEAVED, S. a kind of graſs, called likewiſe cinquefoil.

FIVES, S. a kind of play, conſiſting of ſtriking a ball, &c. a particular height againſt a wall, the perſon who miſſes a ſtroke loſing one each time he miſſes. In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FIX, V. A. [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.] to faſten a thing ſo as it ſhall not eaſily be ſhaken or moved; to eſtabliſh without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire, without evaporating, or the hammer, without breaking or flying. Neuterly, to ſettle an opinion, determine the reſolution; to reſt; to ceaſe from wandering.

FIXA'TION, S. a diſpoſition of mind not given to change; the act of fixing the mind without wavering; reſolution. In Chemiſtry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid ſubſtance to a hard one.

FIX'EDLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably. "*Fixedly*, eſtabliſhed." *Locke.*

FIX'ED, Part. not moving. The *fixed ſtars*, in Aſtronomy, are ſuch as do not move in orbits.

FIX'EDNESS, S. ſtability, firmneſs, reſolution, or a diſpoſition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconſumed, or to bear the hammer without flying; loſs of volatibility.

FIX'ITY, S. [See *Fixedneſs*] a ſtrong coheſion of parts, oppoſed to volatibility. "Are "kept from fuming away, not only by their "*fixity*." *Newt.*

FIX'TURE, S. [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premiſes.

FIX'URE, S. a poſition. "The *fixure* of "her eye hath motion in it." *Shak.* A ſtrong preſſure. "The firm *fixure* of thy foot." *Shak.*

Shak. Firmneſs, or ſtate of fixedneſs. "Quite "from their *fixure*." *Shak.*

FIZ'GIG, S. [*viſſire*, Teut.] a kind of dart or harpoon uſed to ſtrike fiſh with.

FLAB'BY, Adj. [*fiappo*, Ital. ſoft or moiſt, *flache*, Fr, *fiacco*, Ital. from *flaccidus*, Lat. or from *labilis*, Lat. ſlippery according to Bailey] wanting firmneſs; eaſily ſhaking and yielding to the touch.

FLAC'CID, Adj. [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting ſtiffneſs; or tenſion.

FLACCI'DITY, S. want of ſtiffneſs.

To FLAG, V. N. [*flaggeron*, Belg. *fiaccare*, Ital.] to hang down limber, or without ſtiffneſs. Figuratively, to grow faint, ſpiritleſs, or dejected; to loſe vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or ſuffer to droop. "*Flag* "their wings." *Prior*.

FLAG, S. [from the verb. *flagg*, ſſl.] a water plant, with a broad backed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, ſo called from its motion, when agitated with the wind. The colours or enſigns of a ſhip, or regiment, by which ſignals are made at ſea, and armies are diſtinguiſhed on land. A ſpecies of broad ſtone uſed for pavements, from *flache*, old Fr.

FLA'GELET, S. [*flageolet*, Fr.] a kind of ſmall flute, made of ivory, box, or ſome other hard wood, with ſix holes or ſtops, beſides that at the bottom, the mouth-piece, and that behind the neck.

FLAGELLA'TION, S. [*flagellatus*, Lat. ſcourged] the act of whipping or ſtriking with a ſcourge.

FLAG'GINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which hangs or droops for want of ſtiffneſs.

FLA'GGY, Adj. weak; limber; drooping for want of ſtiffneſs; weak of taſte; inſipid. "A great *flaggy* apple." *Bac.*

FLAGI'TIOUS, Adj. [*flagitius*, Lat.] committed with deliberation, and obſtinate wickedneſs, applied to things. Obſtinately, and exceſſively wicked and villainous, applied to perſons.

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, S. obſtinate, and wilful villainy, or wickedneſs.

FLA'G-OFFICER, S. the commander of a ſquadron.

FLA'GON, [*flaſka*, Dan. *flacon*, Fr. Λαγυνος, Gr.] a large drinking pot, with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, S. [*flagrantia*. Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, Adj. [Fr. of *flagrans*, Lat.] ardent; hot, or vehement; glowing; fluſhed; inflamed. "The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* "on their backs." *Prior*. Notorious, or univerſally known, applied to crimes. "If "the crime be ſo *flagrant*." *Swift*.

FLA'G-SHIP, S. a ſhip commanded by a general officer; or ſhip which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLA'G-STAFF, S. the ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, S. [*flagellum*, Lat.] an inſtrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, S. [*fiocio*, Ital. *floccus*, Lat.] any thing which appears looſely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer or ſtratum.

To FLAKE, V. A. to form in flakes, or thin pieces looſely joined together. "*Flake* the fleecy ſnow." *Pope*.

FLA'KY. Adj. breaking in ſmall pieces like ſcales; lying in layers or ſtratas.

FLAM, S. a lye, or falſe report; a mere deceit or illuſory pretext; a ſham.

To FLAM, V. A. [from the noun] to deceive with a feigned ſtory; to be put off with an idle tale. "God is not to be *flamm'd* with "lyes." *South*.

FLAME, S. [*flamme*, Fr. *flamma*, Lat.] a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated ſo as to emit light, or ſhine, Figuratively, fire; brightneſs of imagination or fancy; the paſſion of love; the object of love.

To FLAME, V. N. to burn ſo as to emit a ſhining or bright light; to ſhine like a flame; to be in exceſs of paſſion.

FLA'MEN, S. [Lat.] a prieſt among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites; and offered up ſacrifices, &c.

FLAMMA'TION, S. [*flamma*, Lat.] the act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMA'BILITY, the quality of being capable to be ſet on flame. "The principles "of *flammability*." *Brown*.

FLA'MMEOUS, Adj. [*flammeus*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or reſembling flame. "This "*flammeous* light!" *Brown*.

FLA'MY, Adj. burning ſo as to emit flames, or brightneſs; inflamed; having the nature of flames.

FLA'NDERS, [PROPER,] a province of the Low countries, and its firſt county or earldom, in Flemiſh called Vlanderen, and in Latin Flandria. It is bounded by Hainault, Artois,, and part of Picardy, on the S. the North Sea on the W. the ſame ſea on the N. with the Hond, a branch of the Scheld, that parts it from Zealand, and by the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, Brabant, and part of Hainault, on the E. It is fifty miles long, and about the ſame in breadth. It is now divided into three parts; namely, Auſtrian, French and Dutch Flanders. The houſe of Auſtria have the greateſt ſhare, with Ghent its capital. The French poſſeſs the S. W. part, in which are Liſle and Dunkirk; and the Dutch the N. E. part, in which are the ſtrong fortreſſes of Sluys, Safvan-Ghent and Hulſt. The inhabitants are very laborious, both in cultivating their land, and in their manufactures and trade, which no nation underſtand better. The air near the ſea is thick and raw; but the higher you remove inland, the clearer and finer the air. At a diſtance from the ſea the country produces a great deal of wood, either for timber or fuel. Here they

feed

ſeed a vaſt number of horſes, but moſtly fitter for the plough than any other uſe. This country abounds with excellent paſtures for black cattle and ſheep. The ſoil produces abundance of corn, greens, and fruit of all ſorts. And they brew in this province a great deal of excellent beer. It is extremely populous, a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, being conveniently ſituated for trade, with ſome of the fineſt cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages. It has for ſome ages paſt been the ſcene of bloody wars: and ſometimes the whole ten provinces of the Netherlands are called Flanders. Its principal rivers are the Scheld, the Lys, the Dender, and the Scarp.

FLANK, S. [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins; the ſide of an army or fleet, oppoſed either to front or rear. In Fortification, that part of a baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, V. A. to attack the ſide of a battalion, or fleet; to be placed ſo as to be oppoſite to the ſide of a battalion, fleet, or place; to be on the ſide.

FLA'NKARD, S. the knots or lumps on the ſide of a deer.

FLA'NKER, S. a fortification jutting out, ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to an aſſault.

FLANKS, S. [plural] in Farriery, a diſeaſe, hurt, or maim in the back of a horſe.

FLA'NNEL, S. [*gwlanen*. Brit. from *gwlan*, wool, *lanella*, Lat. from *lana*, Lat. wool] a kind of ſlight, looſe woollen ſtuff, very warm, compoſed of a woof and warp, woven on a loom, with two tredles, after the manner of bays, *&c.*

FLAP, S. [*læppe*, Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe, or moving on hinges; a blow given with the palm of the hand, *&c.* In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes, wherein the lips ſwell on both ſides their mouths, and are covered with bliſters like the white of an egg. *Fly-flap* is a piece of leather faſtened to the end of a ſtick, uſed to kill flies with.

To FLAP, V. A. to beat with the palm of the hand, or ſome broad thin ſubſtance which hangs looſe; to move with a noiſe made by any thing broad; to ply the wings up and down with a noiſe.

To FLARE, V. A. [Johnſon imagines it to be a corruption of *glare*.] to glitter, or flutter with oſtentatious and ſplendid ſhew; to glitter. "When the ſun begins to fling his *flaring* "beams." *Milt.* To be overpowered with, or be in, too much light. "*Flaring* in ſun-"ſhine. *Prior.* To waſte away laviſhly, applied to the conſuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, S. [φλοξ, Gr.] a ſudden, quick, tranſitory, or ſhort blaze, or burſt of light; a ſudden blaze or burſt of wit; a ſhort tranſient ſtate.

To FLASH, V. N. to glitter or ſhine with a quick and tranſient flame, or light; to burſt out into any irregularity, or violence. "He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other." *Shak.*

FLA'SHILY, Adv. in an oſtentatious or ſhowy manner.

FLA'SHY, Adj. empty; vain; oſtentatious; ſhowy without reality or ſubſtance.

FLASK, S. [*flaxa*, Sax. *flaſke*, Dan. *flaſce*, Span. *flaſco*, Ital.] a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withies; a ſmall horn uſed to carry gunpowder in. "A ſkilful ſoldier's *flaſk*." *Shak.* The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; a narrow and deep wicker baſket.

FLA'SKET, S. [a diminutive of *flaſk*] a wicker baſket, in which cloaths are generally put by waſher-women after waſhing, and applied to other uſes; a veſſel in which victuals are ſerved up. "With golden *flaſkets* grac'd." *Pope.*

FLAT, Adj. horizontal, or level; without any ſlope. "The houſes are *flat* roofed." *Addiſ.* Smooth, applied to ſurface; level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*." *Par. Reg.* Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A *flat* fiſh." In Painting, without relief or ſwelling of the figures. Inſipid, or unſavoury, applied to taſte. Dull; without ſpirit; frigid, applied to writings. Taſteleſs, or affording no pleaſure. "All earthly ſatisfac-"tions muſt grow *flat* and unſavoury." *Atterb.* Downwright; plain. "*Flat* deſpair." *Par. Loſt.*

FLAT, S. an even, level, ſmooth and extended plain; a ſhallow; the broad part or ſide of a weapon. Depreſſion; ſinking, applied to thought or language. "There are no *flats* "amongſt his elevations." *Dryd.* A ſurface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. In Muſic, a particular mark, implying that the note which it ſtands againſt, is to be played or ſung half a note or tone lower; and when at the beginning of a line or ſpace, ſhews, that all the notes on that line, and within that ſpace, are to be ſung or played half a note lower than they would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.

To FLAT, V. A. to make broad, ſmooth, and level. To make taſteleſs, or vapid, applied to liquor. To render inſipid, unpleaſant, and diſagreable. To deprive of its vigour, ſpirit, or pleaſure, applied to thought or language. To grow ſmooth or flat, oppoſed to *ſwell*. To obſtruct or deprive of ardour, ſpirit or zeal. "More likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of "prayer and devotion." *K. Charles.*

FLA'TLY, Adv. horizontally, or without ſloping, applied to ſituation. Smoothly, or without prominences, applied to ſurface. Without ſpirit; dully; plainly; in a downright manner; or without equivocation or diſguiſe, applied to the manner of expreſſing.

FLA'TNESS, S. evenneſs, without ſloping, applied to ſituation. Smoothneſs, without prominences, applied to ſurface. Deadneſs, or want of ſtrength and taſte, applied to liquors, or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the

mind. Want of force, vigour, or ſpirit; dulneſs; frigidity, applied to ſentiments or writings. The contrary of ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs, applied to ſound.

To FLA'TTEN, V. A: to beat down or remove any prominences or protuberances in a ſurface; to make ſmooth; to beat level with the ground; to make taſteleſs, or ſpiritleſs.

FLAT'TER, Adj. the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the poſitive.

FLAT'TER, S. the perſon, or inſtrument by which any unequal ſurface is made plain and level.

To FLA'TTER, V. A. [*flater*, Fr.] to compliment with falſe praiſes; to pleaſe or ſooth. "Pleaſing fills the ears and *flatters* "them." *Prac. of Piety*. To excite, or raiſe falſe hopes and expectations. "*Flattering* gales." *Milt.*

FLA'TTERER, S. a perſon who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praiſing him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by ſervile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLA'TTERY, S. a ſervile and fawning behaviour, attended with ſervile compliances and obſequiouſneſs, in order to gain a perſon's favour.

FLAT'TISH, Adj. ſomewhat level, ſmooth, or more broad than thick.

FLA'TULENCE, or FLA'TULENCY, S. [from *flatulent*] windineſs; fulneſs of wind; a ſwelling, or uneaſy ſenſation, occaſioned by wind lodged in the inteſtines. Emptineſs; vanity; airineſs; want of ſolidity, applied to ſentiments. "The natural *flatulence* of that airy ſcheme." *Glanv.*

FLA'TULENT, Adj. [*flatulentus*, Lat.] ſwelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumors*, in Medicine, are ſuch as eaſily yeild to the touch, and readily return, by their elaſticity, to their firſt form. Empty; vain; tumid; or ſwelling without ſolidity or ſubſtance. "Theſe *flatu-* "*lent* writers."

FLATUO'SITY, S. [*flatuoſité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Lat.] windineſs; a ſwelling occaſioned by an expanſion or rarefaction of air included in any part of the body.

FLA'TUOUS, Adj. abounding with included air or wind; windy.

FLA'TUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration, or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we ſwallow.

FLAT'WISE, Adj. of a flat ſhape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, V. A. to make an oſtentatious, vain or fluttering ſhew in dreſs. Figuratively, to behave with pride. "One *flaunts* in "rags." *Pope.*

FLAUNT, S. any thing looſe and gaudy.

FLA'VOUR, S. a reliſh, or a power of exciting an agreeable ſenſation on the organs of taſte. Figuratively, ſweetneſs, or an agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the ſmell.

FLA'VOUROUS, Adj. agreeeable to the taſte; fragrant; odorous; or pleaſing to the ſmell.

FLAW, S. [*flob*, Sax. a fragment, *flauw*, Belg. broken; φλαω, Gr. to break] a crack, breach, fault, or defect in any thing; a ſudden emotion of mind. "Theſe *flaws* and ſtarts," *Shak.* Seldom uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

To FLAW, V. A. to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate. "France hath *flaw'd* the "league." *Shak.*

FLAW'LESS, Adj. without crack or defect.

To FLAW'TER, V. A. to ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLAW'Y, Adj. full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, S. [*fleax*, *flex*, Sax. *vlas*, Belg. *flachs*, Teut.] in Botany, *linum*, Lat. and *lin*, Fr. Linnæus ranges it in the fifth ſection of his fifth claſs. There are fourteen ſpecies. As the improvement of the linen manufactory depends very much on the raiſing of flax, it is to be hoped that all the true patriots of this country will turn their thoughts that way, in order to bring it to its utmoſt perfection. This word is uſed for the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for ſpinning.

FLAX'-DRESSER, S. the perſon who prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN, Adj. made of flax; reſembling flax in its colour and fineneſs.

To FLAY, V. A. [*flee*, preter *floo*, infin. *ad flaa*, Iſl. to ſtrip off the ſkin] to ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or ſkin which covers any thing.

FLA'YER, S. he that ſtrips off the ſkin.

FLEA, S. [*fleah*, *flæh*, *fleo*, Sax. *vloye*, Belg. *flob*, Teut. *floo*, plural *flær*, Iſl.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall red inſect, remarkable for its nimbleneſs, which ſucks the blood of human creatures and other large animals.

To FLEA, V. A. to cleanſe or free from fleas.

FLE'A-BITE, or FLEA'BITING, S. the red marks, wound, or ſenſation of pain cauſed by a flea in ſucking the blood of human creatures. Figuratively, a ſmall or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, Adj. ſtung or bitten by fleas.

FLEAK, S. [*flacca*, Sax. See *Flake*] a ſmall thread, lock or twiſt. "*Fleaks* or threads "of hemp and flax." *More.*

FLEAM, S. a ſmall inſtrument of pure ſteel, compoſed of two or three moveable lancets, uſed in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

FLE'AWORT, S. [*fleawyrt*, Sax.] a plant.

To FLECK, V. A. [*fleckur*, Iſl. *fleck*, Teut. a ſpot] to ſpot; to mark with a different colour. "*Flecked* in her face." *Dryd.*

To FLEC'KER, V. A. [See *Fleck*] to ſtreak, or mark with different colours. "The grey-

"ey'd

ſt ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night — "And darkneſs *fletcher'd*, &c." *Shak.*

FLED, the preter and participle of *flee*, to run away: not properly uſed for that of *fly*, to make uſe of wings.

FLEDGE, Adj. [*fledderen*, Belg. to fly, *fleigur*, Iſl. able to fly] full-feathered; able or qualified to fly.

To FLEDGE, V. A. to furniſh with wings; to cover or furniſh with feathers.

To FLEE, V. N. [pret. and particip. *fled*;] to runaway from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight.

FLEECE, S. [*fleos*, *fliſe*, *flyſe*, Sax. *vlees*, Belg. *vellus*, Lat.] the woolly covering ſhorn off the bodies of ſheep; as much wool as is ſhorn of one ſheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and uſed for a ſign.

To FLEECE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſheer the wool off a ſheep. Figuratively, to ſtrip, plunder, or deprive of every thing valuable. "To *fleece* the people." *Addiſ.*

FFEE'CED, Adj. having or wearing fleeces. "The rich *fleeced* flock." *Fair. Q.* Stripped or plundered.

To FLEER, V. N. to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride with inſolence or impudence; to leer; to addreſs with a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEER, S. mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.

FLEE'RER, S. a mocker.

FLEET, FLE'OT, FLOT, in the names of places are derived from *fleot*, Sax. a bay or gulf. Hence *Fleet-ſtreet* took its name from the bay or ditch which runs up the land to the market of that name, and is properly called *Fleet-ditch.*

FLEET, S. [*fleta*, Sax. *flotto*, Ital. *flotte*, Fr.] a collection of ſhips, or a number of veſſels going in company.

FLEET, Adj. [*fliotur*, Iſl.] ſwift, applied to pace, or motion.

To FLEET, V. N. [*flit*, Iſl. to carry, *flotain*, Sax.] to fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh; to be tranſitory, or of ſhort duration. "O *fleeting* "joys." *Par. Loſt.* Actively, to ſkim the water; to live merrily, or paſs away with pleaſure, applied to time. "*Fleet* the time care-"leſſly." *Shak.*

FLEE'TINGDISH, S. a thin diſh or bowl uſed in dairies, to ſkim or take the cream off milk.

FLEE'TLY, Adv. ſwiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEE'TNESS, S. ſwiftneſs of motion.

FLESH, S. [*flæc*, *flæſc*, *fleſc*, Sax. *vleeſch*, Belg. *fleiſch*, Teut.] in Anatomy, a ſimilar, fibrous part of an animal body, ſoft, bloody, and ſerving as a covering to the bones; the body, oppoſed to the *ſoul*; the muſcles, or ſoft part of an animal body, oppoſed to the *ſkin*, *bones*, or other *tendons*. Animal food, oppoſed to *vegetable*. The ſoft part of the body of beaſts or birds uſed for food, oppoſed to that of *fiſhes*. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or ſenſual appetites; a carnal ſtate; a near relation or one of the ſame blood; a perſon given up to ſenſual enjoyments, or in an unregenerate ſtate. "*Fleſh* and blood cannot enter into the king-"dom of heaven." *John* iv.

FLESH'-FLY, S. a fly that feeds on fleſh, and depoſites its eggs in it.

FLESH'-HOOK, S. a hook, or fork, uſed to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLESH'INESS, S. [*flæſhicneſſe*, *fleſhicneſſe*, Sax.] carnal or ſenſual paſſions and appetites; carnality.

FLESH'LESS, Adj. without fleſh.

FLESH'LY, [*fleſhc*, Sax.] corporeal; human, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*; carnal; laſcivious.

FLESH'-MEAT, S. [*flæſcmete*, Sax.] animal food; or the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLESH'MONGER, S. one who deals in fleſh; a pimp. "Was the duke a *fleſhmonger*?" *Shak.*

FLESH'-POT, S. a pot in which victuals are cooked. Figuratively, food. "If he takes "away the *fleſhpots*." *Taylor.*

FLESH'Y, Adj. plump; full of fleſh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

FLET'CHER, S. [*fleche*, Fr. an arrow] a perſon who makes bows and arrows.

FLET, Adj. ſkimmed. "To drink *flet* milk." "*Mort.*

FLEW, the preter of *Fly*.

FLEW, S. the large chaps of a deep mouth'd hound.

FLEW'ED, Adj. chapped; mouthed. "So "*flew'd*; ſo ſanded." *Shak.*

FLE'XIBILITY, S. the quality of admitting to be bent, or turned out of a direct courſe or right line; eaſineſs of being perſuaded.

FLE'XIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *flexibilis*, Lat.] poſſible, or eaſy to be bent; pliant; obſequious; eaſily complying with; ductile or manageable; to be formed by diſcipline and inſtruction. "The tender and *flexibile* years of his life." *Locke.* To be ſpent, or ſuited to any purpoſe. "*Flexible* to their purpoſe." *Rogers.* Eaſy to be perſuaded.

FLE'XIBLENESS, S. poſſibility or eaſineſs to be bent, oppoſed to *brittleneſs*, or *ſtiffneſs*; compliance; tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be moved by advice, perſuaſion, or inſtruction.

FLE'XILE, Adj. [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant; eaſy to be bent, or turned out of its courſe.

FLE'XION, S. [*flexio*, Lat.] the act of bending, or changing from a ſtrait to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the ſtate of a thing bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction. "A *flexion*, or caſt of "the eye aſide." *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to the muſcles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLE'XUOUS, Adj. [*flexuoſus*, Lat.] winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unſteady. "The "*flexuous* burning of flames." *Bac.*

FLE'XURE, S. [*flexura*, Lat.] the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringing. "Will it give "place to *flexure?*" *Shak.*

To FLI'CKER, V. N. [*fligheren*, Belg. *fleigur*, Isl. *fliccerian*, Sax.] to flutter; to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion. "*Flickering* on "her neſt." *Dryd.*

FLIE, S. [*flie*, Sax.] See *Fly.*

FLI'ER, S. one who runs away from danger; that part of a machine, which, being put into a ſwifter motion than the other parts, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the reſt. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLIGHT, S. [*flyght*, Sax. *flught*, old Fr.] the act of running away in order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another to eſcape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon. "The harveſt *flight* of pige-"ons." A volley, or ſhower of weapons diſcharged at the ſame time; the ſpace paſt in flying. Figuratively, heat, or ſoaring of imagination; a ſoaring excurſion; the power of flying.

FLI'GHTY, Adj. fleeting; ſwift in motion; wild; or fanciful.

FLI'MSEY, Adj. weak; feeble; without ſtrength, body, or ſtiffneſs, applied to manufactures. Mean; ſpiritleſs. "A vaſt extent "of *flimſey* lines." *Pope.*

To FLINCH, V. N. to ſhrink from any ſuffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger; to fail. *Flinch* in property—"from what I ſpoke." *Shak.*

FLI'NCHER, S. he who ſhrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLING, V. A. [pret. and part. *flung*] to caſt or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to eject, or caſt away as uſeleſs or hurtful. "I charge thee *fling* away "ambition." *Shak. To fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demoliſh or deſtroy.

FLING, S. the act of throwing or caſting; the ſpace or diſtance to which any thing is thrown or caſt; a gibe; a contemptuous ſneer or remark.

FLING'ER, S. one who throws a thing; one who caſts a contemptuous ſneer at a perſon or thing.

FLINT, S. [*flint*, Sax. *vlint*, Flem. *flinte ſteen*, Dan. *flin*, Fr.] a ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a ſimilar ſubſtance, of a blackiſh grey, free from veins, naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt; ſometimes ſmooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; uſed for ſtriking fire with ſteel, and in glaſs-making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate. "The *flint* and hardneſs of my fault." *Shak.*

FFINT, [ſhire of] in North Wales, has a branch of the Iriſh ſea, on the eſtuary of the Dee, which river waſhes this county on the N. It is bounded on the E. by Cheſhire; on the S. E. by Shropſhire; and on the S. and W. by Denbighſhire, which ſeparates a ſmall part of it from the reſt on the S. E. ſide. This is the leaſt of all the Welſh counties, being reckoned thirty-three miles from N. W. to S. E. but its breadth from N. to S. is not above eight. It contains twenty-eight pariſhes, including one city, one borough, three market-towns, with 32,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of it lies in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and the reſt belongs to that of Cheſter. The air is healthful, and its hills are but moderate, interlaced with valleys, fruitful both in grain and paſture, feeding abundance of ſmall cattle, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheeſe. They have alſo ſtore of honey, of which they make metheglin, drank much in this county. Though here is plenty of pit-coal, there is very great ſcarcity of wood, and no great abundance of fruit. The ſea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and Dee, ſupply it plentifully with moſt kinds of fiſh and fowl. Some of its hills have lead-ore, and ſome mill-ſtones are dug here. Its peculiar rivers are the Wheeler, the Sevion, and Alen; the two firſt of which fall into the Clyd, and the laſt into the Dee. This county ſends a knight of the ſhire to parliament, and a burgeſs for the ancient borough of

FLINT, the ſhire town of the laſt-mentioned county, upon the eſtuary of the Dee, where is a ſmall harbour. It is governed by a mayor, who is ſtiled governor of the caſtle, now in ruins. The aſſizes are annually held here, and in it is the county-goal. It lies fourteen miles E. of St. Aſaph, twelve W. of Cheſter, and 194 from London. It has no weekly market, but four annual fairs, on February 14, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30, for cattle.

FLI'NTY, Adj. made of flint; abounding in flints or ſtones. Figuratively, ſtrong. "The *flinty* and ſteel couch of war." *Shak.* Hard; not to be penetrated or moved by prayers, entreaties, or the view of miſery. "*Flinty* Tartar's boſom." *Shak.*

FLIP, S. [a cant word] a drink uſed in ſhips, made of ſpirits, beer, and ſugar.

FLIP'PANT, Adj. [from *Flap*] nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. "A "woman's tongue — ſo wonderfully voluble "and *flippant*." *Addiſ.* Pert; talkative. "*Flippant* epilogues." *Thomſon.*

FLIP'PANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To FLIRT, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elaſtic motion. "The "ſcavenger —*flirts* from his cart the mud." *Swift.* To move with quickneſs. "*Flirt* "your fan." *Dorſet.* To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, S. a quick, ſudden, elaſtic motion;

a jerk; a ſudden trick. "To play, at the "hedge, a *flirt*." *Johnſ.* A pert young huſſey; a young, fluttering, gadding laſs.

FLIRTA'TION, S. a quick ſprightly motion; or the appearance of a flirt. "A muſ-"lin flounce made very full, would give a very "agreeable *flirtation* air." *Pope.*

To FLIT, V. N. [*flitter*, Dan. to remove. See *Fleet*] to fly away; to remove or migrate. "*Flit* out of one body into ſome other." *Hooker.* To flutter, or rove on the wing. "To "*flit* in air." *Pope.* To be tranſient, flux, or unſtable.

FLITCH, S. [*flycke*, Dan. *fliche*, Fr.] the ſide of a hog, without the head, ſalted and cured.

FLIT'TERMOUSE, S. a bat; or fluttering mouſe.

FLIT'TING, S. a reproachful accuſation; an offence, or fault.

FLIX, S. [corrupted from *flax*, or *flyſe*, Sax.] down; fur; ſoft hair. "Blows her "*flix* up." *Dryd.*

To FLOAT, V. N. [*flotter*, Fr. *flottare*, Ital.] to ſwim on the ſurface of the water; to move eaſily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. "*Float* in the air." *Dryd.* To paſs in a light and ſwimming manner. "*Floating* vi-"ſions." *Locke.* To cover with waters.

FLOAT, S. the act of flowing, oppoſed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. "*Float* and re-"float of the ſea." *Bac.* Any thing contrived ſo as to ſwim and ſuſtain a burden on the water; the cork, or quil, by which the bite of a fiſh is diſcovered.

FLO'ATY, Adj. ſwimming on the ſurface. "A ſhip, if *floaty*." *Raleigh.*

FLOCK, S. [*floce*, Sax.] a company of birds, or ſheep. Figuratively, a multitude of men. "The heathen that fled out by *flocks*." *Macc.* xiv. 14.

To FLOCK, V. N. to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To FLOG, V. A. [*flagrum*, Lat.] to whip or puniſh with a rod.

FLOOD, S. [pronounced *flud*; *flod*, Sax. and Dan.] a body of water; a ſea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow or flux of tide. "Ebbs and *floods*." *Davies.*

To FLOOD, V. A. [See the noun] to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGATE, S. a gate, or ſhutter, by which any water-courſe is ſtopped, or let looſe again, at pleaſure.

FLOOK, S. [*flug*, Teut. *ploegh*, Belg.] the broad or bearded part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, S. [*flor*, *flore*, Sax.] that part of a houſe on which a perſon treads; a ſtory, flight, or order of rooms. In a ſhip, ſo much of her bottom as ſhe reſts on when aground.

To FLOOR, V. A. to cover that part of a room a perſon walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, S. the matter with which that part of a room is laid, on which a perſon walks; the bottom.

To FLOP, V. A. [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noiſe; to play with any noiſy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLOR'ENCE, S. the name of a cloth invented or made at the city of the ſame name.

FLO'REN, S. a gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RET, S. [*fleurette*, Fr.] in Botany, an imperfect flower, or that which has not petals, apices, ſtamina, and ſtyle.

FLO'RID, Adj. [*floridus*, Lat.] productive of, or covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour. Fluſhed with red, applied to the complexion. Embelliſhed with rhetorical figures, applied to ſtile.

FLORI'DITY, S. freſhneſs or redneſs of colour. "A *floridity* in the face." *Floy.*

FLO'RIDNESS, S. freſhneſs or redneſs of colour. A rhetorical embelliſhment, applied to ſtile.

FLORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*florifer*, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLOR'IN, S. [Fr.] a coin ſo called, becauſe firſt ſtruck by the Florentines: that of Germany is valued at 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain at 4*s.* 4*d.* half-penny; that of Palermo and Sicily at 2*s.* 6*d.* and that of Holland 2*s.*

FLO'RIST, S. [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] a perſon curious and ſkilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLO'SCULOUS, Adj. [*floſculus*, Lat.] compoſed, or having the nature or form of flowers. "A dry and *floſculous* coat." *Brown.*

FLO'TSON, S. in Law, goods that float, without an owner, on the ſea.

To FLO'UNCE, V. N. [*plonſen*, Belg.] to move with violence in water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water; to move with violence and outrage, "Six *flouncing* Flanders mares." *Prior.* To move with paſſion or anger. "You "neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*." *Swift.* To adorn with flounces, applied to dreſs.

FLOUNCE, S. any thing ſewed to a garment by way of ornament, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. "A muſlin *flounce*." *Pope.*

FLOU'NDER, S. [*flynder*, Dan.] a ſmall flat fiſh, of the plain ſpinous kind, living either in freſh or ſalt water, caught in April, May, June, or July, any time of the day, in a ſwift ſtream, and ſometimes in the ſtill deep.

To FLOU'NDER, V. N. [from *flounce*] to ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horſe that ſtrives to diſengage himſelf from mire.

FLOUR, S. the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To FLOU'RISH, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr. *floreo*, or *floreſco*, Lat.] to bloom, or be in bloſſom; to be in vigour; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to make uſe of rhetorical figures; to diſplay with variety or oſtentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In Muſic, to play an overture. In Writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanſhip. In Fencing, to

move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn; embelliſh; to grace or ſet off. "The juſtice of your title—doth *flouriſh* the "deceit." *Shak.*

FLOU'RISH, S. any embelliſhment. Figuratively, beauty. An oſtentatious diſplay of wit or intellectual abilities. In Penmanſhip, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiouſly interwoven.

FLOU'RISHER, S. a meer boaſter; one who is in the height of proſperity.

FLOU'RY, Adj. covered with the fine duſt or meal of corn.

To FLOUT, V. A. [*fluyten*, Belg. *flouwe*, Friſ.] to mock, deride, or inſult with contemptuous mockery. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

FLOUT, S. a mock; a jeer; a comtemptuous and inſulting expreſſion or action.

FLOU'TER, S. a perſon who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To FLOW, V. N. [*flowan*, Sax. *flyt*, pret. *flaut*, Iſl.] to run or ſpread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, oppoſed to ſtanding waters. To riſe, or ſwell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from, as an effect. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking veſſels. "*Flowing* cups." *Shak.* To hang looſe, low, and waving. "A *flowing* mantle of green "ſilk." *Mortim.* To be free from harſhneſs. "A *flowing* period." To write ſmoothly or ſpeak eloquently.

FLOW, S. the riſe or ſwell of water; a ſudden plenty or abundance. "A *flow* of ſpi-"rits." *Pope.* An uninterrupted ſtream; or continuation of words.

FLOW'ER, S. [*fleur*, Fr. *flore*, Ital.] that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts neceſſary for the propagation of the ſpecies. The male flowers are thoſe which have no germen, ſtyle, or fruit. Female flowers are ſuch as contain the germen, ſtyle, and are called *fruitful flowers*. *Hermaphrodite flowers*, are ſuch as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embelliſhment; the prime, bloom, or flouriſhing part of life; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

To FLOW'ER, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or bloſſoms; to bloom, or be in bloſſom; to flouriſh, or be in a proſperous ſtate. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

FLOW'ERAGE, S. ſtore or abundance of flowers.

FLOW'ER DE LUCE, S. [*fleur de lys*, Fr.] a bulbous *iris*.

FLOW'ERET, S. [*fleurete*, Fr. See *Floret*] a ſmall, or imperfect flower.

FLOW'RINESS, S. the ſtate of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

FLOW'ERING-BUSH, S. a plant, with triangular and glaſſy leaves, naked ſtalks, flowers diſpoſed in an umbella at the top, and conſiſting of ſix petals, three large, and three ſmall, expanded in the form of a roſe.

FLOW'ERY, Adj. abounding, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLOW'INGLY, Adv. with readineſs, quickneſs, or volubility of ſpeech; with abundance.

FLOW'KWORT, S. the name of a plant.

FLOWN, [Part. of *fly* or *flee*] gone away; run away; departed either by running away or flying; puffed up; ſwelled, or elated. "*Flown* "with inſolence." *Par. Loſt.*

FLUCTU'ANT, Part. [*fluctuans*, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To FLUCTU'ATE, V. N. [*fluctuatus*, of *fluctuo*, Lat.] to roll to and fro like the waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertain and haſty motion; to heſitate; to be irreſolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTUA'TION, S. [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards; a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, irreſolution, or uncertainty.

FLUE, S. [*flyg*, Iſl. to fly] a ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke; ſoft down, or fur, eaſily wafted by the wind.

FLU'ENCY, S. the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermiſſion; ſmoothneſs of ſtile, or numbers; copiouſneſs, or volubility of ſpeech.

FLU'ENT, Adj. [*fluens*, Lat.] liquid; flowing in motion; ready; eaſily flowing; copious, applied to ſpeech.

FLU'ENT, S. a ſtream; torrent, or running water. "To cut the outrageous *fluent*." *Philips.*

FLU'ID, Adj. [*fluide*, Fr. *fluidus*, Lat.] having the parts eaſily ſeparable; flowing like water.

FLU'ID, S. in Medicine, any animal juice; a liquor, whoſe parts yield to the ſmalleſt force impreſſed, and, by yielding, are eaſily moved among each other.

FLUI'DITY, S. [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to ſlide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'IDNESS, S. that quality in bodies oppoſite to firmneſs, by which they change their form, or yield to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'MMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water boiled or evaporated to a conſiſtence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, [particip. and preter of *fling*] thrown, or caſt, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from* and *to*. "*Flung into* the river." *Addiſ.*

FLU'OR, S. [Lat.] a fluid ſtate. "Which "keep liquors in a *fluor*." *Newt.*

FLURRY, S. a guſt; an haſty, ſudden blaſt, or ſtorm of wind. "A *flurry* from the "north." *Gulliv. Trav.* Hurry; a violent commotion, or emotion of mind.

To FLUSH, V. N. [*fluyſſen*, Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haſte; to produce a reddiſh colour in the face by a ſudden flow, or a flux of blood; to elate or elevate. "*Fluſhed* "with great victories." *Atter.*

FLUSH, Adj. freſh; full of vigour. "*Fluſh*

"as

" as May." *Shak.* Affluent; abounding. " Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready money." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FLUSH, S. an afflux; a ſudden impulſe; a violent flow. In Gaming, a certain number of cards of the ſame ſort.

To FLUS'TER, V. A. [from *fluſh*] to make hot and red with drinking; to make half drunk.

FLUTE, S. [*fluſte*, or *flute*, Fr. *flauta*, Span. *fiuta*, Ital.] a wind inſtrument, divided into the common and German: the *common flute* is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The *German flute*, the moſt melodious of the two, and moſt reſembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but ſounded by a hole a little diſtant from the upper end, the end itſelf being ſtopped with a tompion or plug. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the ſhaft of a column or pilaſter, and reſembling the inſide of a flute, when cut in half.

To FLUTE, V. A. to cut channels in columns or pilaſters.

FLU'TED, Adj. having channels or hollows.

To FLUT'TER, V. N. [*flutteran*, Sax. *flattern*, or *flittern*, Teut. *flotter*, Fr.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great ſhew and buſtle, but with no conſequence; to be in agitation; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put it into confuſion, or a violent commotion.

FLUT'TER, S. vibration; undulation, or a quick and irregular motion; confuſion; an irregular or diſordered poſition.

FLUVIA'TIC, Adj. [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, S. [Fr. *fluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the ſtate of paſſing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour or matter; a diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a *bloody flux*. The excrement, or that which is evacuated by animals. " Civet " is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat." *Shak.* In Hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the ſea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raiſed, and driven violently againſt the ſhores. Figuratively, a concourſe, or confluence. " The *flux* of company." *Shak.* The ſtate of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, Adj. [*fluxus*, Lat. of *fluo*, Lat.] inconſtant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX, V. A. to melt. In Medicine, to ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLU'XILITY, S. eaſineſs of ſeparation; poſſibility of being melted. " Fluidity, or at " leaſt *fluxility*." *Boyle.*

FLU'XION, S. [Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a ſudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; the velocity by which a flowing quantity is increaſed by its generating motion. In Arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To FLY, V. N. [preter, *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled*, or *flown*; *fleogan*, Sax.] to move through the air by means of wings; to aſcend in the air. " As the ſparks *fly* upwards." *Job.* v. To paſs, or perform a journey with great expedition; to burſt aſunder. " Your bottle *flies*." *Swift.* To break, or ſhiver; to attack, or ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. To *fly in the face* of a perſon, is to inſult him with opprobious language, or any act of outrage. " Neglect him, or *fly in his face*." *Swift.* To act in defiance of. " *Fly in* Nature's *face*." *Dryd.* *To let fly*, to diſcharge a gun or other fire-arms. To run away, or attempt to eſcape any danger; to avoid; to ſhun.

FLY, S. [*flie*, *fleoge*, *flege*, Sax. *flue*, Dan. See *Flie*] a ſmall winged inſect of different ſpecies; that part of a machine which, when put into motion, continues it with great ſwiftneſs, and thereby regulates and preſerves the motion of the other parts; that part of a mariner's compaſs, on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and faſtened underneath.

To FLY'BLOW, V. A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT, S. a kind of nimble light veſſel for ſailing.

FLY'ER, S. one that runs away from battle; or endeavours to eſcape danger by flight; any thing that cuts its paſſage through the air by means of wings; that part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion. See *Flier*.

To FLY'FISH, V. N. to fiſh or angle with a fly for a bait.

FOAL, S. [*fola*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen.

To FOAL, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare or other beaſt of burthen.

FOA'LBIT, or FOA'LFOOT, S. the names of two plants.

FOAM, S. [*fam*, Sax.] the white ſpittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horſe; the white ſubſtance which gathers on the top of liquors when ſhaken or fermented, but more properly called *froth*.

To FOAM, V. N. to have the mouth covered with white frothy ſpittle; to froth; to gather foam; to be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of paſſion, alluding to a high-mettled horſe, who foams at the mouth when checked, or under unwilling reſtraint.

FOA'MY, Adj. covered with froth, or white frothy ſpittle.

FOB, S. [*fuppe*, *fupſacke*, Teut.] a ſmall pocket, made in the inſide of the waiſtband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is uſually carried.

To FOB, V. A. [*fuppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by ſome low ſtratagem.

" Find myſelf *fobled* in it." *Shak.* " The " raſcal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine." *Addiſ.*

FO'CAL, Adj. [from *focus*] belonging to a focus.

FO'CIL, S. [*focile*, Fr. *focille*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wriſt. " Both the *focils* of the left leg." *Wiſem.*

FO'CUS, S. [Lat.] in Optics, the point where the rays meet, and croſs the axis, after refraction by a glaſs; the points from which rays diverge, or to which they converge. Applied to a parabola, a point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex one-fourth of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. Applied to an ellipſis, a point towards each end of the longer axis, whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be, together, equal to the axis itſelf. Applied to an hyperbola, that point in the axis through which the *latus rectum* paſſes.

FOD'DER, S. [*fodre*, Sax. *foder*, Dan.] dry food, ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FOD'DER, V. A. [*foder*, Dan.] to feed or ſupply with dry food.

FOD'DERER, S. the perſon who ſupplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, S. [*fah*, Sax. *fae*, Scot.] an enemy, or perſon who is bent to hurt one either in war or private life. An adverſary; an opponent, applied to opinions. " A *foe* to received doc " trines." *Watts.*

FOETUS, S. [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, S. [Dan. a ſtorm] a thick cloud, conſiſting of groſs watery vapours, floating near the ſurface of the earth.

FOG'GILY, Adv. like a fog or miſt; cloudily; darkly.

FOG'GINESS, S. the ſtate of being dark or miſty by a low cloud, conſiſting of watery vapours floating near the ſurface of the earth or water.

FOG'GY, Adj. full of dark, cloudy, and moiſt vapours. Figuratively, dull, or cloudy in underſtanding.

FOH, Interject. an interjection uſed to expreſs abhorrence, or offence received by ſome object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is exceſſively diſagreeable. " *Foh!* one may " ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank." *Shak.* Commonly made uſe of when offended by a ſtink, or very offenſive ſmell.

FOIBLE, S. [Fr.] a weak or blind ſide; a natural infirmity or failing.

To FOIL, V. A. to defeat or get the better of an enemy, but not a compleat victory.

FOIL, S. a defeat, or miſcarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a compleat victory; ſomething of another colour, uſed by jewellers to augment the luſtre, or heighten the colour of a ſtone, or diamond; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr.

FOI'LER, S. one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

To FOIN, V. A. [*poindre*, Fr.] to puſh or make a lunge with a weapon, " They laſh " they *foin*, they paſs." *Dryd.*

FOIN, S. a thruſt or puſh with a weapon.

FOI'SON, S. [*ſoiſon*, Sax. and Fr.] plenty; abundance. " Nature ſhould bring forth—of " its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance." *Shak.*

To FOIST, V. A. [*fauſſer*, Fr.] to inſert ſomething not in an original; to interpolate.

FOI'STY, Adj. See *Fuſty*.

FOLD, S. [*falæd*, *fold*, *falde*, Sax.] the ground where ſheep are confined. " Time " drives the flocks from field to *fold*." *Raleigh.* Figuratively, a flock of ſheep. " The " hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*." *Dryd.* A boundary or limit. " Nor leave their ſeats, " and paſs the dreadful *fold*." *Creech.* A double; one part turned over and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment. Hence *fold*, in compoſition, ſignifies the doubleing the ſame number twice, or the ſame quantity added; thus *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, V. A. to pen or incloſe ſheep in a fold; to double; to plait, or turn back a piece of cloth, ſo as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to incloſe; to include; to ſhut; to embrace with the arms claſped round a perſon.

FOLIA'CEOUS, Adj. [*foliaceus*, Lat. from *folium*, Lat. a leaf] conſiſting of thin pieces, lamina, or leaves. " A blue talky *foliaceous* " ſpar." *Woodw.*

FO'LIAGE, S. [*feuillage*, Fr.] an aſſemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In Architecture, the repreſentation of ſuch flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are uſed for embelliſhments on capitals, freezes, or pediments.

To FO'LIATE, V. A. [*foliatus*, Lat. of *folium*, Lat. a leaf] to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves. " Gold *foliated*." *Newt.* Optic.

FO'LIATING, S. applied to looking-glaſſes, is the ſpreading a compoſition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glaſs, and reflect images. The compoſition is called *foil*, and made of quickſilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, S. [*foliatio*, of *folium*, Lat. a leaf] the act of beating into leaves. In Botany, a collection of thoſe tranſitory or fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which conſtitute the compaſs or body of a flower.

FO'LIO, S. [Ital. of *in folio*, Lat.] a large book, whoſe pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled. In Commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FO'LIOMORT, Adj. [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf, vulgarly called *philemot*. See *Feuilemort*. " Of " *foliomort* colour." *Woodw.*

FOLK, S. [*fola*, Sax. and old Fr. *volck*, Belg. *volgo*, Ital. *vulgus*, Lat.] people, uſed only in familiar diſcourſe; nations, or mankind in general; any kind of perſons.

FOL'LICLE, S. [*follículus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a cavity, bag, or veſicle in a body, with ſtrong

ſtrong coats. In Botany, the ſeed-veſſel, caſe, huſk, or cover, wherein ſeveral kinds of ſeeds are incloſed.

To FOL'LOW, V. A. [*folgian*, Sax. *volgen*, Belg.] to go after or behind a perſon; to purſue an enemy; to attend on as a ſervant; to ſucceed, or happen after, in order of time; to proceed from as a conſequence, or effect; to imitate, or copy. "*Follow* the perfections of "thoſe, &c." *Hooker*. To obſerve, to aſſent, or give credit to. "All who do not *follow* real "tradition. *Tillotſ.* To attend to; to be buſied with. "He that undertaketh and *fol-* "*loweth* other mens buſineſs." *Eccleſ.* xxix. 9.

FOL'LOWER, S. one who comes or goes after another; a dependant; attendant; aſſociate; companion; a ſcholar; imitator, or copier.

FOL'LY, S. [*folie*, Fr. *follia*, Ital.] the act of drawing falſe concluſions from juſt principles; a weakneſs or want of underſtanding; an act of negligence, or paſſion unbecoming the gravity of wiſdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiaſſed reflection.

To FO'MENT, V. A. [*fomentor*, Lat. *fomenter*, Fr.] to cheriſh with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.

FOMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor or decoction formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is, or is to be, fomented or bathed.

FO'MENTER, S. an encourager or ſupporter.

FOND, Adj. [*fundiari*, Sax.] fooliſh; filly; indiſcreet. "'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable "ſtrokes." *Shak.* Trifling; or valued by folly. "Not with *fond* ſhakles of the teſted "gold." *Shak.* Fooliſhly tender and indulgent; loving to an exceſs; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting a thing. "Fame is a real good, if we may believe Ci- "cero, who was too *fond* of it." *Dryd.*

To FOND, V. A. to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiſcreet exceſs of love. "I'll *fond* it as the frow and child of love." *Dryd*

To FONDLE, V. A. the ſame as *fond*.

FOND'LING, S. a perſon uſed with too much indulgence, and beloved to an exceſs; a thing regarded with an exceſs of affection.

FOND'LY, Adv. fooliſhly; indiſcreetly, injudiciouſly. "He *fondly* thought he might en- "dure." *Swift.* With an exceſs of tenderneſs, indulgence, or love.

FOND'NESS, S. fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of judgment; an exceſs of love, indulgence, and tenderneſs.

FONT, S. [*fonte*, Fr. *fons*, Lat.] a ſtone or marble veſſel in which the water uſed in baptiſm is contained in a church.

FON'TANEL, S. [*fontanelle*, Fr.] in Surgery, an iſſue, or artificial ulcer formed to diſcharge humours. "Adviſed to a *fontanelle* in "her arm." *Wiſem.*

FONTENOY, S. a town of Hainault in the Auſtrian Netherlands, confining on Flanders, where a bloody battle was fought May 1, 1745, between the French, commanded by marſhal count Saxe, and the allies under his royal highneſs William duke of Cumberland; in which the latter, though deſerted by the Dutch, at firſt gained ſeveral advantages over the enemy, and obliged them to give ground; but at laſt, by the exceſſive fire from the French batteries, were forced to retreat with conſiderable loſs. It lies three miles S. E. of Tournay, and ſixteen N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 37 min. N. long. 3 deg. 24 min. E.

FOOD, S. [*fodor*, Sax.] whatever is taken in at the mouth and ſwallowed, to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which cheriſhes. "The *food* of thy abuſed father's "wrath." *Shak.*

FOOD'FUL, Adj. fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nouriſhment of animals. "The *foodful* earth." *Dryd.*

FOOL, S. [*ffol*, Brit. and Arm. *fol*, Fr.] one who has not the uſe of reaſon or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jeſter. "Call my *fool* hi- "ther." *Shak.* In Scripture, an idolater; a very wicked perſon. "The *fool* hath ſaid in "his heart, there is no God." *Pſal.* xiv. 1. In common converſation, uſed as a word of extreme contempt, and ſtinging reproach. To *play the fool*, is to trifle, or play pranks. To *make a fool*, is to raiſe a perſon's expectations, and diſappoint them. "To break promiſe with "him, and *make a fool* of him." *Shak.*

To FOOL, V. N. to trifle; to toy; to idle; to deceive; to cheat, uſed with *out of*. "*Fool'd* him *out of* his money." To infatuate.

FOOL'BORN, Adj. fooliſh from the birth. Figuratively, produced by a fool. "A *fool-* "*born* jeſt." *Shak.*

FOOL'ERY, S. habitual folly. "*Foolery* "does walk about the orb like the ſun." *Shak.* An act of folly or indiſcretion. "It is mere "*foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars." *Watts.* An object of folly; a thing which cauſes and indicates folly.

FOOLHAR'DINESS, S. indiſcreet courage, or boldneſs. "There is a difference between "daring and *foolhardineſs*." *Dryd.*

FOOL'HARDY, Adj. daring, bold, or adventurous without diſcretion, or prudence.

FOOL'TRAP, S. a ſnare to catch fools in. "Bets, at the firſt, were *fooltraps*." *Dryd.*

FOOL'ISH, Adj. void of underſtanding; indiſcreet; ridiculous; unreaſonable.

FOOL'ISHLY, Adv. weakly; without underſtanding; indiſcreetly.

FOOL'STONES, S. in Botany, the *orchis* or ſatyrion, Tourneſort ranges it in the 3d ſect. of his 11th claſs; and Linnæus in the 1ſt ſect. of his 20th. The ſpecies are ten.

FOOT, S. [plural, *feet*, *footur*, plur. *fœtur*, Iſl. *fot*, *fet*, plur. Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it ſtands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg, conſiſting of the tarſus,

tarſus, or ſpace of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarſus, or body of the foot, and the toes. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is ſupported, in the ſame manner as the foot ſupports the body of an animal; the lower part, or baſe. "*Feet* of "mountains." *Hakew.* With *on*, walking, oppoſed to travelling on horſeback or in a carriage. A plan, ſcheme, or ſettlement. "*Upon* "the *foot* of our conſtitution." *Swift.* To *ſet on foot*, is to begin; to give riſe to. "If "ſuch a tradition were, at any time, *ſet on* "*foot*." *Tillotſ.* Motion; agitation, or action. "The numbers or variety of ends *on* "*foot*." *Grew.* In Greek and Latin Poetry, a certain number of long and ſhort ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. A meaſure conſiſting of 12 inches.

To FOOT, V. A. to ſpurn, kick, or ſtrike with the foot; to ſettle; to plan. "What "confederacy have you with the traitors—late "*footed*." *Shak.* In Dancing, to make a noiſe with the foot reſembling the tune played by the muſic; to dance. "To featly *foot* the grace." *Tickle.* The infantry of an army, or thoſe who walk, oppoſed to *cavalry*, or thoſe that ride.

FOOT'BALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inſide.

FOOT'-BOY, S. a lad attending in livery.

FOOT'CLOATH, S. a ſumpter cloath.

FOOT'ED, ſhaped in the foot. "*Footed* "like a goat." *Grew.* Having a foot, or a place to contain the foot, applied to ſtockings.

FOOT'HOLD, S. ſpace to hold the foot, or room enough to tread on ſecurely. "So lit-"tle *foothold*." *L'Eſtrange.*

FOOT'ING, S. ground for the foot or any thing to reſt on. "The unſteadfaſt *footing* of "a ſpear." *Shak.* Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root; place; tread; walk; or the ſound of a perſon's feet in walking. "I hear the "*footing* of a man." *Shak.* A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing, ſo as to echo the ſound of the tune; ſteps; track; road. Figuratively, entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. "No uſeful arts have yet found "*footing* here." *Dryd.* State; condition, uſed with *on*. "Gaul was *on* the ſame *footing* "with Egypt." *Addiſ.*

FOOT'LICKER, S. a mean ſervile and fawning perſon. "I thy Caliban — for ay thy "*footlicker*." *Shak.*

FOOT'MAN, S. a ſoldier that marches and fights on ground, oppoſed to a *horſeman*. "The numbers levied — conſiſt of *footmen* "three millions, of horſemen one." *Ral.* A menial ſervant in livery; one who walks or runs.

FOOT'MANSHIP, S. the art or office of a runner. "Yet I have done more with my "wiles, than ever you did with your *footman-*"*ſhip*." *L'Eſtrav.*

FOOT'PACE, S. a ſlow manner of walking.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot paſſengers, not being wide enough for horſes or carriages.

FOOT'STALL, S. a woman's ſtirrup.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impreſſion left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or ſign.

FOOT'STOOL, S. a ſtool whereon a perſon places his feet, when ſitting.

FOP, S. a perſon of weak underſtanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wiſdom; or rather a perſon affecting delicacy too much both in dreſs and behaviour.

FOP'-DOODLE, S. a fool; an inſignificant wretch. "Handled you like a *fop-doo-*"*dle*." *Hudib.*

FOP'PERY, S. impertinence or folly. "Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter "my houſe." *Shak.* Affectation of ſhew in dreſs, and importance without ſolidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FOP'PISH, Adj. fooliſh; idle; vain; vain in ſhow; gaudy; attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOP'PISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a fop; vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FOP'PISHNESS, S. ſhowy, oſtentatious; and affected vanity.

FOP'LING, S. a petty fop; a coxcomb of the ſecond order.

FOR, Prep. [*for*, Sax. *faur*, or *faura*, Goth. *voor*, Belg. *fur*, Teut. *pour*, Fr.] becauſe, or on account of. "That which we, "*for* our unworthineſs, are unworthy to "crave." *Hooker.* With reſpect or regard to. "*For* bulk mere inſects." *Tate.* Uſed often with *as* before it in this ſenſe. Inſtead of; in the character or likeneſs of. "Embrace *for* "truth." *Locke.* "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd.* "He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed "him." *Boyle.* Conducive, or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." *Tillotſ.* Towards, or with intention of going to a certain place. "We ſailed directly *for* Genoa." *Addiſ.* With reſpect to; on account of; concerning. "Thus much *for* the beginning and "progreſs." *Burnet.* In confirmation or eſtabliſhment, applied to proofs. "There is a "natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* "that which we call virtue." *Tillotſ.* Againſt, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the tooth-"ach." *Garrets.* Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am "*for* you." *Shak.* In favour of; on the ſide of. "Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ra-vage ſea and land?" *Dryd.* Followed by *all*, it implies *notwithſtanding*; conſidering; or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* "his years he's tall." *Shak.*

FOR, Conj. uſed to introduce and give a reaſon of ſomething advanced before; becauſe. "Yet *for* that the worſt men are moſt ready." *Spenſer. Foraſmuch as*, implies *ſince*, or *be-*

cauſe.

abuſe. "*Foraſmuch as* it is a fundamental "law." *Bac.* For *why*, becauſe; for this reaſon that, "*For why*, Solyman purpoſing "to draw the enemy into battle." *Knolles.*

FOR, when uſed in compoſition, like *for*, Sax. is uſed as a negative, and takes away, or makes the ſenſe of the word, to which it is joined, quite different. Thus *bid*, is to order or command a thing to *be* done; but *forbid*, to order that a thing ſhould *not* be done.

FO'RAGE, S. [*fourage*, Teut. and Fr. *forbgium*, low Lat.] ſearch for proviſions, or the act of feeding abroad; proviſions ſought abroad; proviſions of any ſort.

To FO'RAGE, V. N. to wander far; to rove at a diſtance. "*Forage*, and run to meet "diſpleaſure farther from the doors." *Shak.* To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions, or litter; to ravage, or feed on ſpoil; to plunder, ſtrip, or ſpoil. "It is "eaſy to *forage* and over-run the whole land." *Spenſer.*

FOR'AMEN OVALE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, an oval aperture or paſſage through the heart of a fœtus, ſerving for the circulating of the blood in the womb, but cloſing up after birth.

FORA'MINOUS, Adj. [*foramen*, Lat.] full of holes, or pores. "Soft and *foraminous* bodies." *Bac.*

To FORBEA'R, V. A. [pronounced *forbare*; preter. *I forbore*; or, *I have forborn*; particip. *forborn*; *forbæran*, Sax.] to ceaſe from action; to pauſe, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abſtain from voluntarily; to endure with patience, or without any ſhew of reſentment or anger. "By long *forbearance* is "a prince perſuaded." *Prov.* xxv. 15.

FORBEA'RANCE, S. the act of abſtaining from the commiſſion of any fault; the act of enduring provocation or offences without complaint, reſentment, anger, or puniſhing.

FORBEA'RER, S. one who intercepts, or delays the execution of, any thing.

To FORBI'D, V. A. [preter, *forbade*, compound preter. *I have forbidden*, part. *forbidden*, Fr. *forbeodan*, Sax. of *for*, Sax. negative, and *beodan*, Sax. to command] to command a perſon to forbear, or not perform a thing; to bid a perſon not to enter. "Have I not *forbid* "her my houſe?" *Shak.* Neuterly, to utter a prohibition; or to order that a thing may not happen. "Now the good Gods *forbid!*" *Shak.*

FORBID'DANCE, S. a prohibition; or command to abſtain from any thing.

FORBID'DENLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner. "You have touch'd his queen *forbid-* "*denly*." *Shak.*

FORBID'DER, S. one who orders or commands a perſon not to do, or to abſtain from doing.

FORBID'DING, Part. raiſing abhorrence, averſion, or awe; obliging to keep a reſpectful diſtance.

FORCE, S. [Fr *forza*, Ital.] power; vigour; active power; ſtrength of body; violence; validity; an armament; or a company of men or ſhips intended for war; warlike preparations; uſed generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy; deſtiny; neceſſity; ſtreſs, or emphaſis of a ſentence.

To FORCE, V. A. [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a perſon to do a thing againſt his will; to overpower by ſtrength; to drive by violence; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to ſtorm; to raviſh. Uſed with *out*, to extort a thing which ſhould be concealed. "The tricks uſed in convening ſynods "might *force out* an expreſſion from him." *Atterb.*

FO'RCED, Part. obliged to do a thing involuntarily and by compulſion. Wreſted; unnatural, applied to the uſe of words. "*Forced* "conceits." *Addiſ.*

FO'RCEDLY, Adv. violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL, Adj. violent; ſtrong; driven with great violence.

FO'RCEFULLY, Adv. in a violent, impetuous, and rapid manner.

FO'RCELESS, Adj. without ſtrength, or force.

FO'RCEPS, S. [Lat. a pair of tongs] in Surgery, an inſtrument opening like a pair of tongs, uſed to extract any thing out of wounds.

FO'RCER, S. that which drives, compels, or conſtrains by ſtrength, power, or violence. In Mechanics, the embolus or piſton of a pump working by pulſion or force, oppoſed to a ſucker, which works by attraction.

FO'RCIBLE, Adj. ſtrong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; of great influence or power; cauſed by force, violence, or compulſion, oppoſed to *voluntary*; valid; binding in law or conſcience; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, S. the quality of effecting any end by power, compulſion, or violence.

FO'RCIBLY, Adv. ſtrongly; powerfully; ſo as to make ſome impreſſion, or produce ſome effect; by irreſiſtible power or force.

FO'RCIPATED, Adj. [from *forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, ſo as to open and ſhut. "Hold it with their *forcipated* "mouth." *Derh.*

FORD, S. [Sax. from *faran*, to paſs, *for*, Iſl. a paſſage, of *fbor*, preter of *fer*, or *fære*, Iſl. *fiord*, Dan. a bay] a ſhallow part of a river, which may be paſſed on foot, or without ſwimming. Sometimes it ſignifies a ſtream, current, or river, without any relation to a paſſage on foot, from *fiord*, Dan. a bay. "Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*." *Dryd.*

To FORD, V. A. to paſs a river without ſwimming, or on foot.

FO'RDABLE, Adj. paſſable on foot.

FORE, Adj. [Sax.] that part which comes firſt when a body moves, oppoſed to *hind*. "Greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part." *Cheyne.*

FORE,

FORE, Adv. the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it, oppoſed to *aft*, "A "ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft." *Raleigh*.

FORE, in compoſition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See *Before*.

To FO'RE-ADVISE, V. A. to give counſel betimes; to adviſe before a thing happens.

To FO'REARM, V. A. to provide for an attack before it happens.

To FO'REBODE, V. N. [*forebodian*, Sax.] to predict, or foretell; to preſage, generally applied to ſome future calamity.

FO'REBODER, S. a prognoſticator; ſooth ſayer; foreteller, or foreknower.

To FO'RECAST, V. A. to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive; to foreſee, or provide againſt. "To *forecaſt* conſequences." *L'Eſtrange*. Among Semſtreſſes, to work a button-hole, or any thing in the ſame manner as a button-hole.

FO'RECAST, S. contrivance before hand; a ſcheme; a plan; proviſion againſt any future emergence; foreſight.

FO'RECASTER, S. one who foreſees and provides againſt any future event.

FO'RECASTLE, S. that part of a ſhip, where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head; the part which is aloft, and not in the hold is called the *prow*.

FO'RECHOSEN, Part. choſen or elected before a certain time.

FO'RECITED, Part. quoted before or in a precedent part of a work.

To FO'RECLOSE, V. A. to ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a ſtop to. In Law, to *foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, S. the deck in that part of a ſhip which is foremoſt when ſhe ſails.

FO'REDO, V. A. to undo or ruin. "This "is the night — that makes me, or *foredoes* "me quite." *Shak*. To weary, overdo, or almoſt kill. "All with weary taſk *foredone*." *Shak*.

To FO'REDOOM, V. A. to predeſtinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable neceſſity.

FO'RE-END, S. the foremoſt part; the firſt part applied to time.

FO'REFATHER, S. an anceſtor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family or country.

To FO'REFEND, V. A. to forbid; to avert. "Heav'ns *forefend!*" *Shak*. To provide for; to ſecure beforehand. "His parti- "cular to *forefend*." *Shak*.

FOREFI'NGER, S. the finger next to the thumb.

FOREFO'OT, S. [plural, *forefeet*] that foot of a beaſt which is neareſt the head.

To FO'REGO, V. A. to quit, reſign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be paſt, from *fore* and *go*; to outgo; to loſe by outgoing, or outrunning. "Whoſe violent property *foregoes* "itſelf." *Shak*.

FOREGO'ER, S. an anceſtor, progenitor, or predeceſſor.

FO'REGROUND, S. that part of the ground or ſurface of a picture, which ſeems to be before the figures.

FO'REHAND, S. that part of a horſe which is before the rider; the chief, or moſt excellent part. "The ſinew and the *forehand* "of our hoſt." *Shak*.

FO'REHANDED, Adj. early; timely; before an event comes to paſs; formed in the foreparts. "A ſubſtantial, true bred beaſt, "bravely *forehanded*." *Dryd*.

FO'REHEAD, S. the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; confidence; aſſurance. "I fain would "know to what branch — they can have the "*forehead* to reply." *Swift*.

FO'REHOLDINGS, S. [plural] predictions; omens; forebodings; ſilly and ſuperſtitious prognoſtications. "The omens, *forebold-* "*ings*, and old wives tales." *L'Eſtr*.

FO'REIGN, Adj. [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span. of *foris*, Lat.] of another kingdom or country; alien; remote; not allied; oppoſite; inconſiſtent with; irreconcileable with. "A "language *foreign* to my heart." *Addiſon*. "Not *foreign* from ſome people's thoughts." *Swift*. Excluded; diſtant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance or company; like one of another country. "Keep him a *foreign* man "ſtill." *Shak*.

FO'REIGNER, S. a man who is born in, and comes from, another country, oppoſed to a *native*; the produce of another country; exotic.

FO'REIGNNESS, S. remoteneſs; ſtrangeneſs; want of relation to ſomething. "Let "not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject." *Locke*.

To FO'REJUDGE, V. A. to judge beforehand; to judge without proof; to be prepoſſeſſed or prejudiced againſt.

FO'REJUDGED *the Court*, in Law, is when an officer is baniſhed or expelled a court for ſome offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed againſt him, in which caſe he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill. 2 *Hen*. IV. c. 8.

FO'REJUDGER, S. in Law, a judgment whereby a perſon is deprived of, or put by, the thing in queſtion.

To FO'REKNOW, V. A. to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foreſee.

FO'REKNOWABLE, Adj. poſſible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNOW'LEDGE, S. knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FO'RELAND, S. in Navigation, a point of land jutting out into the ſea; a promontory. In Fortification, a ſmall ſpace of land between the wall of a place and the moat, called alſo *beame* and *lizziere*.

To FO'RELAY, V. A. to lay wait for; to take in a ſnare or ambuſh. "An ambuſh'd "thief *forelays* a traveller." *Dryd*.

FO'RELOCK, S. the hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ſhip, a little flat wedge,

wedge, like a piece of iron, uſed at the ends of bolts, to keep them from ſtarting, or flying out of the holes.

FO'RELOIN, Adj. [pronounced *foreline*] in Hunting, applied to a hound, that, when going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

FO'REMAN, S. the firſt or chief perſon in any aſſembly, or among any workmen.

FO'REMAST, S. in a ſhip, a round large piece of timber, ſeated in the forepart, on which is born the foreſail, the length of which is uſually one-eighth of the mainmaſt.

FO'REMENTIONED, Part. mentioned, quoted, or cited before. It is remarkable that ſeveral participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs admit of no ſuch compoſition.

FO'REMOST, Adj. firſt, or before others in place and ſituation; chief, or before others in dignity.

FO'RENAMED, Part. [See *Forementioned*] named, mentioned, or ſpoken of before, or in a former part of a work.

FO'RENOON, S. the firſt part of the day, meaſured from the dawn to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FO'RENOTICE, S. a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FO'RENSIC, Adj. [*forinſecus*, Lat. *forenſis*, Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature; belonging to the law.

To FO'REORDAIN, V. A. to determine, or order an event before it happens or exiſts.

FO'REPART, S. the firſt part, or beginning, applied to time. "The *forepart* of the "day." *Raleigh*. That part which is firſt when a thing or perſon moves.

FO'REPAST, Part. that which has happened or paſt before a certain period. "Of all "*forepaſt* ſins." *Hamm.*

To FORERU'N, V. A. to precede, or go before; to introduce as a meſſenger or harbinger. "Pity ſtill *foreruns* approaching love." *Dryd.*

FORERU'NNER, S. an harbinger, or meſſenger ſent before to prepare the way, or give notice, of the approach of ſome perſon who is to follow; a ſign or omen, foreſhewing the approach of ſome future event.

To FO'RESAY, V. A. to predict, or give notice of ſome future event.

To FO'RESEE, V. A. [pret. *foreſaw*, particip. *foreſeen*] to ſee a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of ſomething which is to happen.

To FORESHE'W, V. A. to diſcover or give notice of a thing before it happens; to repreſent a thing before it exiſts.

To FORESHOR'TEN, V. A. to ſhorten figures, for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind them. "He forbids the *foreſhortenings*." *Dryd.*

FO'RESIGHT, S. the act of ſeeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing againſt any future event.

FO'RESIGHTFUL, Adj. having the knowledge of, and preparing againſt, any future event. "The *foreſightful* care he had of his "ſilly ſucceſſor." *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY, V. A. to give notice or token of an event before it happens; to teſtify. "Whoſe coming the Pſalms did but "*foreſignify*." *Hooker.*

FORESKIN, S. the membrane which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

To FORESLO'W, V. A. to delay, impede, or obſtruct. "The Nereids though they "rais'd no ſtorm — *foreſlow'd* her paſſage." *Dryd.* To be dilatory; to loiter. "*Foreſlow* "no longer." *Shak.*

To FORESPE'AK, V. A. [from *fore* and *ſpeak*] to tell, or ſhew before it happens. "No "ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names." *Camden.*

FOR'EST, S. [*foreſt*, Brit. *foreſt*, Fr. *foreſta*, Ital. *forſt*, Teut.] a large uncultivated track of ground overgrown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, fowls of the *foreſt*, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king for his pleaſure; for the preſervation of which place, vert and veniſon, there are certain particular laws.

FOR'EST, Adj. of or belonging to a foreſt. *Foreſt cities*, were four cities, ſituated, abroad, in the Black *foreſt*. *Foreſt laws*, are peculiar laws, reſpecting crimes committed in *foreſts*, and different from the common laws of England. *Foreſt cloth*, a peculiar kind of broad cloth.

FO'RESTAFF, S. an inſtrument uſed at ſea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To FO'RESTALL, V. A. [*foreſtallan*, Sax. of *fore*, Sax. before, and *ſtall*, Sax. a ſtation] to anticipate; to take up beforehand; or to be troubled on account of ſome calamity before it happens. "What need a man *fore-* "*ſtall* his date of grief." *Milt.* To prevent a perſon from doing of a thing by doing it before him. "I will not *foreſtall* your judgment "of the reſt." To buy commodities before another, in order to raiſe their price.

FO'RESTALLER, S. one who takes up his ſtation in any place, and intercepts cuſtomers as they go to market.

FOREST-BO'RN, Adj. born in a foreſt or wild place. "This boy is *foreſt-born*." *Shak.*

FOR'ESTER, S. [*foreſtier*, Fr.] a perſon who has the charge of a foreſt; one who inhabits a foreſt.

To FO'RETASTE, V. A. to have a ſtrong idea and earneſt of a thing before it exiſts; to anticipate; to taſte before another, or before a determinate time. "*Foretaſted* fruit." *Milt.*

FO'RETEETH, S. [plural] the broad flat teeth in the front of a perſon's mouth; named likewiſe butter teeth, and the *inciſores*.

To FORETE'L, V. A. [preter and participle, *foretold*] to prophecy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens; to foretoken, or foreſhew.

FORE-

FORETE'LLER, S. one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To FORETHI'NK, V. A. [preter and part. *forethought*] to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists; to plan, or contrive before-hand. "*Fore-thinking*, weighing politician." *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT, S. anticipation, or foresight; a provident care against some future event.

FO'RETOP, S. that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

FO'REWARD, S. the van or front of an army. "They that marched in the *foreward*." 2 *Macc.* ix. 11.

To FOREWA'RN, V. A. to give a person advice beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FOR'FEIT, S. [*forfed*, Brit. *forfeit*, Fr.] something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime; a person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime. "Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law." *Shak.*

To FOR'FEIT, V. A. to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime.

FOR'FEIT, Particip. liable to be seized, or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime; or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FOR'FEITABLE, Adj. liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FOR'FEITURE, S. [*forfaiture*, Fr. See *Forfeit*] the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime; the punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession; the thing paid or lost as a punishment; a fine.

FORGA'VE, preter. of *forgive*.

FORGE, S. [Fr. *forgia*, Ital.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To FORGE, V. A. [*forger*, Fr.] to form by the hammer; to beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit, or falsify.

FO'RGER, S. one who makes; or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FO'RGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon; the act of fabrication; smiths work made by forging. "Unless the *forgery* of brazen shield." *Milt.*

To FORGE'T, V. A. [preter. *forgot*, part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*, *vergetex*, Belg. *vergezzan*, old Fr. *vergessen*, Teut.] to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect. "Can a woman "*forget* her sucking child." *Isai.* xlix. 5.

FORGE'TFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory; causing oblivion or forgetfulness; negligent; neglectful; careless. "Be "not *forgetful* to entertain strangers." *Hebrews* xiii. 2.

FORGE'TFULNESS, S. the habit of losing the memory, or remembrance of a thing; negligence, or neglect.

FORGE'TTER, S. one who ceases to remember a thing.

To FORGI'VE, V. A. [*forgifan*, Sax. preter *forgave*, part. *forgiven*] to pass by a crime without punishment; to pardon a crime, or a criminal; to remit; to forego; or not to insist upon a right. "*Forgave* him the debt." *Matth.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS, S. [*forgifennyſſe*, Sax.] pardon of an offence, or an offender; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine; or the forgiving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORGI'VER, S. one who foregoes his right to a debt, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORGO'T, or FORGO'TTEN, Part. of *forget*; *forgitten*, Sax.

FORK, S. [*ffork*, Erit. *forc*, Sax. *fourche*, Fr. *furca*, Lat.] an instrument made with two prongs, sharp at the point, and used in earthing: when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*. The point or forked part of an arrow.

To FORK, V. N. to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions, like those of corn, when it appears above ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FOR'KED, Adj. formed with two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KEDLY, Adv. in the form of a fork.

FOR'KEDNESS, S. the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KY, Adj. opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow. "Their *forky* tongue and point-"less sting." *Pope.*

FORLO'RN, Adj. [*forloren*, Sax. of *forlornian*, Sax. to lose] destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprize, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, S. a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person. "To live in Scotland "a *forlorn*." *Shak.*

FORLO'RNNESS, Adj. a state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FORM, S. [*forme*, Fr. *forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Regularity; method, or order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or meer show, when opposed to *substance*. Any stated method or established practice; a long seat or bench. In Schools, a class, or division of scholars. In Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *fyrmtha*, Sax. a seat. In Printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron or steel square or chase, which being made tight by wooden quoins, riglets, &c. is laid

laid upon the preſs to be printed off. In the Mechanic Arts, a kind of mould, whereon a thing is faſhioned or wrought.

FO'RMA *pauperis*, [Lat. in the quality or after the manner of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a perſon has cauſe of ſuit, but is ſo poor as not to be able to pay the charges: in which caſe, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from ſome lawyer, that his cauſe is a juſt one, the judge admits him to ſue in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.* without paying fees to the counſellor, attorney, clerk, or the ſtamp duty. This cuſtom has its beginning from ſtat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 12.

FOR'MAL, Adj. [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.] ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation; done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; meerly external.

FORMA'LIST, S. [*formaliſte*, Fr.] one who practiſes external rites and ceremonies with great ſtrictneſs; one who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to ſeem what he is not.

FORMA'LITY, S. ceremonious exactneſs to exceſs, or to affectation; ſolemn order, habit, or dreſs. In Law, the rules preſcribed, or cuſtoms obſerved in carrying on any cauſe.

To FORMA'LIZE, [*formaliſer*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. "Doth ſo *forma-*"*lize*, unite, and actuate his whole race." *Hooker*. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMA'LLY, Adv. according to eſtabliſhed rules, cuſtoms, ceremonies, and rites; in a preciſe manner; with too great affectation of ceremony.

FORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *formatio*, Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing a thing; the manner in which a thing is made.

FO'RMATIVE, Adj. [*formatus*, Lat. of *formo*, Lat.] having the power to make. "By "any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil." *Bently*.

FO'RMER, S. [from *form*] one that gives form to a thing; a maker. "The *former* of "our bodies." *Ray*.

FO'RMER, Adj. [*forma*, Sax. *frumiſt*, Goth. firſt. Hence *former* and *formoſt*, commonly written *foremoſt*] before in time; mentioned before another; paſt. "This was the "cuſtom in *former* times."

FO'RMERLY, Adv. in times paſt.

FO'RMIDABLE, Adj. [Fr. *formidabilis*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful; occaſioning great fear or apprehenſion of trouble and danger; to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLENESS, S. the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehenſion of danger; the thing exciting the paſſion of fear.

FO'RMIDABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite fear.

FO'RMLESS, Adj. ſhapeleſs, or without any regular form.

FORMU'LARY, S. [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the preſcribed rules, or manner of performing any thing.

FO'RMULE, S. [Fr. *formula*, Lat.] a ſet rule, or preſcribed form or model.

To FO'RNICATE, V. A. [*fornix*, Lat.] to commit lewd actions. "A new way to "*fornicate*." *Brown*. Not in common uſe.

FORNICA'TION, S. [Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.] the act of incontinency between unmarried perſons. *Simple fornication*, is that which is committed with a proſtitute, and ſuppoſed by ſome caſuiſts to be the loweſt degree of this crime. In Scripture, *fornication* is uſed for idolatry, the compact between GOD and the Jews, with reſpect to the theocracy, being conſidered in the light of a marriage contract.

FORNICA'TOR, S. a ſingle man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICA'TRESS, S. a ſingle woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To FORSA'KE, V. A. [preter *forſook*, part. paſſ. *forſock* or *forſaken*, *forſacan*, part. *forſocen*, Sax. *verſagen*, Teut. *verſaecan*, Belg.] to leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike; to break off friendſhip or commerce with; to leave or go away from; to deſert; or withdraw any kind offices or aſſiſtance from a perſon.

FORSA'KER, S. one who quits or deſerts in reſentment, diſlike, or neglect.

FORSOO'TH, Adv. [*forſoth*, Sax. of *for*, Sax. an expletive, and *ſoth*, Sax. true, or truth] in truth; ſurely; certainly. Uſed at preſent only in a ludicrous and contemptuous ſenſe.

To FORSWEA'R, [pronounced *forſware*, preter *forſwore*, part. *forſworn*,] to renounce quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to ſwear falſely; to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWEA'RER. S. [pronounced *forſwarer*] one who ſwears a thing to be true, which he knows to be falſe.

FO'RT, S. [Fr. *fortis*, Lat. ſtrong] a little caſtle or fortreſs; a place of ſmall extent, fortified by art or nature, or both; or a work encompaſſed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to ſecure ſome high ground, or paſſage.

FORTH, Adv. [*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *furtheſt*, *woord*. Belg *furt*, Teut.] forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. "Waſhed his father's fortunes "*forth* of France." *Shak*. Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. "Hear this mat-"ter *forth*." *Shak*.

FO'RTHCOMING, Adj. ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt. "See that he be "*forthcoming*." *Shak*.

FORTHI'SSUING, *part*. coming out of, or from a place.

FORTHRI'GHT, Adv. ſtrait forwards.

FORTHWI'TH, Adv. immediately; without delay.

FOR'TIETH, Adv. [*geferteogotha*, Sax.] the fourth tenth; or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTI-

FORTIFI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered ſtronger by fortifications.

FORTIFI'CATION, [Fr.] an art ſhewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy; a place ſtrengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFI'ER, S. one who erects works to ſtrengthen or defend a place; one who ſupports, countenances, ſecures, or upholds.

To FORTI'FY, V. A. [*fortifier*, Fr.] to ſtrengthen a place againſt attacks, by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to eſtabliſh or confirm in a reſolution.

FORTILA'GE, S. a little fort or block-houſe.

FO'RTIN, S. [Fr.] a little fort raiſed to defend a camp. "Paliſadoes, *fortins*." *Shak.*

FORTI'TUDE, S. [Fr. *fortitudo*, Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprizes with calmneſs and ſerenity, and purſuing virtuous deſigns unſhaken by menaces, or unmoved by diſcouragements or temptations; bodily ſtrength, or force. "His own arm's *fortitude*." *Shak.*

FORT'NIGHT, S. [contracted from *fourteen nights*] the ſpace of two weeks.

FOR'TRESS, S. [*forteresse*, Fr. a ſtrong-hold, or general name for all fortified places, whether made ſo by nature or by art.

FORTU'ITOUS, Adj. [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cauſe; accidental; caſual, or happening by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, Adv. by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, S. the quality of having no apparent cauſe.

FORTU'NATE, Adj. [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; ſucceſsful,

FORTU'NATELY, Adv. ſucceſsfully.

FORTU'NATENESS, S. the quality of gaining the end of our wiſhes or actions.

FO'RTUNE, S. [*fortuna*, Lat.] chance; or a power ſuppoſed to diſturb the lots of mankind only according to caprice or humour; the good or ill which befalls a perſon; eſtate; or poſſeſſions; the money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage, generally applied to that of a woman; the future events, whether good or bad, which may happen to a perſon.

FO'RTUNED, Adj. happening ſucceſsfully; ſucceſsful. "The full-*fortuned* Cæſar." *Shak.* Foretold.

FORTU'NE-HUNTER, S. a perſon who ſeeks after women of great portions, in order to enrich himſelf by marrying one.

To FO'RTUNETELL, V. N. to pretend to reveal the future events of a perſon's life. "I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you." *Shak.* To reveal future events.

FO'RTUNETELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell the events which ſhall happen to a perſon.

FO'RTY, Adj. [*feowertig*, Sax. *fidvortiguns* Goth. *fiauratibi*, Run. *fiorutyu*, Iſl.] a number conſiſting of four times ten.

FO'RUM, S. [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches in matters of property, or in criminal cauſes.

FO'RWARD, Adv. [*forweard*, Sax. or of *faur* and *wairth*, Goth.] towards a place; ſtraight before a perſon; to a place which fronts a perſon.

FO'RWARD, Adj. warm; willing or ready to do a thing; premature; or ripe too ſoon; preſumptuous; confident; in the fore-part, oppoſed to *behind*. "Take the inſtant by the *forward* top." *Shak.* Quick; haſty; almoſt finiſhed; begun and far advanced.

To FO'RWARD, V. A. to promote or quicken a deſign; to accelerate, haſten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage, countenance, or patronize an undertaking.

FO'RWARDER, S. he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FO'RWARDLY, Adv. eagerly; haſtily; raſhly; in a hurry.

FO'RWARDNESS, S. eagerneſs or readineſs to act; quickneſs or readineſs to learn; earlineſs, or early ripeneſs; confidence, or leſs reſerve and modeſty than becomes a perſon's age and dignity.

FO'RWARDS, Adv. ſtraight before; from a perſons face in a ſtraight line or motion.

FOSSE, S. [*ffos*, Brit. and Arm. *foſſe*, Fr. *foſſa*. Lat.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat.

FO'SSET. S. See *Faucet*.

FO'SSIL, Adj. [*foſſile*, Fr. *foſſilis*, Lat. of *fodio*, Lat. to dig] dug out of the earth.

FO'SSIL, S. a body formed under the ſurface of the earth; or a body diſcovered by digging.

To FO'STER, V. A. [*foſtrian*, Sax. to feed; *foſtor*, Sax. food] to nouriſh; to feed or cheriſh with food; to nurſe or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cheriſh, or forward. "Ye *foſtering* breezes," *Thomſon*.

FO'STERAGE, S. the office or employ of nurſing or bringing up a young child with proper food. "The charge and *foſterage* of this "child." *Raleigh*.

FO'STER-BROTHER, S. [*foſter brothor*, Sax.] one bred up, or nurſed by the ſame woman.

FO'STER-CHILD, S. [*foſter cild* Sax.] a child nurſed by a perſon, who is not its parent.

FO'STER-DAM, S. a female beaſt, who ſuckles and brings up the young of another. "The *foſterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue." *Dryd.*

FO'STER-DAME, S. a woman who nurſes or brings up another perſon's child.

FO'STER-HEARTH, S. earth by which a plant or other vegetable is nouriſhed, in which it did not grow at firſt.

FO'STERER, S. a nurſe, or one who brings up a child inſtead of its parent.

FO'STER-FATHER, S. [*foſter fæder*, Sax.] one who nurſes, or gives a child food inſtead of its father, the huſband of a child's nurſe.

FO'STER-MOTHER, [*foſter moder*, Sax.] a nurſe; or woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTER-

FO'STER-SON, S. a boy brought up and nurſed from his infancy by a perſon not his parent.

FOU'GADE, S. [Fr.] in war, a little mine in the manner of a well dug under ſome work, or fortification, charged with barrels or ſacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUL, Adj. [*ful*, Sax. *fulls*, Goth. *faul*, Teut. *vuyl*, Belg.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, oppoſed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure; polluted; uſing indelicate, obſcene, or reproachful expreſſions. "With *foul* mouth." *Shak.* Unclean, wicked, or deteſtable, in Scripture language. Not lawful or honeſt; hateful, ugly, loathſome. "The *foul* witch." *Shak.* Diſgraceful, ſhameful. "Overthrow and *foul* defeat." *Par. Loſt.* Not bright, cloudy, or tempeſtuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Uſed with *fall*, rough force, or unſeaſonable violence. Among Seamen, entangled; as, "a rope is *foul* of an anchor."

To FOUL, V. A. to daub; to bemire, or ſoil with ſomething which excites loathing.

FOU'LFACED, Adj. having a dirty or ill-ſhaped countenance.

FOU'LLY, Adv. filthily; naſtily.

FOU'LNESS, S. the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtineſs attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulneſs; or atrociouſneſs of a crime; uglineſs; or loathſome deformity; diſhoneſty.

FOUND, preter and participle paſſive of *find*.

To FOUND, V. A. [*fonder*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to eſtabliſh or erect; to give birth or origin to. "He *founded* an art." To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground, applied to doctrines. To fix firm. "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* To ſet apart or give a ſum of money for building or maintaining an hoſpital, &c.

To FOUND, V. A. [*fondre*. Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt metals into any particular form.

FOUNDA'TION, S. [*fondation*. Fr.] the lower parts, or thoſe which ſupport the reſt of a houſe or building; the act of laying the baſis or ſupport of any thing; the original, or riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly applied to charities; an eſtabliſhment or ſettlement.

FOU'NDER, S. a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows, or eſtabliſhes a revenue for the ſupport and maintenance of any hoſpital, college, &c. one who gives riſe or origin to any art or manufacture; one who forms figures of metal by melting and pouring it into moulds: from *fondeur*, Fr.

To FOU'NDER, V. A. [*fondre*, Fr.] to cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs in a horſe's feet by violent riding that he is not able to go any farther, or to ſet them on the ground.

To FOU'NDER, V. N. [*fond*, Fr. the bottom] among mariners, to ſink to the bottom. Figuratively, to fail; to miſcarry. "All his tricks *founder*." *Shak.*

FOU'NDERY, S. [*fonderie*, Fr.] a place where melted metal is caſt into various forms.

FOU'NDLING, [from *found* and *ling* a diminutive determination, ſignifying little, derived from the Saxon.] a dropt child; a child expoſed by its parents.

FOU'NDRESS, S. a woman who builds, endows, or begins any thing.

FOU'NT, or FOU'NTAIN, S. [*font*, Sax. *fons*, Lat. *fontaine*, Fr.] a place were the waters of a river firſt break out of the earth; a ſmall baſon of ſpringing water; a jet, or artificial which has an artificial ſpout of water; an original; firſt cauſe, or firſt principle.

FOU'NTAINLESS, Adj. without a fountain or ſpring. "Barren, deſart, *fountainleſs*, and dry." *Milt.*

FOU'NTFUL, Adj. full of ſprings.

FOUR, Adj. [pronounced *fore*, formerly ſpelt *fower*, from *fówer*, Sax.] two taken twice, or twice two.

FOU'RFOLD. Adj. [*feorwerfeald*, Sax.] a thing repeated four times.

FOU'RSCORE, Adj. [of *four* and *ſcore*] four times twenty, or eighty. Sometimes uſed elliptically, for eighty years, when applied to a perſon's age.

FOU'RSQUARE, Adj. having four ſides and angels equal; perfectly ſquare.

FOURTEE'N, Adj. [*feowertyne*, Sax. *fiurtan*, Run. *ficortan*, Id.] four and ten, or twice ſeven.

FOURTEE'NTH, Adj. [*feowerteotha*, Sax. *fiorutyu*, Iſl.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOU'RTH, Adj. [*feortha*, Sax.] the firſt in order after the third.

FOU'RTHLY, Adv. in the fourth place.

FOWL, S. *fule*, Scot. *fugel*, Sax. *fuglos*, Goth. *fugl*, Dan. and Iſl. *vogbel*, Belg. *vogel*, Teut.] a winged animal; a bird. In converſation, applied to the larger ſort of birds, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſmaller, which are called *birds*; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race. A cock or hen among poultry.

To FOWL, V. A. [*fugelan*, Sax.] to ſhoot birds for food or game.

FOW'LER, S. [*fugelere*, Sax.] a perſon who purſues or ſhoots birds.

FOW'LING-PIECE, S. a light, ſmall gun, uſed for ſhooting birds.

FOX, S. [Sax. and Iſl. *vox*, *vaſch*, Belg. *fuchs*, Teut.] a four-footed animal of the dog kind, with a large buſhy-tail, ſharp ears, of a rank or ſtrong ſmell, remarkable for its artifices, eſpecially when purſued, running very ſwiftly, and preying upon fowls and ſmall animals. Figuratively, a ſly cunning, or artful perſon.

To FOX, V. A. to cheat, or trick. In Brewing, to give liquor a ſtrong diſagreeable taſte, generally applied to the effects of hot weather; to make a perſon drunk or ſuddled.

FO'X-CASE, S. a fox's ſkin.

FO'X-GLOVES, S. the name of a plant.

FRA'CTION, S. [Fr. *fractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking, or violating any obligation, or treaty; a rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In Arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. A *compound fraction* may be more or leſs

than an integer, or whole thing, and is always expreſſed by two or more quantities with the word *of* between them.

FRA'CTIONAL, Adj. belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRA'CTIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] peeviſh; quarrelſome.

FRAC'TIOUSNESS, S. peeviſhneſs, or a diſpoſition of mind which renders a perſon uneaſy at triſles.

FRA'CTURE, S. [*fractura*, Lat.] a diſſolution, or breaking of the parts of a ſolid thing from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or ſeparation of a bone by ſome accidental violence.

To FRA'CTURE, V. A. to break a bone.

FRA'GILE, Adj. [Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.] brittle, or eaſily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed. "*Fragile* arms." *Par. Reg.*

FRAGI'LITY, S. eaſineſs of being broken. Figuratively, weakneſs; or the quality of being eaſily deſtroyed.

FRA'GMENT, S. [*fragmentum*, Lat.] a broken or imperfect piece, or part.

FRA'GMENTARY, Adj. compoſed of fragments, or broken pieces. "What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is." *Donne.* Not much in uſe.

FRA'GRANCE, or FRA'GRANCY, S. [*fragrantia*, Lat.] ſweetneſs of ſmell; an agreeable ſcent or pleaſing odour.

FRA'GRANT. Adj. [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous; ſmelling ſweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, Adv. with a ſweet ſmell.

FRAIL, S. [*fragli*, Ital.] a baſket made of ruſhes; a ruſh for making baſkets.

FRAIL, Adj. [*fragilis*, Lat.] weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to faults or foibles; eaſily deſtroyed; liable to error or to be ſeduced; weak of reſolution.

FRA'ILNESS, S. weakneſs, or liableneſs to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liableneſs to error, or fault, applied to the mind.

FRA'ILTY, S. [*frailties*, plural] weakneſs of reſolution; infirmity; liableneſs to decay; liableneſs to be deceived or to do amiſs; a fault proceeding from the weakneſs and infirmity of our reaſon, and the condition of our nature.

FRAICHEU'R, S. [Fr.] freſhneſs; refreſhing coolneſs. "To taſte the *fraicheur* or "the purer air.." *Dryd.*

FRAISE, [Fr.] a pancake with bacon in it. *Johnſon.*

To FRAME, *v. a.* [*fremman*, Sax.] to ſhape or form things ſo that they may match each other, or be eaſily put together; to regulate; to adjuſt; to form to any rule; to compoſe by means of the imagination; to plan; to invent, in a bad ſenſe. "To *frame* a ſtory, or lye."

FRAME, S. any thing formed of various parts or members; the ſupports of a chair; any thing made ſo as to incloſe, admit, or hold together ſomething elſe; order; regularity; methodical diſpoſition of parts. "Still a repairing, "ever out of *frame*." *Shak.* Shape; contrivance; projection; ſcheme, or plan.

FRA'MER, S. a maker; a contriver; one who compoſes or makes a thing conſiſting of various parts.

FRA'MPOLE, or FRAMPUL, Adj. peeviſh; croſs-grained; quarrelſome. "She "leads a very *frampold* life with him." *Shak.* "The *frampul* man could not be pacified." *Hacket.*

FRANCE, S. Gallia in general, a large kingdom of Europe, very advantageouſly ſituated in the middle of the temperate zone. It owes its preſent name of France to the Franks, who came from Germany into Gaul, the latter ſo called from the Galli or Celtæ, who in the fifth century poſſeſſed themſelves of this country from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire. France at preſent lies between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. The Royal Academy make it 13 deg. of longitude, namely, from the extremity of Britany near Uſhant, that is, from Conquet, which lies five degrees W. of London, to Straſburgh in Alſace, which is about eight degrees E. of London. So that its length from the Pyrennean mountains in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. is eight degrees and a half, or 170 leagues, i. e. 510 miles, reckoning ſixty miles to a degree of longitude: and in breadth, from the uttermoſt point in Britany to Straſburgh above-mentioned, about 495 miles: but its breadth decreaſes conſiderably going from Breſt to the S. and N. It is in ſhort nearly a ſquare of 540 miles, only Britany extends to the W. farther than any other province. On the N. it is ſeparated from England by the Britiſh channel; on the N. E. it confines on the Spaniſh, now Auſtrian Netherlands; on the E. it is bounded by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy; from the laſt of which it is ſeparated by the Alps; on the S. it has the Mediterranean ſea, and alſo the Pyrennean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it is waſhed by the Weſtern or Atlantic ocean. The air is ſalubrious, and ſubject neither to great cold, nor exceſſive heat, the degrees of both varying according to the different ſituation of its provinces. In the S. parts of France, as Dauphiny, Provence, and Languedoc, the winters are generally very ſharp, but of ſhort continuance; and the ſeaſons in France are more regular than they are in England. This is a very pleaſant country, through which run ſeveral fine rivers that render it very fruitful. The principal of theſe, which are alſo navigable, are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone, &c. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, oil, cattle, tame and wild fowl, hemp, and flax. The ſea-coaſts yield abundance of fiſh, and ſalt ſufficient for them and their neighbours, principally made at the iſle of Ré, Rochfort, and the coaſt of Saintonge. Here are likewiſe mines of lead, iron and copper, and ſome of gold and ſilver; but theſe laſt are not worked. The principal commodities which France exports are wine, brandy, fine and other linen, canvas, paper, ſalt, wrought ſilks, druggets, and other ſtuffs; ſeveral wrought goods, as gloves, laces of all kinds, &c. The people are a medley of the

the poſterity of the antient Gauls, principally of the Romans, Franks or Francogians, Viſigoths, and Burgundians. Cæſar ſays of the Gauls, that they were ready witted, but raſh and unſteady; which character in general agrees pretty much with the modern French; though with ſeveral exceptions, ſince France has produced learned and induſtrious men in all arts and ſciences, eſpecially in the preſent age; and even a woman has been found an excellent critic in philology. They abound in compliments, and are very civil, eſpecially to ſtrangers, have a natural freedom in their converſation, which they frequently overact, and mix with levity, if not hypocriſy. Both the men and women are full of talk. In their dreſs they are ſomething fantaſtical, but in general have an air of gentility. The French, but particularly the Normans, are very much addicted to law-ſuits. The gentry generally ſcorn trade, which makes them fond of obtaining offices, and poſts of honour or profit under the crown. In war the French have been found furious in attacking, but quick in retreating: which tho' ſtill in a great meaſure applicable to them, yet thro' ſtrict diſcipline their ſoldiers will endure the fatigues of a camp or ſiege, and behave valiantly in battle, as well as rally, and make good retreats. The religion of the antient Gauls was Paganiſm, even to the offering of human ſacrifices; but this barbarity they gradually laid aſide. Chriſtianity was received very early in the ſouthern parts of France; and St. Irenæus, biſhop of Lyons, came hither in the middle of the ſecond century. But the Franks being Pagans, it was again ſuppreſſed, till Clovius V. being converted by St. Vaaſt, the firſt biſhop of Rheims, it was reſtored. The ancient language of the Gauls was the ſame with that of our ancient Britons: but being compoſed of the German and Gothic, as well as the Latin, which its reſpective invaders brought with them, the laſt has much the greater ſhare in it. The preſent language is voluble, and very much refined by the Royal Academy and the modern French writers; but being thus extremely enervated by exploding a great many expreſſive old words, it is neither very copious nor fit for heroic compoſition. However, though the French tongue has nothing of ſignal majeſty nor ſtriking manlineſs in it, it is at preſent uſed in moſt courts in Europe, and the moſt generally underſtood of any modern language in Chriſtendom. The number of inhabitants in France was formerly reckoned at 19,000,000: but being greatly diminiſhed thro' perſecution for religion, the ravages of war, &c. it hardly riſes now to 15,000,000. They are extremely devoted to their prince, tho' he treats them like ſlaves, and mighty full of themſelves, even to a contempt of all other nations. Their manufactures are conſiderable, and their foreign trade alſo to Spain, Italy, and Turky; though that to the Weſt and Eaſt Indies ſeems in the preſent war with England to be entirely at a ſtand, as moſt of their ſettlements have been taken from them in Aſia, America, and Africa. The articles of their wine, ſilk, linen, and lace, ſent into Great Britain, are very beneficial to France, as the returns are principally in caſh. France was divided, not many ages ago, into twelve provinces, with a parliament to each, without whoſe conſent no law or levying of money could paſs, till the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarin, ſucceſſors to each other in the miniſtry, made the kings of France abſolute; ſo that the parliaments are at preſent aſſembled only to paſs ſuch arrets or laws as he pleaſes to ſend them: yet in civil and criminal cauſes theſe are the laſt reſort, unleſs the king interpoſes. Theſe conſiſt of preſidents and inferior judges, who purchaſe their places; whence ariſes a great revenue to the crown. The parliament of Paris is the moſt conſiderable in all France, and to it the king comes to ſee his own acts recorded. Here the dukes and peers of France ſit, beſides the ordinary judges: and this court alone takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the king does not iſſue a ſpecial commiſſion for their trial; as alſo of all matters relating to the crown, excluſively of the other parliaments. The religion of this country publickly tolerated [ſince the revocation of the edict of Nantz for the Calviniſts or Reformed in 1685] is the Roman Catholic: but they ſeem leſs devoted to the pope than other nations of that communion. Their princes have frequently quarrelled with the head of the church, for aſſuming too much power; particularly Lewis XIV. The French would never receive the council of Trent, at leaſt with regard to the diſcipline of the church: and the clergy, by their declaration of 1682, have aſſerted the liberty of the Gallican church, the authority of general councils, and that the pope's judgment is not irreformable (meaning irreverſible) nor infallible, unleſs the conſent of the church go along with it: and they expreſsly condemn his pretended power over princes in temporal matters, to depoſe them directly or indirectly, or to abſolve the ſubjects of their allegiance: neither have they yet admitted the inquiſition; nor are they great favourers of the jeſuits: though it muſt be owned, that the nation in general have adhered to the church of Rome, and all its other errors and ſuperſtitions beſides. Upon the repeal of the above-mentioned edict by Lewis XIV. which toleration the Proteſtants had ſought ſeveral years to obtain, and was firſt granted them by his grand-father Henry IV. or Le Grand, a cruel perſecution enſued, by which above a hundred thouſand Reformed were forced to quit France: ſo that the Proteſtant refugees, ſetting up manufactories wherever they came, particularly in England and Holland, the demand for French merchandiſe has ſince been very conſiderably diminiſhed. The crown of France is hereditary only in the male line, to the excluſion of females, by the Salique law. And in the ſucceſſion of their royal families, there have been three upon the throne, namely, the Merovingian, Carlovinian, and Capetine branches, entirely diſtinct, and no other than ſucceſſive uſurpers upon one

another. The preſent reigning family is that of Bourbon, which began in Henry of Navarre, ſurnamed Henry the Great, through a ſcene of bloodſhed, and the final cruſhing of the league. He was a Proteſtant when he aſcended the throne; but publickly renounced his religion, and profeſſed the Roman Catholic: but the jeſuits ſuſpecting his ſincerity, are ſaid to have hired Ravillac, by whom he was ſtabbed not long after. The ſtile of the eldeſt ſon of France is always Dauphine. The new acquiſitions and conqueſts of France within ſomething more than a century ago have been Alſace, very lately Lorrain, and Barboth, on the ſide of Germany; thoſe of Artois, Cambray, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, on the ſide of the Auſtrian Netherlands; Franche Comte, and Rouſſilon, a part of Catalonia, in Spain. Its higheſt mountains are the Pyrennees, the Alps, thoſe of Sevennes, Auvergne, &c. The moſt conſiderable ports of France, are in the Atlantic ocean, as Calais, Ambleteuſe, St. Valory, Dieppe, Havre-de-grace, St. Malo, Breſt, La Rochelle, Rochford, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne. Alſo in the Mediterranean ſea are Marſeilles Toulon. With regard to the eccleſiaſtical government of France, it is divided into eighteen archbiſhoprics; namely, Lyons, primate of Daul; Sens alſo ſtiles himſelf primate of the Gauls, Paris, Rheims, Rouen, Tours, Bourges, Alby, Bourdeaux, Auch, Toulouſe, Narbonne, Arles, Aix in Provence, Vienne in Dauphiny, Ambrun, Beſançon, and Cambray, beſides 109 biſhoprics, their reſpective ſuffragrans, ſixteen heads of religious orders, with an infinite number of monks and nuns, &c. all of them together conſtituting the moſt conſiderable of the three orders into which the French nation is divided.

FRA'NCHISE, S [Fr.] exemption, or excuſe from any burthenſome duty; a privilege, or immunity; a diſtrict, or the extent of juriſdiction. *Franchiſe royal*, in Law, a place, where the king's writ runs not.

To FRA'NCHISE, V. A. to make or keep free.

FRA'NGIBLE, Adj. brittle; eaſily broken.

FRANK, Adj. [*franc*, Fr.] liberal; generous, oppoſed to *niggardly*. Open and free, oppoſed to *reſerved*. Without reſtraint or conditions.

FRANK, S. a place to feed hogs in; a ſty, ſo called from the profuſion of food; a caſe of a letter ſigned by a member of parliament.

To FRANK, V. N. to ſhut up in a ſty. In Commerce, to exempt letters from paying poſtage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who ſigns the ſuperſcription with his own name.

FRA'NKINCENCE, S. a dry, reſinous, inflammable ſubſtance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh or white colour, a ſtrong but not diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte: uſed in medicine in diſorders of the breaſt, and in diarrhæas, or dyſenteries.

FRA'NKLY, Adv. generouſly; freely; without conſtraint or reſerve.

FRA'NKNESS, S. plainneſs; openneſs or ingenuouſneſs of ſpeech, oppoſed to *reſerve*. Liberality, or bounteouſneſs, applied to giving.

FRANK'PLEDGE, S. [from *franc*, Fr. free, and *pleige*, a bail or ſurety] a pledge or ſurety for a freeman.

FRA'NTIC, Adj. [corrupted from *phrenetic*, of φρενιτικος, Gr.] mad; deprived of the uſe of underſtanding by madneſs. Figuratively, tranſported by an outrageous violence of paſſion.

FRA'NTICLY, or FRANTICKLY, Adv. madly; like one who has loſt the uſe of his reaſon.

FRA'NTICNESS, or FRA'NTICKNESS, S. madneſs. Figuratively, outrageouſneſs of paſſion.

FRA'TERNAL, Adj. [*fraternel*, Fr. of *fraternus*, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, Adv. brotherly; like brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, S. [*fraternite*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Lat.] the ſtate, relation, or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. [*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, S. [*fraude*, Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, Lat.] the practice of deceit in order to deprive another of his property; the act of impoſing on a perſon by artful appearances; a ſtratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAU'DFUL, Adj. treacherous; deceitful; trickiſh; ſubtle. "He full of *fraudful* "arts." *Dryd.* It may be queſtioned whether the uſe of *ful* before *fraudful* be not an impropriety.

FRAU'DFULLY, Adv. in an indirect, deceitful, and diſhoneſt manner.

FRAU'DULENCE, or FRAUDULENCY, S. [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] deceitfulneſs; proneneſs to artifice and diſhoneſt practices.

FRAU'DULENT, Adj. [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.] full of artifice; diſhoneſt; indirect; impoſing on by ſpecious and falſe pretences; treacherous.

FRAU'DULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful, trickiſh, and diſhoneſt manner.

FRAUGHT, Participle of *freight*; full; loaded. "A veſſel richly *fraught*." *Shak.*

FRAUGHT, S. a freight, or cargo. "A "doubly royal *fraught*." *Dryd.*

To FRAUGHT, V. A. to freight, load, or crowd. "Thou *fraught* the court — with "thy unworthineſs." *Shak.*

FRAY, S. a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.

To FRAY, V. A. [*effrayer*, Fr.] to fright or terrify; to rub, or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, Fr.

FREAK, S [*fræc*, Sax. fugitive, whence *fræclice*, dangerous and *fræcedenſie*, a danger, *freeh*, Teut. ſaucy, petulant] a ſudden and whimſical change of place; a whim, or a capricious, trifling, and mad prank or action.

FREA'K

FRE'AKISHLY, Adv. in a wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimſical manner.

FRE'AKISHNESS, S. capricioufneſs, or a madneſs or boyiſh wantonneſs of behaviour.

FREC'KEL, S. [*fregne*, Dan. *fleckur*, Iſl. *flecked*, old Engl. hence *fleckle*, or *freckle*] a ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the heat of the ſun's rays; any ſmall ſpot or diſcolouring.

FREC'KLED, Adj. having ſpots on the ſkin, occaſioned by the heat of the ſun; ſpotted.

FREC'KLY, Adj. full of ſpots on the ſkin, occaſioned by the heat of the ſun.

FREE, Adj. [*freah*, *freo*, Sax. *frii*, Dan. *vrii*, Belg. *frey*, Teut.] at liberty; under no conſtraint, ſlavery, impriſonment, or neceſſity; open; ingenuous; expreſſing one's ſentiments without reſerve; generous, or liberal; voluntary. "His *free* offers." *Bac.* Guiltleſs; innocent. "Make mad the guilty, and appall "the *free*." *Shak.* Exempt, uſed with *from* or *of*. Inveſted with privileges; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. "A *freeman*." *Shak.* Without charge: hence a *free-ſchool*, *i. e.* a ſchool where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents.

To FREE, V. A. to ſet at liberty, or deliver from ſlavery; to exempt.

FREEBOO'TER, S. a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

FREEBOO'TING, S. a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FREE'BORN, Adj. born under a free government, oppoſed to a *ſlave*.

FREE'-CHAPEL, S. a chapel founded by a king, or one exempted by him from the juriſdiction of the ordinary.

FREE'COST, S. freedom from expence.

FREED'MAN, S. a ſlave who is made free.

FREE'DOM, S. an exemption from ſlavery or reſtraint; independence; a ſtate wherein a perſon has a power of acting as he pleaſes; the privilege of a corporation; franchiſes. Eaſe or facility, applied to motion, action, or ſpeaking.

FREE'-FOOTED, Adj. without fetters, or any thing to hinder a perſon in walking.

FREE-HEA'RTED, Adj. liberal; generous; giving money in large quantities; unconſtrained; voluntary. "Love muſt *free*-"*hearted* be and voluntary." *Davies.*

FREE'HOLD, S. a free eſtate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREE'HOLDER, S. one who has a freehold.

FREE'LY, Adv. at liberty; without reſtraint, dependance, reſerve, ſcruple, compulſion or neceſſity; liberally.

FREE'MAN, S. one who is neither a ſlave or vaſſal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FREE-MI'NDED, Adj. having a mind not burthened with care, or depreſſed with ſorrow.

FREE'NESS, S. void of conſtraint, or impediment; openneſs of behaviour; generoſity, or liberality.

FREE'-SCHOOL, S. a ſchool wherein children are taught without expence to their parents, or relations. See *Free*.

FREE'-SPOKEN, Adj. accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FREE'STONE, S. a kind of ſtone commonly uſed in building, and ſo called, becauſe it may be wrought or cut eaſily or freely in any direction.

FREETHI'NKER, S. a perſon who is not biaſſed by any prejudice: a term, perhaps improperly, aſſumed and given to perſons who deny Revelation, and are no friends to the Chriſtian religion.

FREE'WILL, S. the power of directing our own actions; voluntarineſs.

FREEWO'MAN, a woman born and living under a free government.

To FREEZE, V. N. [preter, *froze*, *fryſ*, Iſl. pret. *fraus*, *fryſan*, Sax. *vrieſen*, Belg. *frieren*, Teut.] to grow hard by exceſs of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze*; to harden by cold; to chill by loſs of power or motion.

To FREI'GHT, V. A. [preter *freighted*, part. *fraught*, but being uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is ſubſtituted for it, *frachten*, Teut. *vrachten*, Belg. *fretter*, Fr.] to put goods or a cargo on board a ſhip; to load as the burthen, or the cargo within a veſſel.

FREIGHT, S. any thing with which a ſhip is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ſhip or veſſel.

FRENCH, Adj. [*franc*, Fr. *franco*, Ital.] belonging to France. Uſed elliptically for the language ſpoken by the inhabitants of France.

To FRENCHI'FY, V. A. to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman: generally uſed in a contemptuous ſenſe, and including the idea of affected ceremonioufneſs, and exceſs of politeneſs.

FRENE'TIC, Adj. [*frenetique*, Fr.] See *Phrenetic*.

FREN'ZY, S. [φρενιτις, Gr.] madneſs; the loſs of reaſon attended with raving; any outrageous paſſion bordering on, and reſembling madneſs.

FRE'QUENCE, S. [Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] a concourſe, crowd or aſſembly. Seldom uſed. "He, in full *frequence* bright—of angels." *Par. Loſt.*

FRE'QUENCY, S. [*frequentia*, Lat.] the condition of a thing often done or ſeen; a crouded aſſembly. "Who of ſuch a *frequency* "ſaluted thee?" *Johnſon.*

FRE'QUENT, Adj. [Fr. *frequens*, Lat.] often done, ſeen, occurring, or practiſing.

To FRE'QUENT, V. A. [*frequenter*, Fr. *frequento*, Lat.] to viſit often; to be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTER, S. one who reſorts often to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly; ſeveral times.

FRES'CO, S. [Ital.] coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs like that of the morning or evening. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours on freſh plaiſter, or on a wall laid with mortar not dry.

FRESH, Adj. [*freſc*, Sax. *fraiche*, Fr.] cool; not ſtagnating. Sour, or vapid, applied to liquors. Lately or newly produced or made; not ſalt; not faded; vigorous; ruddy of countenance. Briſk, ſtrong, violent, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, oppoſed to ſtinking.

FRESH, S. water that is without ſalt. "Where the quick *freſhes* are." *Shak.*

To FRESH'EN, V. A. to recover a thing which is grown ſtale; to cheriſh or revive. Neuterly, to blow ſtrongly. "A *freſhening* "breeze." *Pope.* To free from its ſalts.

FRESH'LY, Adv. coolly; newly; with a ruddy countenance.

FRESH'NESS, S. newneſs; unabated vigour. Spirit, or briſkneſs, applied to liquors. Freedom from fatigue; coolneſs; ruddineſs; freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRET, S. [of *fretan*, Sax. to devour, *fretum*, Lat.] a frith, or ſtreight of the ſea, where the water is genetally rough; any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In Muſic, a ſtop or ſtring to regulate the vibrations of the ſtrings. Anxiety of mind; peeviſhneſs or commotion of the temper. In Architecture, work riſing in protuberances or relief, uſed for ornamenting ceilings, and imitating knots, flowers, &c. of *frette*, Fr. The timber-work of a roof laid acroſs. In Heraldry, a bearing conſiſting of ſix bars, croſſed and interlaced.

To FRET, V. A. to rub againſt, or to wear by rubbing againſt; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raiſed work or relievo; to give offence; to vex or make angry; to be grieved or uneaſy; to ferment.

FRET'FUL, Adj. peeviſh.

FRET'FULLY, Adv. in a peeviſh manner.

FRET'FULNESS, S. the quality of being grieved at ſlight offences; peeviſhneſs.

FRET'TY, Adj. adorned with raiſed or fret-work.

FRIABI'LITY, S. [from *friable*] a capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] eaſily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, S. [a corruption of *frere*, Fr.] a brother of ſome regular order; a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRI'AR-LIKE, Adj. monaſtic; reſembling a friar.

FRI'ARLY, Adj. like a friar. Figuratively, like one unſkilled in the world. "No "abſtract nor *friarly* contempt of them." *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL, S. a plant.

FRI'ARY, S. a monaſtery, or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY, Adj. like a friar; worn by a friar. "With a *friary* cowl." *Camden.*

To FRIB'BLE, V. N. [a cant word] to trifle. "Thoſe that with the ſtars do *fribble*." *Hudib.*

FRIB'BLE, or FRIB'BLER, S. one who profeſſes raptures for a woman, but dreads her conſent.

FRICASSE'E, S. a diſh conſiſting of meat cut into ſmall pieces, and fried.

FRICA'TION, S. [*fricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRIC'TION, S. [Fr. *frictio*, Lat. of *frico* to rub] the act of rubbing two things together; the reſiſtance cauſed in machines, by the rubbing of one part againſt another.

FRI'DAY, S. [*frigedag*, Sax. *frigdag*, Dan. *freitag*, Teut. *vrydag*, Belg. of *friga*, *frea*, or *frigo*, a goddeſs worſhipped by the Saxons, ſuppoſed to be Venus; becauſe the Gothic root *frigan* ſignifies to love, and the Romans dedicated this day to, and called it by the name of that goddeſs] the fixth day of the week.

FRIEND, S. [this word, and thoſe derived from it, are pronounced *frend*, the *i* being totally neglected] one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to an *enemy*. Uſed ſomewhat irregularly in the plural, and followed by *with*. One reconciled to another. "He's *freinds with* Cæſar." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed only as a familiar compellation. "*Friend*, how cameſt thou hither." *Matt.* xxii. 12.

To FRIEND, V. A. to ſhew favour towards a perſon or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or ſupport.

FRIE'NDLESS, Adj. [*freondleaſe*, Sax.] having no friends; without hopes, aſſiſtance, or countenance.

FRIE'NDLINESS, S. a diſpoſition towards friendſhip; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIE'NDLY, Adj. kind; diſpoſed to do acts of kindneſs and affection; having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend. Figuratively, diſpoſed to union, or eaſily uniting. "Like *friendly* colours." *Pope.* Salutary, or contributing to health, oppoſed to noxious or deleterious. "To life ſo *friendly*." *Milton.*

FRIE'NDLY, Adv. in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

FRIE'NDSHIP, S. the ſtate of minds united together by mutual benevolence; a diſpoſition or ſtate of mind wherein a perſon looks on another as a ſecond ſelf, does him all poſſible good offices without expecting a return, and endeavours to promote his welfare and intereſt as much as his own; the higheſt degree of intimacy; favour or perſonal kindneſs.

FRIEZE, S. [*drap de frieze*, Fr. *friſa*, Span.] a coarſe warm cloath, made, perhaps, originally in Frieſland. In Architecture, a large flat member, which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

FRI'GATE, S. [*frigate*, Fr. *fregate*, Ital.]

a ſmall ſhip, uſually applied to thoſe which carry leſs than fifty guns. Figuratively any ſmall veſſel on the water.

FRIGATOO'N, S. [Ital.] a Venetian veſſel, commonly uſed in the Adriatic.

To FRIGHT, V. A. [*frigbtan*, Sax. *fryfter*, Dan.] to diſturb, ſhock, or daunt with fear; to raiſe apprehenſions of danger in a perſon.

FRIGHT, S. a ſudden emotion cauſed by an apprehenſion of danger.

To FRI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſhock or diſturb with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, Adj. cauſing fear; exciting terror.

FRI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſturb with an apprehenſion of danger. Diſagreeably, oppoſed to *beautifully*.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, S. the quality or power of diſturbing and daunting with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GID, Adj. [*frigidus*, Lat.] cold, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

FRIGI'DITY, S. [*frigiditas*, Lat.] coldneſs; or want of warmth; dullneſs, or want of the embelliſhments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination, which renders a ſtile agreeable; want of warmth or vigour of body; coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY, Adv. in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRI'GIDNESS, S. coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FIC, Adj. [*frigorificus*, Lat. of *frigor*, *frigoris*, Lat. cold, and *facio*, Lat. to cauſe] cauſing cold, applied to thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing.

FRILL, S. a narrow border of lace, cambrick, or other linen, ſewed on the neck of a woman's ſhift, or on the boſom and ſlits of the ſleeves of a man's ſhirt.

FRINGE, S. [*frange*, Fr. *freggio*, or *frangio*, Ital. *frantze*, Teut.] an ornament conſiſting of threads of gold, ſilver, ſilk, flax, or worſted, which are faſtened at one end by weaving, but hang down looſe at the other.

To FRINGE, V. A. to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woven ſtuff, ſo as to reſemble a fringe.

FRIP'PERER, S. [*frippier*, Fr.] one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIP'PERY, S. [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.] the place where old cloaths or other ſecond-hand goods are ſold; old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags, or other lumber.

To FRISK, V. N. [*frizzare*, Ital. *friſque*, Fr. briſk or nimble] to leap or ſkip about with nimbleneſs; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

FRISK, S. a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISK'ER, S. a wanton, or frolickſome perſon; one too gay to be conſtant or ſettled.

FRISK'INESS, S. gaiety; livelineſs: a low word.

FRIT, S. among Chemiſts, aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand.

FRITH, S. [*frytb*, Brit. a ſtreight of the ſea, where the water, being confined, is very rough; a net.

FRITILLA'RY, S. [*fritillair*, Fr.] in Botany, the name of a plant. In Natural Hiſtory, the name of a moth, which feeds on the plant of the ſame name.

FRI'TINANCY, S. [*fritinnio*, low Lat.] the ſcream or ſcreaking of an inſect, applied to that of the cricket or graſshopper. "The "note or *fritinancy* thereof." *Brown*.

FRIT'TER, S. [*friture*, Fr.] a ſmall pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or ſmall piece; a cheeſecake or wigg.

To FRIT'TER, V. A. to cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried; to break into ſmall pieces or fragments.

FRI'VOLOUS, Adj. [*frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr.] trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRIVO'LOUSNESS, S. want of weight or importance.

FRIVO'LOUSLY, Adv. triflingly.

To FRIZZLE, V. A. [*friſer*, Fr.] to turn hair in ſhort and ſmall rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze. "With "*frizzl'd* hair." *Par. Loſt*.

FRIZ'ZLER, S. one who dreſſes hair in ſhort curls.

FRO, Adv. [*fra*, Sax.] uſed only with and in oppoſition to the word *to*, and implying backward. *To and fro*, is forwards and backwards, or towards and from a place; as from hence it ſeems a contraction of *from*, and the Saxon *fra* has the ſame ſenſe, ſo we meet with it in Scripture, and in other authors, in that ſignification. "Which he dug *fro'* out the "delves." *Johnſon*.

FROCK, S. [*froc*, Fr.] a dreſs; a coat; a cloſe and untrimmed coat for men; a cloſe gown worn by children.

FROG, S. [*frocca*, *frocx*, *fregga*, Sax. *froc*, *froſch*, Teut. *froſk*, Scot.] a ſmall animal, with four feet, living both on land and in water, breeding in marſhes; placed by naturaliſts among the mixed animals, as partaking of the nature of a beaſt and fiſh; the young is called a *tadpole*, and at firſt reſembles a fiſh, with a large head. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog, that perches on trees, and is reckoned venemous.

FROISE, S. [*froiſſer*, Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LIC, Adj. [*vrolick*, Belg. *frolich*, Teut. of *frob*, Belg. joyful] gay; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'LIC, S. a ſally of gaiety and levity, purely to divert or gratify a particular humour.

To FRO'LIC, V. N. to divert one's ſelf with ſallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'LICLY, Adv. in a gay, blithe, and merrily wanton manner.

FRO'LICSOME, Adj. full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICSOMENESS, S. wildneſs of gaiety; wanton gaiety; pranks.

FROM, Prep. [*fram*, Goth. Sax. and Scot. *fra*, Dan.] away; out of, noting place. Separation, applied to abſence, diſtance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary, or foreign, applied to relation. "*From* the "purpoſe." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leaped." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from height*; *from where*; *from without*. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is ſuperfluous. And it is ſometimes followed by the ſubſequent prepoſitions with their proper caſes, viz. *from amidſt*, *beyond*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, *out of*, *under*, and *from within*.

FRONT, S. [pronounced *feunt*; *front*, Fr. *frons*, *frontis*, Lat.] the forepart of the face, or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look; the part or place oppoſite to the face; the forepart; the van of an army; the moſt conſpicuous part; the beginning.

To FRONT, V. A. to oppoſe directly, or face to face; to ſtand oppoſite or overgainſt any place or thing; to cover the forepart of a building with any materials. "The houſe was "*fronted* with ſtone." Neuterly, to ſtand foremoſt.

FRON'TAL, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead. In Architecture, a ſmall pediment over a little door.

FRON'TATED, Adj. [*frons*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to a petal which grows broader and broader, and ſometimes terminates in a right line.

FRON'TIER, S. [*frontiere*, Fr.] the march, utmoſt limits, or boundaries of a country, by which it is ſeparated from a neighbouring one.

FRON'TIER, Adj. bordering; adjacent. "Where riſing ſeats inſult the *frontier* grounds." *Addiſ.*

FRON'TISPIECE, S. [*frontiſpice*, Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRON'TLESS, Adj. without bluſhes, ſhame, or diffidence.

FRON'TLET, S. a bandage worn on the forehead.

FRORE, Adj. [*berooren*, Belg.] frozen. "The parching air—burns *frore*, and cold per"forms the effect of fire." *Par. Loſt.* Not in uſe.

FROST, S. [*froſt*, Sax. Iſl. and Dan. of *fryſan*, Sax. and *frys*, Iſl. to freeze, *vroſt*, Belg. *froſtig*, Teut.] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FROSTBI'TTEN, Adj. nipped or withered by froſt.

FRO'STED, Adj. laid on, or appearing in inequalities, like thoſe of hoar-froſt on plants.

FRO'STILY, Adv. after the manner of froſt; with exceſſive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldneſs of affection. "Then "praiſe it *froſtily*." *Ben Johnſon.*

FRO'STINESS, S. the quality of appearing like froſt; cold, or freezing cold.

FRO'STY, Adj. having the power of freezing; exceſſive cold. Figuratively, indifferent, or without warmth of affection. "A *froſted* "ſpirited rogue." *Shak.* Hoary; grey-headed; reſembling froſt in colour. "The *froſty* head." *Shak.*

FROTH, Adj. [*froe*, Dan. and Swed. *fraade*, Dan. of *fraer*, Dan. to froth] the white bubbles raiſed on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or ſenſeleſs diſplay of wit; wanting ſolidity.

To FROTH, V. N. to be covered with light and whitiſh bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; to make liquors appear with a whitiſh head or ſurface.

FRO'THILY, Adv. having a white head or ſurface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FRO'THY, Adj. full of foam, or having its ſurface covered with white bubbles; ſoft. "Their bodies are ſo ſolid—you need not fear "bathing ſhould make them *frothy*." *Bacon.* Vain, oſtentatious, and empty.

To FROUNCE, V. A. [perhaps from *flounce*] to frizzle, or curl the hair about the face. "Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as ſhe was wont." *Milton.*

FROU'SY, Adj. [a cant word] dim; muſty; of a naſty and diſagreeable ſcent.

FRO'WARD, Adj. [*framweard*, Sax.] peeviſh; fretful; croſs; ungovernable; not eaſily pleaſed; perverſe.

FRO'WARD, Adv. peeviſhly; perverſely.

FROW'ER, S. a cleaving tool. "A "*frower* of iron for cleaving of lath." *Tuſſ.*

To FROWN, V. A. [*frogner*, or *fronſer*, Fr. according to Skinner] to expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look ſtern.

FROWN, S. a look wherein a perſon knits his eye-brows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of diſpleaſure.

FROW'NINGLY, Adv. [See *Frown*] in a ſtern manner; with a look of diſpleaſure.

FRO'ZEN, part. paſſ. of *Freeze*.

F. R. S. an abbreviature, for *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

To FRUCTI'FY, V. A. [*fructifier*, Fr.] to make fruitful; to cauſe or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, S. the act of cauſing, or of bearing fruit; the act of taking away barrenneſs; the power of producing fruit.

FRUCTU'OUS, Adj. [*fructueux*, Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRU'GAL, Adj. [Fr. *frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty; ſparing; not ſpending in a prodigal manner; not laviſh.

FRU'GALLY, Adv. in a ſparing or parſimonious manner.

FRUGA'LITY, S. [*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences,

expences, being diſtant from avarice or niggardlineſs on one hand, or prodigality and extravagance on the other; good huſbandry; parſimony.

FRUIT, S. [pronounced *frute*, of *fruit*, Fr. *fructus*, Lat.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the ſeed, or that part of either which is eaten for food; a conſequence of an effect. "The *fruit* of the ſpirit." *Ex.* v. 9. The offſpring or young of an animal; an advantage gained by any undertaking.

FRU'ITAGE, S. [Fr.] fruit or various products of different vegetables. "The trees "—ambroſial *fruitage* bear." *Par. Loſt.*

FRUITBEA'RER, S. in Gardening, a tree which produces fruit, oppoſed to *barren*.

FRUITBEA'RING, Adj. having the quality of bearing or producing fruit.

FRUI'TERER, S. [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who trades in, or buys and ſells, fruit.

FRU'ITERY, S. [*fruitérie*] a fruit-loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRU'ITFUL, Adj. fertile; loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women. Bearing young, applied to beaſts. Abounding or plenteous in any thing.

FRU'ITFULLY, Adv. plenteouſly; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS, S. fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance.

FRUI'TION, S. [*fruitus*, of *fruor*, Lat.] the act of enjoying, or poſſeſſing; the pleaſure given by actual poſſeſſion and uſe.

FRU'ITLESS, Adj. barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage; unprofitable.

FRU'ITLESLY, Adv. in an unprofitable manner.

FRU'IT-TREE, S. a tree which bears, and is chiefly valued for its fruit.

FRU'MENTY, S. [pronounced, corruptly, *furmity*, of *frumentum*, Lat. corn] a food or pottage made of wheat and raiſins boiled in milk.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*fruſtra*, Lat. in vain] vain; attended with no profit or advantage. "Their attempts being ſo *fruſtra-* "*neous*." *More.* Not in uſe.

To FRUS'TRATE, V. A. [*fruſtratus*, Lat. of *fruſtror*, Lat. *fruſtrer*, Fr.] to defeat; to diſappoint; to render an undertaking or deſign of no effect; to make null or void. "To "*fruſtrate* the efficacy of it." *Atterb.*

FRUS'TRATE, Part. [*fruſtratus*, Lat.] vain; ineffectual; unprofitable; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, S. diſappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat. "Smites their moſt refined policies "with *fruſtrations*." *South.* Seldom uſed.

FRUSTRA'TIVE, Adj. fallacious; diſappointing. *Ainſw.*

FRUSTRA'TORY, Adj. in Law, making any proceeding void. "A *fruſtratory* appeal." *Ayliffe.*

FRUS'TRUM, S. [Lat.] in Mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Fruſtum of a pyramid*, or *cone*, is a part cut off, uſually, by a plane parallel to the baſe.

FRY, S. [*fray*, Pr, *fras*, or *fraade*, Dan. from] the ſpawn, or rather young fiſh juſt produced from the ſpawn.

To FRY, V. A. [*ffrio*, Brit. *friich*, Erſ. *frire*, Fr. *friggere*, or *frittare*, Ital. *frytan*, Belg. *frigo*, Lat.] to dreſs meat in an iron or copper pan over a fire. Figuratively, to be troubled with exceſs of heat.

FRY, S. [from the verb] a diſh of meat or fiſh fried, or deſigned to be fried.

To FUD'DLE, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to intoxicate with liquors; to make a perſon drunk; to deprive a perſon of the right uſe of his faculties by drink. Neuterly, to drink to exceſs.

FU'EL, S. [*feu*, Fr.] See *Fewel*.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, S. [*fugax*, Lat.] volatility; or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGA'CITY, S. [*fugax*, Lat.] volatility; the act and quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH, Interject. [corrupted of *fob*] an expreſſion of abhorrence: generally made uſe of when a perſon is affected with an offenſive ſmell.

FU'GITIVE, Adj. [*fugitivus*, Lat. *fugitif*, F.] one who runs from, or deſerts his ſtation or duty; one who runs away from puniſhment, and ſhelters himſelf in another country.

FU'GITIVENESS, S. volatility; the quality of evaporating; inſtability; uncertainty.

FU'GUE, S. [Fr. from *fuga*, Lat. a flight] in Muſic, a flight, and is when the different parts of a compoſition follow each other, each repeating what the firſt had performed. *Double fugue*, is when two points move together in a fugue; and *counter fugue*, when they move contrary.

To FULFI'L, V. A. [of *full* and *fill*] to accompliſh, anſwer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to anſwer any purpoſe or deſign; to perform exactly; to anſwer or gratify any deſire by compliance.

FULFRAU'GHT, Adj. fully or plentifully ſtored; opulent; no ways defective. "To "mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd— "with ſome ſuſpicion." *Shak.*

FUL'GENT, Adj. [*fulgens*, Lat.] ſhining; dazzling; exceſſively bright.

FUL'GID, Adj. [*fulgidus*, Lat.] ſhining; glittering.

FUL'GOR, or FUL'GOUR, S. [*fulgor*, Lat.] a dazzling brightneſs. "Such an intel- "lectual *fulgor*." *More.* Not much in uſe.

FULI'GINOUS, Adj. [*fuligineux*, *fuligineuſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Lat.] ſooty; ſmoky.

FU'LIMART, S. [of *ful*, Sax. *foul*, and *mart*, Fr. *marta*, Span. a kind of polecat or ferret] a kind of ſtinking ferret. "The fi- "chat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret." *Watton.*

FULL, Adj. [Sax. and Teut. *full*, Goth. *fullur*, Iſl. *fuld*, Dan. *voll*, Belg.] without any void ſpace; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad.

Plump

Plump or fat, applied to size. "A gentleman "of *full* body." *Wiſeman.* Complete, or wanting nothing to complete it; the whole matter. Very expreſſive, applied to the ſenſe of words. Having every part of its ſurface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, S. freedom from defect; the higheſt ſtate or degree. "At *full* of tide." *Shak.* The whole, uſed with *at.* "This is the news "*at full.*" *Shak.* The ſtate of being ſated, or able to contain no more.

FULL, Adv. entirely; without any abatement or difference. "They are *full* as ſcru-"pulous." *Dryd.* It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to encreaſe their meaning, and generally carries the ſignification of *entirely.*

To FULL, V. A. [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanſe cloth from its oil and greaſe.

FU'LLAGE, S. the money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'-BLOWN, Adj. perfectly blown, or having all their petals expanded to their greateſt extent, applied to flowers. Stretched to its utmoſt extent by wind.

FULL-BOT'TOMED, Adj. having a large or broad bottom.

FU'LLER, S. one who cleanſes and dreſſes cloth. *Fuller's earth*, is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch; when dry, of a greyiſh brown colour, with ſomewhat of a greeniſh caſt in it.

FU'LLERY, S. the place where cloth is ſcoured, milled, and cleanſed from its oil and greaſe when taken out of the loom.

FULL-EA'RED, Adj. having the heads full, ſwelling, or loaded with grains.

FULL-EY'ED, Adj. having large and prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, Part. fated; not able to eat any longer.

FULL-LA'DEN, Part. laden with ſo much, that it cannot bear any more.

FU'LLING-MILL, S. a mill wherein cloth is cleanſed from its greaſe and oil when firſt taken from the loom.

FULL-SPRE'AD, Adj. ſpread to its utmoſt extent.

FULL-SU'MMED, Adj. complete in all its parts. "With *full-ſummed* wings." *Howel.*

FU'LLY, Adv. without any empty ſpace, defect, or lack; completely.

FUL'MINANT, Part. [Fr. of *fulminans*, Lat.] thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FUL'MINATE, V. N. [*fulminatus*, Lat. of *fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.] to thunder; to make a loud noiſe or exploſion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures, generally applied to thoſe of the church of Rome.

FULMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *fulminatio*, Lat.] the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or cenſures. "The *fulminations* from "the Vatican." *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TORY, Adj. [from *fulminatus*, Lat.] thundering; denouncing threats and cenſures.

FUL'NESS, S. the ſtate of being incapable to contain more; the ſtate of abounding in any quality; completeneſs; perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; plenty; or a ſtate of affluence; largeneſs, or extent.

FUL'SOME, Adj. [from *full*, Sax. foul, and *ſum*, Sax.] nauſeous, offenſive, applied to the objects of ſight, taſte, or ſmell. Tending to obſcenity; diſgraceful; odious. "*Fulſome* "muſt it be to ſtay behind." *Otway.*

FUL'SOMELY, Adv. nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FUL'SOMENESS, S. nauſeouſneſs; obſcenity.

FUMA'DO, S. [*fumus*, Lat. ſmoke] a fiſh dried in ſmoke.

FU'MATORY, S. [*fumeterre*, Fr. *fumaria*, Lat.] the name of a plant: ſpelt likewiſe *fumitory.*

To FUMBLE, V. N. [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumſy manner.

FUM'BLER, S. one who does a thing awkwardly.

FUM'BLINGLY, Adv. in an awkward manner.

FUME, S. [*fumeé*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.] ſmoke, vapour, or any volatile ſubſtance; an exhalation; any thing unſubſtantial; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, V. N. [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Lat.] to ſmoke. "The golden altar *fum'd.*" *Par. Loſt.* To raiſe or paſs over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke, applied to curing of fiſh or fleſh. To perfume or ſcent by caſting odours into the fire. "She *fum'd* the temples with od'rous "flame." *Dryd.* Uſed with *away*, to diſperſe in ſmoke or vapours. "The heat will "*fume* away moſt of the ſcent." *Mortim.*

FUME'TTE, S. [Fr.] in Cookery, the ſtink of meat.

"A haunch of venſon made her ſweat,
"Unleſs it had the right *fumette.*" *Swift.*

FU'MED, Adj. [*fumidus*, Lat.] ſmoky; vaporous. "A groſs and *fumid* exhalation." *Brown.*

To FU'MIGATE, V. A. [from *fumus*, Lat. ſmoke, *fumiger*, Fr.] to ſmoke, ſcent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanſe from contagion by ſmoking.

FUMIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *fumigatio*, Lat.] ſcent raiſed by fire; the act of ſmoking any affected part in medicated fumes.

FU'MINGLY, Adv. angrily; in a rage.

FU'MITER, or FU'MITORY, S. a plant: ſpelt likewiſe, and more properly, *fumatory.*

FU'MOUS, or FU'MY, Adj. [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing fumes, ſmoke, or vapours, which ſee.

FUN, S. ſport; frolicſome mirth; waggiſh merriment.

FUNC'TION, S. [*fonction*, Fr. *functio*, Lat.] diſcharge or performance; an employment, office, or trade; a ſingle act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.

FUND, S. [*fond*, Fr. *funda*, Lat. a bag] ſtock, or capital; that by which any expence is

is ſupported; the public ſecurity gives thoſe who lend money to the ſtate; a ſtock or bank of money.

FUNDA'MENT, S. [*fundamentum*, Lat.] that part of the body on which a perſon ſits.

FUNDAME'NTAL, Adj. [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] ſerving for the foundation; that on which the reſt is built; eſſential; important.

FUNDA'MENTAL, S. a leading, eſſential, or neceſſary propoſition.

FUNDA'MENTALLY, Adv. eſſentially; originally.

FU'NERAL, S. [*funerailles*, Fr. of *funus*, *funeris*, Lat.] the proceſſion made in carrying a corpſe to the grave; the interment or putting a dead perſon into the grave; the ceremony uſed at putting a perſon into the grave.

FU'NERAL, Adj. [*funerus*, Lat.] uſed at the burial of the dead; ſuiting a burial. Dark, or diſmal, applied to colour.

FUNGO'SITY, S. [of *fungus*, Lat.] ſponginess; poroſity.

FUN'GOUS, Adj. [*fungus*, Lat.] excreſcent; ſpongy; porous; wanting firmneſs.

FUN'GUS, S. [Lat.] a muſhroom; any excreſcence growing on trees. In Surgery, an excreſcence of fleſh growing on the lips of wounds.

FUNK, S. [a low word, *funke*, Dan. embers] a ſtronk, rank or offenſive ſmell; an offenſive or ſuffocating ſmoke.

To FUNK, V. A. to ſuffocate or ſmother with ſmoke. A low word.

FUN'NEL, S. [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe faſtened to it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; the ſhafts of a chimney; any pipe or paſſage of communication. "Two large *funnels*—to let in light and air." *Addiſ.*

FUR, S. [*fourrure*, Fr. *ffured*, Brit. of *ffur*, Arm. a weazel] ſkin with ſoft hair, generally uſed for lining garments, either for warmth or ornament; the ſoft hair of beaſts; the ſediments of liquors, adhering to the veſſels in which they were contained.

To FUR, V. A. to line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair; to cover with ſediments, or with the parts of a fluid, which is become thick by evaporation.

FUR'WROUGHT, Adj. made of fur. "The *furwrought* fly." *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS, Adj. [*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.] theeviſh; inclined to ſteal.

FURA'CITY, S. [*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.] an inclination or diſpoſition to theft.

FUR'BELOW, S. [of *fur* and *below*; *falballa*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited ſilk, linen, ſtuffs, &c. ſewed on womens garments. Perhaps it is derived from the method of ſewing fur on the edges of garments by way of ornament.

To FUR'BELOW, V. A. to adorn with ſtripes or borders of fur, ſilk, linen, &c. ſewed on in plaits.

To FUR'BISH, V. A. [*fourbir*, Fr. *forbire*, Ital.] to burniſh, poliſh, or make any metal bright.

FUR'BISHER, S. [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr.] one who poliſhes, or burniſhes any metal ſo as to make it bright.

FU'RIOUS, Adj. [*furieux*, Fr. *furioſus*, Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right uſe of reaſon; raging; violently tranſported by paſſion.

FU'RIOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.

FU'RIOUSNESS, S. fierceneſs of nature; violence of attack; raging.

To FURL, V. A. [*friſſer*, Fr.] to draw up, contract, bind, or roll cloſe to the yard, applied to ſails.

FUR'LONG, S. [*furlang*, or *furlung*, Sax. *ffyrling*, Brit.] a meaſure containing 220 yards or one-eighth of a mile.

FUR'LOUGH, S. [*verloef*, Belg.] a permiſſion given by a ſuperior officer to an inferior, or a common ſoldier, to be abſent for a ſtated time.

FUR'MENTY, or FUR'MÉTY, S. See *Frumenty*.

FUR'NACE, S. [*furnus*, Lat.] a place built like an oven, in which coals or wood are burnt, ſometimes applied to the veſſel of iron or copper in which ores, metals, &c. are melted.

To FUR'NISH, V. A. [*fournir*, Fr.] to ſupply with what is wanting; to give for uſe; to adorn; to embelliſh.

FUR'NISHER, S. one who ſupplies or fits out.

FUR'NITURE, S. [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, neceſſaries, or materials proper to render a houſe, place, or thing convenient; an appendage; equipage; embelliſhment, or ornament.

FUR'RIER, S. one who buys or ſells furs.

FUR'ROW, S. [*furh*, Sax. *fur*, Dan. *furch*, Teut. *vare*, or *vorre*, Belg.] a ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watry land; any long trench or hollow; the marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To FUR'ROW, V. A. to plow into long and narrow channels or hollows; to move by cutting, like a plough-ſhare.

FUR'RY, Adj. [from *fur*] covered with or dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur; covered with the ſediments of any liquor.

FUR'THER, Adj. beyond, or greater than this. "What *further* need have we of witneſſes." *Matt.* xxvi. 65.

To FUR'THER, V. A. [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, advance, countenance, or encourage.

FUR'THERANCE S. the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or deſign.

FUR'THERER, S. a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progreſs of an undertaking.

FUR'THERMORE, Adv. moreover; more than what has been ſaid or alledged; beſides.

FU'RUNCLE, S. [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] in Surgery, a bile or angry puſtule.

FURY,

FU'RY, S. [*fureur*, Fr. *furor*, Lat.] raging, owing to a loſs of reaſon. Figuratively, a violent emotion of paſſion approaching madneſs; enthuſiaſm; one of the infernal deities, of *furia*, Lat. Hence applied to a turbulent, violent, paſſionate, and raging woman.

FURZE, S. [*firs*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heaths and upland commons, generally uſed for fuel, or making hedges.

FUR'ZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

To FUSE, V. A. [*fuſum*, ſupine of *fundo*, Lat.] to melt, or liquify by heat.

FUSE'E, S [*fuſeau*, Fr.] the cone or ſpindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a Bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wild fire, by which the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell takes fire. A track of a buck. A firelock, or ſmall neat muſket, from the French, and therefore ſhould be written *fuſil*.

FU'SIBLE, Adj. capable of being melted, or being liquified by fire.

FUSIBI'LITY, S. a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FU'SIL, Adj. [*fuſile*, Fr. *fuſilis*, Lat.] capable of being melted or liquified by fire; running, or liquified by heat. "Turn into a *fu*-"*ſil* ſea." *Philips.*

FU'SIL, S. [Fr. pronounced *fuſee*. See *Fuſee*] in Heraldry, a bearing reſembling a ſpindle.

FUSILI'ER, S. [pronounced *fuſileer*] a ſoldier armed with a ſmall muſquet.

FU'SION, S. [*fuſio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the ſtate of being melted or turned into a liquid by heat.

FUSS, S. [*fus*, Sax. ready] a buſtle through over readineſs, or too much officiouſneſs; a tumult. A low word.

FUST, S. [*fuſte*, Fr.] the trunk of a body or column; a ſtrong offenſive ſmell, like that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST, V. N. to grow mouldy; to ſmell like a veſſel that is mouldy.

FUS'TIAN, S. [*futaine*, Fr. of *fuſte*, Fr. a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees] a kind of cotton ſtuff, which appears as if quilted or whaled on one ſide. In Criticiſm, a high, ſwelling and turgid ſtile, made up of big and pompous expreſſions, but conveying only mean and low ideas; bombaſt.

FUS'TIAN, Adj. made of fuſtian. Swelling; ridiculouſly pompous and ſounding, applied to ſtile.

FU'STIC, S. a wood, imported from the Antilles, uſed for dying, one of the ingredients made uſe of in blacks, though by itſelf it produces a beautiful gold colour.

FUSTILA'RIAN, S. [of *fuſty*] a low, ſtinking, or deſpicable fellow. "Away you "ſcullion, you *fuſtilarian*." *Shak.*

FUS'TINESS, S. ſtink; the ſcent of a mouldy caſk.

FUS'TY, Adj. ſtinking; mouldy; ſmelling like a mouldy caſk.

FU'TILE, Adj. [Fr. of *futilis*, Lat.] talking much; trifling; worthleſs; of no weight or import.

FUTI'LITY, S. [*futilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much; triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

FUT'TOCKS, S. [corrupted from *foot hooks*] in ſhip-building, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth and bearing to a ſhip, and hold it together.

FU'TURE, Adj. [*futur*, Fr. *futurus*, Lat.] that which ſhall be; that which has never exiſted, but is approaching.

FU'TURE, S. time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tenſe by which we expreſs a thing neither preſent or paſt, but one which is to come.

FUTU'RITY, S. time or events which may come after a certain period of time; the ſtate of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to fly out with a hiſſing noiſe in ſmall particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FU'ZZBALL, S. a kind of *fungus*, which, when touched or preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt.

FY! Interject. a word uſed to expreſs blame and diſapprobation; or that a perſon has done, or is about to do, ſomething amiſs, and unworthy of himſelf.

GAB

G, The ſeventh letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the fifth conſonant. Its form is borrowed from that of the Romans, who likewiſe formed it from the gamma of the Greeks, as may be eaſily perceived from conſulting the manuſcripts in that language, and by conſidering the form of the Gothic and Saxon capitals. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be ſounded without a vowel; it has two ſounds, one of which is called hard, becauſe formed by a hard preſſure of the tongue againſt the upper gums; this ſound it retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, as *gat*, *god*, *gull*, *gleſs*, *graſs*. The other ſound, which is termed ſoft, reſembles the ſound of the J, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, it is not ſounded, but ſerves only to lengthen the vowel, which comes before it, according to the French, from whence theſe words are derived, as *condign*, *malign*, which are pronounced *condine*, *maline*. It is often ſilent before *b* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is ſounded *mite*: this ſeems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounced it in the beginning, middle and ending of words, like *g y*, as in *gate*, which ſome ruſtics ſtill pronounce *yate*; in *dæg*, which we pronounce *day*, and *fægl*, which we pronounce *ſail*.

To GA'BBLE, V. N. [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabbaren*, Belg.] to make an inarticulate noiſe; to prate loudly without ſenſe or meaning.

GA'BBLE, S. an inarticulate or unintelligible noiſe; loud talk, without ſenſe or meaning.

GAB'BLER,

GA'BBLER, S. a prater, or talkative perſon.

GA'BEL, S. [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabello*, Ital. *gaſel*, Sax. a tribute, גבלה, Heb. a preſent. קבלה, Heb. a receipt] among the French, a duty or tax upon ſalt; any tax, or exciſe. "The *gabelle* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, "and tobacco." *Addiſ.*

GA'BION, S. [Fr.] a wicker baſket filled with earth, ſerving as a defence from the enemy's fire; uſed in batteries to ſcreen the engineers.

GABLE, S. [*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr. *gable*, Iſl. *gibal*, Goth. *gevel*, Belg.] the ſloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in building, is the upright triangular end of a houſe from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD, S. [*gad*, Sax. *gaddur*, Iſl. a large club] a wedge, or ingot of ſteel. "Flemiſh "ſteel is brought—ſome in bars and ſome in "*gads*." *Moxon.*

To GAD, V. N. [*gadaw*, Brit. to forſake, *chadzac*, Pol. *choditi*, Ruſſ. and Boh.] to ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe, neceſſary call, or valuable buſineſs.

GAD'DER, S. one who rambles about, or goes much abroad without any call or buſineſs.

GAD'DING, Part. rambling about without any neceſſity or fitted purpoſe.

GAD'DINGLY, Adv. in a rambling or roving manner.

GAD'FLY, S. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*, Sax.] a troubleſome, large ſtinging fly; called likewiſe a *breeſe*, and *gad-bee*.

GAF, S. a harpoon, or large hook. *Ainſworth.*

GAF'FER, S. [*gefæder*, Sax. a father-in-law] a word of reſpect formerly; but now made uſe of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow. "*Gaffer* Treadwell told us "by the bye." *Gay.*

GAF'FELS, S. [*gafelucas*, Sax. ſpears] artificial ſpurs, of ſteel or ſilver, put on a cock's legs, in the room of his natural ones, when he is to fight.

To GAG, V. N. [*gaghel*, Belg. the palate, *geag*, Sax. the jaws, *gagan*, Run. a thief, they making uſe of theſe means to prevent a diſcovery] to force ſomething in the mouth that may keep the jaws diſtended, and hinder a perſon from ſpeaking.

GAG, S. ſomething put into the mouth which hinders a perſon from eating or ſpeaking.

GAGE, S. [Fr.] ſomething given as a ſecurity; a pledge.

To GAGE, V. A. [*gager*, Fr.] to wager; to give or place in truſt as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or ſecurity; to meaſure, or find the contents of a veſſel. In the laſt ſenſe more properly written *gauge*, which ſee.

To GAGGLE, V. N. [*gagen*, *gägelen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GAI'ETY, S. a chearful, ſprightly, and joyous diſpoſition of mind. Pleaſures which are proper for youth, uſed in the plural. Finery, or ſplendid dreſs.

GAIN, S. [Fr.] profit or advantage flowing as a conſequence from any undertaking; intereſt, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views.

To GAIN, V. A. [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain profit or advantage; to receive for a thing above what it coſt; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to any intereſt or party. Neuterly, to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, uſed with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN'ER, S. one who ſells for more than he buys; one who receives a profit or advantage.

GAIN'FUL, Adj. that by which a perſon may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GAIN'FULLY, Adv. in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GAIN'FULNESS, S. the quality of enriching, or encreaſing advantages.

GAIN'LESS, Adj. unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GAIN'LESSNESS, S. unprofitableneſs; want of profit or advantage.

GAIN'LY, Adv. handily; dextrous and ready in performing.

To GAIN'SAY, V. A. [from *gain* for *againſt*, and *ſay*; *geanſecgan*, Sax.] to contradict. "Speeches which *gainſay* one another." To deny, or ſpeak againſt a thing. "Impu-"dence to *gainſay* what they did." *Slak.*

GAINSAY'ER, S. an opponent; adverſary; or one who writes or ſpeaks againſt the opinions of another.

'GAINST, Prep. contracted from *againſt*, and uſed by poets.

GAI'RISH, Adj. gaudy; ſhowy; fine, or bright. "Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye." *Milt.* Exceſſively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind. "Makes the mind looſe and *gai-*"*riſh*." *South.*

GAI'RISHNESS, S. finery, or flaunting gaudineſs, applied to dreſs. Flighty, or extravagant joy or gaiety. "Let your hope be with-"out vanity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit." *Taylor.*

GAIT, S. [Scot. *gat*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking.

GA'LAXY, S. [*galaxie*, Fr. γαλαξια, of γαλαξ, Gr. milk] the milky way; or that part of the ſky which appears with a ſtream of light, ſuppoſed by modern aſtronomers to be occaſioned by a profuſion of ſtars.

GA'LBANUM, S. [Lat. and Sax.] a ſubſtance of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable like the latter, and ſoluble in water like the former, but will not diſſolve in oil, as pure reſins do.

GALE, S. [*gabling*, Teut. ſudden] a current of air; or a continual and gentle blaſt of wind.

GA'LEAS, or GA'LEASSE, S. [*galeaſſe*, Fr.] a large low built veſſel, uſing both ſails and oars, being the largeſt veſſel which is rowed. It may carry twenty guns, and has a ſtern

capable of lodging a great number of muſqueteers.

GA'LEATED, Adj. [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet, or with ſomething reſembling an helmet. "A *galeated* echinus." *Woodw.*

GA'LIOT, S. [*galliotte*, Fr.] a ſmall galley, or a brigantine, built very ſlight, and fit for the chace, carrying one maſt, and two or three paterraroes. It can both ſail and row, and has from ten to twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

GALL, S. [*gealla*, Sax. *galle*, Belg. *gall*, Teut. and Iſl. *galde*, Dan.] a yellow juice, ſecreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reſervoir, called the *gall-bladder*. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A ſore or hurt, occaſioned by fretting or rubbing off the ſkin.

To GALL, V. A. [*galer*, Fr.] to hurt or make ſore by rubbing off the ſkin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. "My ſtate "being *gall'd* with my expence." *Shak.* To vex; to fret; to teaze; to harraſs; to diſturb.

GAL'LANT, Adj. [*galant*, Fr. *galante*, Ital.] gay; ſhowy, or magnificent, applied to dreſs. Brave, high-ſpirited; courageous, applied to the mind. Humorous, or inclined to courtſhip.

GALLA'NT, S. a gay, ſprightly, airy and courageous perſon; a perſon who courts a woman in order to make her his wife; a perſon who keeps company with a proſtitute; or one who ſtrives to debauch a woman.

GAL'LANTLY, Adv. in a gay or ſprightly manner. In a ſhowy, or ſplendid manner, applied to dreſs. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

GAL'LANTRY, S. [*gallanterie*, Fr.] ſplendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleneſs; courtſhip; elegant and refined addreſs to women; vicious love; amorouſneſs.

GAL'LEAS, S. [*galeas*, Fr.] See *Galeas*.

GAL'LEON, S. [pronounced *galleon*, of *galion*, Fr.] a large ſhip with four or five decks. Now applied to thoſe ſhips which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GAL'LERY, S. [*gallerie*, Fr. *galleria*, Ital.] a little iſle or walk in a houſe above ſtairs, ſerving as a common paſſage to ſeveral rooms placed in a line or row; likewiſe a covered place in a houſe, much longer than broad, uſually placed in the wings of a building, ſometimes embelliſhed with pictures, and ſerving to walk in; the ſeats in a playhouſe above the boxes. In Fortification, a covered walk or paſſage made acroſs the ditch of a town beſieged. In a ſhip, a balcony on the outſide of the ſtern, to which there is a paſſage from the great cabin.

GALLEYTI'LE, S. a fine, ſhining and light clay, of which gallipots are made. "A "compound body of glaſs and *galley-tile*." *Bac.*

GAL'LEY, S. [plural, *gallies*; *galea*, Ital. *galere*. Fr.] a low built veſſel going both with oars and ſails, having two maſts and two ſquare ſails. Figuratively, uſed to imply a ſtate of extreme miſery, alluding to the condition of the ſlaves by whom theſe veſſels are navigated.

GALLEY-SLA'VE, S. a perſon condemned, for ſome crime, to row in the gallies.

GAL'LICISM, S. [*gallicisme*, Fr. of *gallicus*, Lat. French.] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the French language.

GAL'LIGASKINS, S. [*caligæ Gallowaſconicæ*, *i. e.* Gaſcoign hoſe] a large, open, or trunk hoſe; a pair of breeches. "My *gal-* "*ligaſkins* that have long withſtood, &c." *Phillips.*

GALLIMA'TIA, S. [*galimatias*, Fr.] a dark perplexed diſcourſe; nonſenſe.

GALLIMAU'FRY, S. [*galimafrée*, Fr.] a boch-poch, haſh, or ragout of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; any inconſiſtent and ridiculous medley.

GAL'LIPOT, S. a pot made of clay glazed, ſometimes painted, commonly uſed to put medicines in.

GAL'LON, S. [*gals*, or *gallo*, low Lat.] a liquid meaſure, containing four quarts.

GALLO'ON, S. [*galon*, Fr.] a kind of cloſe gold, ſilver, or ſilk lace.

To GAL'LOP, V. N. [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick; to move on horſeback by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOP, S. [See the *verb*] the ſwifteſt natural pace of a horſe performed by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOPER, S. a horſe that gallops, or moves forwards by reaches and leaps; a perſon who rides faſt, or makes a horſe carry him on a gallop.

To GAL'LOW, V. A. to terrify; to make afraid.

GAL'LOWAY, S. a horſe, not more than 14 hands high, much uſed in the North, and perhaps is ſo called becauſe coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire of Scotland.

GAL'LOWS, S. a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid over two ſupporters, on which criminals are hanged; a part of a printing-preſs.

GAL'LOWS-FREE, Adj. [a compound like that of *ſcot-free*] excuſed from being hanged. "Let him be *gallows-free*, by my con- "ſent — and nothing ſuffer." *Dryd.*

GAL'LOW-TREE, S. the inſtrument or frame on which a perſon is hanged. "A "Scot when from the *gallows-tree* let looſe." *Cleveland.*

GAMBADE, or GAMBA'DO, S. [plural, *gambades* and *gambadoes*; *gamba*, Ital. a leg] a ſort of leather boot fixed to a ſaddle, inſtead of ſtirrups, to put the legs in, and preſerve them from dirt.

GAM'BLER, S. [perhaps from *Game*] a perſon

person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

To GAM'BOL, V. N. [*gambiller*, Fr.] to dance, skip, frisk, tumble, or play sportive tricks.

GAM'BOL, S. a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank. "Who did ever play his *gambols*," *Hud.*

GAME, S. [*gamene*, Sax. *gaman*, Isl.] sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness, or earnest. *To make game*, to ridicule. A single match at play; advantage in play. Field sports, applied to the chase or falconry. Animals pursued in the field.

To GAME, V. N. [*gamenian*, Sax.] to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GAME'-COCK, S. a cock of a peculiar species, bred for fighting.

GAME'-KEEPER, S. a person who looks after game.

GAME'SOME, S. frolicsome; merry; gay.

GAME'SOMENESS, S. sportiveness; wantonness.

GAME'SOMELY, Adv. in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

GAME'STER, S. one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game.

GA'MING, S. the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

GAM'MER, S. a familiar word for an old country-woman.

GAM'MON, S. [*gambone*, Ital. *jambone*, Fr.] the buttock or thigh of an hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon.

GA'MUT, S. [*gama*, Ital.] a scale by which we are taught to sound the musical notes.

To GANCH, V. A. to drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment, as practised in Turky.

GAN'DER, S. [*gandra*, Sax.] a large water fowl; the male of the goose.

GANG, S. a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers.

GANG'LION, S. [γαγγλιον, Gr. when two g's come together in Greek, and in the Gothic, the first sounds like *n*] in Surgery, a hard moveable tumor.

GAN'GRENE, S. [*gangræna*, low Lat.] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts.

To GAN'GRENE, V. N. [*cangrener*, Fr.] to tend towards a mortification. Actively, to affect with a deadish corruption, attended with a stench, blackness, and tending towards a mortification.

GAN'GRENOUS, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene.

GANG'WAY, S. in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

GAN'TELOPE, or GANT'LET, S. [*gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantelope*, from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, Belg. to run] a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

GAOL, S. [pronounced *jail*, *geol*, Brit. *geole*, Fr. *ghriole*, Belg. *gaiola*, Ital.] a place of confinement for debtors or criminals.

GAOL'-DELIVERY, S. [pronounced *jail-delivery*] a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GAOL'ER, S. [*geolier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison; or one who has charge of persons confined in a prison.

GAP, S. an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

To GAPE, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; to open in holes or breaches; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open.

GA'PER, S. one who opens his mouth; one who stares, with his mouth open, at another person or thing, through ignorant admiration; one who longs or craves.

GAR, S. in Sax. and Run. signifies a weapon, thus *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *ethelgar*, of *athel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

GARB, S. [*garbe*, Fr. of *garbo*, Ital.] dress; a habit; the fashion of a person's cloaths, or dress; external appearance.

GAR'BAGE, S. [*garbean*, Span.] the bowels, or that part of the intestines, which, in beasts, is separated and thrown away; the entrails.

To GAR'BLE, V. A. [*garbellare*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad; to cleanse from dross, filth, dirt, or foreign mixtures.

GAR'BLER, S. one who separates one thing from another; one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures from any commodity.

GAR'BOIL, S. [*garbouille*, Fr. *garbuglio*, Ital.] a disorder, tumult, or uproar. "Read "— what *garboils* she awak'd," *Shak.* Not in use.

GARD, S. [*garde*, Fr.] wardship; care; custody; the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan or person left to the care of another; a prisoner intrusted with a person.

GAR'DEN, S. [*gardd*, Brit. *jardin*, Fr. *giardin*, Ital.] a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits, or laid out so as to entertain the eye, and please with beautiful walks.

GAR'DENER, S. [*garddwr*, Brit. *jardinier*, Fr.] one that takes care of a garden.

GAR'DENING,

GAR'DENING, S. the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GARE, S. coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GAR'GARISM, S. [γαργαρισμα, Gr.] a liquid medicine used to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARI'ZE, V. A. to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine.

GAR'GET, S. [*garan*, Sax. an ulcer] a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or hinder parts of cattle.

To GARGLE, V. A. [*gargouiller*, Fr.] to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

GAR'GLE, S. a liquor with which the throat is washed, without swallowing it.

GAR'GLION, S. in Surgery, an exudation or extravasation of nervous juice from a bruise, &c. which becomes a hard immoveable tumor.

GAR'GOL, S. [*gargen*, Sax.] a distemper in hogs, shewing itself in their hanging down their heads, having moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

GAR'LAND, S. [*garland*, Fr.] a wreath made of flowers, and worn on the head; likewise a milk-maid's pail dress'd up with flowers, and adorned with plate, which is carried about the streets in London, at the beginning of May, when they visit and receive presents of money from their customers.

GAR'LIC, or GAR'LICK, S. in Botany, the *alium*; its flowers are included in one common spatha, and are composed of six oblong erect petals, and six awl-shaped stamina: in the center is a short three-cornered germen, supporting a single style, crowned by a stigma, and becoming an obtuse three-cornered capsule, opening into three parts, and having three cells filled with roundish seeds. The species are nineteen.

GAR'LIC PEAR-TREE, S. a pear-tree, so called from bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic.

GAR'MENT, S. [*guarniment*, old Fr.] any thing which is worn to cover the body; cloaths; dress.

GAR'NER, S. [*grenier*, Fr. *granaro*, Ital.] a place wherein any sort of grain is kept.

To GAR'NER, V. A. to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse. "There, "where I have *garner'd* up my heart." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

GAR'NET, S. [*garnato*, Isl. *granatus*, low Lat.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of flame colour, and the Syrian red, with a slight cast of purple.

To GAR'NISH, V. A. [*garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embellish, set off, or trim.

GAR'NISH, S. ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a dish; a fee or treat paid by a prisoner on his first entrance into a gaol.

GAR'NISHMENT, S. an ornament.

GAR'NITURE, S. furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

GA'ROUS, Adj. [*garum*, Lat.] resembling pickle made of fish. "This humour "may be a *garous* excretion."

GAR'RET, S. [*garite*, Fr. the tower of a citadel] a room on the highest floor of a house.

GAR'RETTEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GAR'RISON, S. [*garrison*, Fr.] soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; a fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GAR'RISON, V. A. to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

GARRU'LITY, S. [*garrulitas*, Lat.] the vice of talking too much; inability of keeping a secret.

GAR'RULOUS, Adj. [*garrulus*, Lat.] talkative; prattling; fond of talking. "Old "age—*garrulous* recounts the feats of youth." *Thomson.*

GAR'TER, S. [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a string with which the stockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights instituted by Edward III. in 1350, who wore a garter on the left leg, set with precious stones, and embroidered with this motto, *bone soit qui mal y pense*.

GAR'TER, S. sometimes called, though improperly, *garter principal king at arms*, an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their assemblies.

To GAR'TER, V. A. to bind up the stocking with a band or garter.

GASCONA'DE, S. [from *Gascoign* in France, a province remarkable for boasting] a boast, or vaunt of something improbable.

To GASCONA'DE, V. N. to brag or boast.

To GASH, V. A. to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, S. a deep and wide wound; the mark or scar left by a wound. "I was fond "of backsword, and now bear many a black "and blue *gash* and scar." *Arbuthn.*

To GASP, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to catch or draw breath; to expire, or force out breath with difficulty. "With short sobs he "*gasps* away his breath." *Dryd.* Figuratively, to long for; to be almost expiring for want of; a vehement desire. "*Gasped* after liberty." *Spect.* No. 198.

GASP, S. the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulsive struggle and short catch for breath in the agonies of death.

GAS'TRIC, Adj. [from γαστηρ, Gr. the belly] belonging to, or situated in, or on the belly.

GASTROCNE'MIUS, S. in Anatomy, a name given to the two muscles which compose the sura, or calf of the leg: the one called *externus*, *i. e.* external, and the other *internus*, or internal.

GASTRO-

GASTRO'RAPHY, S. [from γαστηρ, the belly, and ραπτω, Gr. to ſew] in Surgery, applied to ſignify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtines.

GASTRO'TOMY, S. [from γαστηρ, and τεμνω, Gr.] the Ceſarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GAT, the preter of *get*.

GATE, S. [*gate*, Sax.] a large door of a city, caſtle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to ſtop up, or open a paſſage into, incloſed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. "Opening a *gate* to a long "war." *Knolles*.

GATE'WAY, S. a way or paſſage thro' the gates of incloſed grounds.

To GA'THER, [*gatherian*, Sax. *gaderen*, Belg.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows *To gather together*, to aſſemble; to heap up; or accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to collect or reduce to a narrower compaſs. "*Gathering* his flowing robe." *Pope*. To gain, uſed with *ground*. "He *ga*-"*thers ground* upon her." *Dryd*. To run cloth in very ſmall folds or plaits on a thread, in needlework. To deduce; to collect logically, or by inference. In Surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THERER, S. one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable, produce, or fruit.

GA'THERING, S. the act of collecting.

GAT'TEN-TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the *cornelian cherry*.

GAUDE, S. [from *gaude*, Fr.] an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a ſign of joy. "Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives "wear." *Dryd*.

To GAUDE, V. N. [*gaudio*, Lat.] to rejoice; to be merry. "Go to a goſſip's feaſt "and *gaude* with me." *Shak*. Not in uſe.

GAU'DERY, S. finery; a ſhowy dreſs; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAU'DILY, Adv. in a ſhowy manner.

GAU'DINESS, S. an appearance of ſplendour without any real value; oſtentatious ſhowineſs.

GAU'DY, Adj. ſtriking the ſight with ſome ſplendid appearance and ſhowy colour, including generally the idea of ſomething of ſmall value.

GAU'DY, S. [*gaudium*, Lat. joy] a feaſt or feſtival: a low word.

GAVE, the preter of *give*, from *gafa*, Run. a preſent.

GA'VEL-KIND, S. [*gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax. a tribute] in Law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his ſons, to the excluſion of the females, or thoſe of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without iſſue.

To GAUGE, V. A. [pronounced *gage*, from *jauge*, Fr. a meaſuring rod] to find the contents, or how many gallons a veſſel can, or does contain, by means of a meaſuring, or gauging rod. Figuratively, to meaſure or proportion the ſize of one thing to another.

GAUGE, S. [pronounced *gage*] a meaſure, or ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

GAU'GER, S. one who meaſures or finds how much is contained in a caſk or veſſel.

GAU'GING, S. [pronounced *gaging*] the art of meaſuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a caſk, &c.

GAUNT, Adj. [of *gewanian*, Sax. to leſſen] thin or meagre, applied to the ſtate or meaſure of the body.

GAU'NTLY, Adv. in a ſlender thin, or meagre manner.

GAU'NTLET, S. [*gantelet*, Fr. of *gant*, Fr. a glove] an iron glove uſed for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by tranſlators to the ceſtus, or boxing glove uſed in the Circenſian and Olympic games.

GA'VOT, S. [*gavotte*, Fr. *gavotta*, Ital.] in Muſic, a ſhort, briſk, lively air, compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts or ſtrains, each of which is played over twice, the firſt ſtrain conſiſting of 4 or 8 bars, and the laſt of 8, 12, &c. bars.

GAUZE, or GAWZ, S. a kind of thin tranſparent ſilk or linen.

GAWK, S. [*geac*, Sax. *geck*, Teut.] a cuckow; a fooliſh fellow; uſed in both ſenſes in Scotland.

GAY, Adj. [Fr.] briſk, nimble, chearful, or merry; fine, or ſhowy dreſs.

GAY [John] born in 1688, at or near Barnſtaple in Devonſhire; was educated at the free ſchool there, and deſcended of an ancient family. The family eſtate being impaired, he was bred to trade, as a means of improving his fortune, and put apprentice to a ſilk mercer in London; but that ſtation not ſuiting his inclination, he procured a releaſe from his apprenticeſhip on eaſy terms, and ſoon gave the public a proof of his talents in his rural Georgic. His friendſhip with Mr. Pope was perhaps no ſmall addition to his fame, eſpecially as it was in itſelf a tacit proof of his abilities, and gave riſe to his Paſtorals, which put his merits in a light that attracted general notice, and univerſal applauſe. The encouragement which his piece of the Beggars Opera met with at its firſt exhibition, and its popularity to this very day, contributes not a little to raiſe the idea we muſt have of him in the character of a poet. The chief virtues he was remarkable for, were honeſty and ſincerity. As a fabuliſt few equalled, and none can ſurpaſs him; there is ſuch an eaſy elegance in all his pieces of this kind, that he ſeems to have ſtolen the curioſa felicitas of Horace; in his paſtorals he is juſtly called the ſon of Spenſer, is as natural, but not ſo rough, as Theocritus, and both in his language and ſentiments ſeems to give us a more perfect idea of paſtoral poetry, than any definition can convey of it. As Swift ſays of him, he had the art of writing childiſh things without appearing puerile. Even in his fables, addreſſed to a prince, he ſpares no ſoible

which might characterize a courtier; and if he recommends himſelf to princely favour, it is not under the character of a ſlave, but that of a man. It were to be wiſhed he had met with that encouragement his merits deſerved, or at leaſt that he had learnt the art of bearing a diſappointment. He died in 1732.

GAY'LY, Adv. merrily; chearfully; fine, or ſhowy.

GA'YNESS, S. finery, applied to dreſs. Chearfulneſs, and joyful ſprightlineſs, applied to the mind.

To GAZE, V. A. [*geſean*, Sax. to ſee, *αγαζομαι*, Gr.] to look at a thing with intentneſs or earneſtneſs, including ſometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the perſon.

GAZE, S. a fixed and earneſs look, including the idea of wonder; the object of aſtoniſhment, admiration, or gazing. "Made of mine "enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*." *Milton*.

GA'ZER, S. one who looks at a thing with great earneſtneſs and fixedneſs.

GA'ZEFUL, Adj. looking intently.

GA'ZETTE, S. [at preſent accented on the firſt, but formerly, and more properly, on the ſecond ſyllable; of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpeny, the price of the news-paper publiſhed at Venice] a paper of news, containing moſtly foreign articles. and publiſhed by authority.

GA'ZETTEER, S. a writer or publiſher of news; a paper which contains articles of news both foreign and domeſtic.

GA'ZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence.

GAZON, S. [Fr. the *o* pronounced like that in *bone*] in Fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, uſed to line parapets, and the traverſes of galleries.

GEE, Interj. a word uſed by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horſes go faſter.

GEESE, S. the plural of *gooſe*.

GE'LABLE, Adj. [from *gelu*, Lat. a froſt] what may be thickened, or formed into a gelly.

GELA'TINE, or GELA'TINOUS, Adj. [*gelatus*, Lat.] formed into a gelly; ſtiff or viſcous. "That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance." *Woodw.* "That ſpermatic *gelatine* matter." *Derh.*

To GELD, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*] to caſtrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminiſh, leſſen, or deprive of any eſſential part. "*Geld*-"*ing* the oppoſed continent." *Shak.* To cut out or deprive a book of any paſſage that is immodeſt, or liable to objection. "*Geld* it ſo clear-"ly in ſome places." *Dryd.*

GEL'DER, S. one who performs the act of caſtrating.

GEL'DER-ROSE, S. [perhaps ſo called from its coming from *Gulderland*] in Botany a ſpecies of the viburnum, and a variety of the marſh elder, having flowers ſwelling round in a border.

GEL'DING, S. any animal that is caſtrated, but more particularly applied to a horſe in that condition.

GE'LID, Adj. [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold. "The deep ooſe and *gelid* cavern." *Thomſon*.

GELI'DITY, S. extreme cold.

GE'LIDNESS, S. extreme coldneſs.

GEL'LY, S. [*gelatus*, Lat. of *gelu*, Lat. *gelée*, Fr. froſt] any thick, viſcuous, or gluey ſubſtance.

GELT, S. an animal that has been caſtrated.

GELT, preter, and part. paſſ. of *geld*.

GEM. S. [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious ſtone.

To GEM, V. A. [from the noun] to produce, or put forth the firſt buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMILLI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *gemelli*, Lat. twins, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] bearing twins.

GEMINA'TION, S. [*geminatio*, Lat.] a repetition or redublication of a word or ſentence in order to increaſe its force. "A *gemination* "the preſent controverſy ſhews not to have been "cauſeleſs." *Boyle*.

GEM'INI, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the Twins, the third conſtellation or ſign in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue, marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, becauſe at this time the ſheep generally bring forth their young in pairs. In the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have ſubſtituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers Caſtor and Pollux.

GEM'MEOUS, Adj. [*gemmeus*, Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of gems. "In "the *gemmeous* matter itſelf." *Woodw.* Reſembling precious ſtones.

GEN'DER, S. [*gendre*, Fr. *genus*, Lat.] a ſort. "One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.* A ſex. In Grammer, a name given to, or a diſtinction of nouns, according to the different ſexes they ſignify, or the termination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To GEN'DER, V. A. [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cauſe. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL, Adj. [from *genealogy*] pertaining to the deſcents of families; belonging to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſors in houſes.

GENEA'LOGY, S. [of *γενεα*, and *λογος*, Gr. a ſummary acount of the ſeveral deſcendants in a pedigree or family, a ſeries of ſucceſſion of progenitors; a pedigree.

GE'NERABLE, Adj. [*genero*, Lat.] that which may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, Adj. [Fr. *generalis*, Lat.] comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, oppoſed to ſpecial, or particular. Not reſtrained in its ſignification, applied to words. Extenſive, or comprehending a great many, but not univerſal.

GE'NERAL, S. the whole; the main, without inſiſting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum, generally the firſt that gives notice in the morning, &c. for the infantry to be in readineſs to march.

GENERALISSIMO, S. [Ital. *generaliſſimo*, Fr.] a ſupreme commander in the field.

GENE-

GENERA'LITY, Adj. [*generalité*, Fr.] the quality of being general, or including ſeveral ſpecies, oppoſed to *particular*. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number or body of men.

GE'NERALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to include all of the ſame ſpecies without exception; commonly, or frequently. "*Gene-* "*rally* ſpeaking." *Addiſ.*

GE'NERALNESS, S. wide extent or comprehenſion, but not univerſal; frequency; commonneſs.

GE'NERANT, Adj. [*generans*, Lat.] the power, cauſing, producing, or begetting. "The *generant*, or active principle." *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE, V. A. [*generatus*, of *genero*, Lat.] to beget, or propagate; to cauſe or produce.

GENERA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a family, race, or offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion or gradation, in the ſcale of deſcent. "So *generations* in their courſe "decay." *Pope.* Figuratively, an age. "By "ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed to "an hundred years." *Calmet.*

GE'NERATIVE, Adj. [*generatif*, Fr.] having the power of propagation or producing; prolific.

GENERA'TOR, S. the power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

GENE'RIC, or GENE'RICAL, Adj. [*generique*, Fr. of *genus*, Lat.] that which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes one genus, but not one ſpecies, from another.

GENE'RICALLY, Adv. in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENERO'SITY, S. [*generoſité*, Fr. *generoſitas*, Lat.] the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without cenſure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and conſidering the diſagreement of other perſons opinions with charitable allowances.

GE'NEROUS, Adj. [*genereux*, Fr. *generoſus*, Lat.] open of heart; liberal.

GE'NEROUSNESS, S. the quality of ſpending and beſtowing freely.

GE'NESIS, S. [γενεσις, G.] the firſt book of the Old Teſtament, ſo called by the Greeks, becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the hiſtory of the firſt patriarchs, takes in the ſpace of 2367 years, and was written by Moſes. The Jews are forbidden to read the beginning of this book and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years of age.

GE'NET, S. [*genet*, Fr. *gianetto*, Ital.] a ſmall-ſized, well-proportioned and ſwift Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLI'ACAL, Adj. [γενεθλιακος, Gr.] in Aſtrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a perſon's birth or nativity.

GENE'THLIACS, S. [See *Genethliacal*] the ſcience of calculating nativities.

GENE'VA. S. [a corruption of *genevre*, Fr. juniper berry] a ſpiritous liquor diſtilled from juniper-berries.

GE'NIAL, Adj. [*genialis*, Lat.] that which contributes to propagation. "The *genial* bed." *Par. Loſt.* That which cheriſhes, ſupports life, or cauſes chearfulneſs. "So much I find my "*genial* ſpirits droop." *Milt.* Natural, or native. "Natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition." *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY, Adv. gayly; chearfully.

GENI'CULATED, Adj. [*geniculatus*, Lat.] in Botany, knotted, or jointed. "Some *geniculated* plant." *Woodw.*

GE'NIO, S. [Ital. of *genius*, Lat.] a perſon of a particular turn of mind; the turn, diſpoſition, or caſt of the mind. "Some *genios* "are not capable of pure affection." *Tatler*, No. 53.

GE'NITALS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, of *genitalis*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, S. [a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. ſignifying *Jane*, ſuppoſed to be ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name] an early apple, gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, Adj. [*genetif*, Fr. *genetivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, one of the ſix caſes, by which property or poſſeſſion is chiefly implied.

GE'NIUS, S. [Lat. *genie*, Fr.] a ſuppoſed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a perſon endowed with faculties ſuperior to another; a perfection of underſtanding; a diſpoſition by which any perſon is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular ſcience or employment; nature or diſpoſition.

GENTEE'L, Adj. [*gentil*, Fr. the comparative is formed by adding *er*, and the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*] polite, or elegant in behaviour or addreſs; graceful or elegant in mein.

GENTE'ELY, Adv. according to the rules of polite breeding; elegantly; gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, S. elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

GEN'TIAN, S. [*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat.] in Botany, fellwort. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his fifth claſs; and by Tournefort in the third ſect. of his firſt claſs.

GENTIA'NELLA, S. a kind of blue colour.

GENTI'LE, S. [*gentilis*, Lat.] one who worſhips idols, or falſe gods; a perſon of rank. "Ladies and *gentiles*." *Tuſſ.*

GENTILE'SSE, S. [Fr.] complaiſance; the ceremony and addreſs of polite behaviour; civility. "Her complaiſance and *gentileſſe*." *Hud.*

GENTI'LISM, S. [*genteliſme*, Fr.] heatheniſm; the worſhip of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILI'TIOUS, Adj. [*gentilitius*, Lat.] belonging to, or characteriſtic of a particular nation. "An unſavoury odour is *gentilitious* "unto the Jews." *Brown.* Hereditary; entailed on a family. "A *gentilitious* diſpoſition "of body." *Arbuth.*

GENTI'LITY, S. [*gentilité*, Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth; the claſs of thoſe who are well born.

GEN'TLE, Adj. [*gentilis*, Lat.] of an ancient and good family; pronounced in converſation *genteel* in this ſenſe. "Our noble "and *gentle* youth." *Milt.* Mild; tame;

not eaſily provoked, applied to the temper. Soothing or pacifying. "This ſenſe firſt *gen-* "*tle* muſic ſound." *Davies.*

GEN'TLE, S. a perſon of a good family; a gentleman. "*Gentles*, methinks you frown." *Shak.* A kind of worm, ſomewhat like a maggot, uſed for a bait in fiſhing.

GEN'TLEFOLK, S. perſons diſtinguiſhed, by their birth, from the vulgar.

GEN'TLEMAN, S. [of *gentle*, from *gentil*, Fr. and *man*, thus we meet with *gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. *i. e. homo gentilis*, Lat.] a perſon of a good family; one raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt; a perſon who, to a good birth, and affluent fortune, has joined the qualifications of polite addreſs, virtuous conduct, and univerſal affability.

GEN'TLENESS, S. ſoftneſs; mildneſs; ſweetneſs.

GEN'TLEWOMAN, S. a woman of birth, or one ſuperior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GEN'TLY, Adv. ſoftly; ſlowly; kindly.

GEN'TRY, S. [from *gentle*, whence *gentlery* contracted to *gentry*] a rank of perſons between the nobility and the vulgar.

GENU'FLEXION, S. [Fr. of *genu*, Lat. a knee, and *flecto*, Lat. to bend] the act of bending the knee; worſhip, or adoration expreſſed by bending the knee. "All the rites "of adoration, *genuflexion*." *Stillingf.*

GE'NUINE, Adj. [*genuinus*, Lat.] pure, or without any ſpurious mixture; natural; true; real.

GE'NUINELY, Adv. without adulteration; naturally.

GE'NUINENESS, S. freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration; purity.

GE'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Logic, a claſs of beings, or one common nature agreeing to, and comprehending under it many ſpecies, or ſeveral other common natures; thus *animal*, is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the ſeveral ſpecies of men, horſes, whales, lions, &c. Logicians diſtinguiſh it into *ſummum* and *ſubalternum*. In Botany, a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of ſeveral plants agreeing in ſome one or more common characters, in reſpect to certain parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from all other plants.

GEO'CENTRIC, Adj. [*geocentrique*, Fr. from γη, Gr. the earth, and κεντρον, Gr. a center] in Aſtronomy, having the ſame center with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA, S. [*geodeſie*, Fr. γεωδαισια, of γη, the earth, and δαια, Gr. to divide] that part of practical geometry, which teaches to meaſure ſurfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆ'TICAL, Adj. relating to the art of meaſuring land or ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER, S. [*geographe*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] one who can deſcribe the earth according to the poſition of its ſeveral parts, and is ſkilled both in making maps, the uſe of the globes, and the ſituation and extent of the ſeveral countries in the world.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [*geographique*, Fr.] belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, Adv. in the manner, or according to the rules of geography.

GE'OGRAPHY, S. in a ſtrict ſenſe, the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various countries on its ſurface. In a more extenſive ſenſe, it takes in a knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in its largeſt ſenſe, a knowledge of the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations; the figures, magnitude, motion, and the different ſtrata and product, of its ſoil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, ſeaſons, heat, weather, together with the art of laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.

GEO'LOGY, S. [from γη, the earth, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and ſtate of the earth.

GEO'MANCER, S. one who pretends to tell future events.

GEO'MANTIC, Adj belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer. "Two *geo-* "*mantic* figures." *Dryd.*

GEO'METER, S. [*geometre*, Fr. γη, the earth, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] one ſkilled in the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining or relating to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, or GEOMET'RICAL, Adj. [*geometrique*, Fr. γεωμετρικος, Gr.] belonging to, preſcribed, laid down by, or diſpoſed according to the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN, S. See *Geometer.*

To GEO'METRIZE, V. N. [γεωμετρεω, Gr.] to perform or act according to the principles of geometry. "Confined herſelf to *geo-* "*metrize*." *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY, S. [*geometrie*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and μετρια, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances thereon; at preſent uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude, conſidered in themſelves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into *ſpeculative* and *practical*.

GEO'RGE, S. [pronounced *Jorge*, *Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of St. George on horſeback, worn by the knights of the garter as an enſign of their order.

GEOR'GIC, S. [*georgique*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and εργον, Gr. work] ſome part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry; the beſt Greek poem of this kind is that of Heſiod's; but Virgil has exceeded him by far in Latin; and Phillips, our countryman, ſeems to diſpute the palm with him in his *Cyder*.

GER'FALCON, S. a bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GER'MAN, S. [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in nearneſs of blood; generally applied to the child

children of brothers and ſiſters, who are called *couſins germans*.

GER'MAN, Adj. [*germanus*, Lat.] related. "Thoſe that are *german* to him, though "fifty times removed." *Shak.*

GERMAN'DER, S. [*germandre*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant, called in Latin, *teucrium*, from K. Teucer, who was the firſt that brought it into uſe.

GER'MANY, empire of, a very conſiderable country of large extent, and the ſcene of many great actions, whoſe affairs are interwoven with thoſe of every nation in Europe. It anciently extended northward as far as the Northern ocean; ſo that Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were included; and ſouthward it was bounded by the Danube: ſo that Auſtria, Bavaria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, *&c.* now reckoned part of it, were excluded, as well as Alſace, part of the Palatinate, and the ſpiritual electorates, the Rhine being reckoned by Ptolemy, and other ancient writers, the weſtern boundary. Theſe laſt, indeed, together with Lorrain and the neighbouring countries, were afterwards poſſeſſed by Germans; and being conquered by the Romans, were diſtinguiſhed by them into Germania Prima, and Germania Secunda: but Lorrain Alſace, *&c.* now belong to France. At preſent, Germany is bounded on the W. by the dominions of France and the Low-Countries, from which it is ſeparated by the rivers Rhine, Moſelle, and Maeſe; on the E. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia; on the N. by Denmark and the Baltic ſea; and on the S. by Switzerland, the dominions of the ſtate of Venice, and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. It lies between lat. 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. being from N. to S. that is, from Strahlſund in Pomerania, to the frontiers of Carniola and Iſtria, 600 Engliſh miles; and in breadth, from the town of Spa in the W. to the confines of Poland in the E. about 500. It is ſaid to be three times and a half larger than England, a fifth bigger than France, and as large as Poland and Sweden. Germany is moſtly level towards the N. and E. the ſoil being a barren ſand, or marſhy. On the S. it is incumbered with the Alps; but in the midland is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn-fields and meadow-grounds, eſpecially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, *&c.* where the air is alſo very temperate; but the northern parts are cold, and conſequently leſs fruitful. The ſeaſons are more conſtant and regular here than in the countries which confine on or lie in the ocean. In thoſe provinces next the ſea, and abounding with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain; in other parts are ſometimes conſiderable droughts. The N. wind from the Baltic and Sweden brings froſt and ſnow; the eaſtern blaſts, coming over a vaſt continent from China and Japan, bring dry unhealthy weather: but the S. W. wind, as with us, is the moſt frequent and ſalubrious that blows in Germany. In general this country and Poland are like Great Britain both in climate and ſoil. Beſides great plenty of corn, cattle, ſheep, wool, cloth, horſes, fiſh, *&c.* the earth affords alſo metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, ochre, copper, tin, lead, and ſilver in ſome places, allum, vitriol, quickſilver, ſalt, coal, *&c.* Though in ſome parts hilly, it is no where mountainous, except towards the S. and S. W. where the Alps and ſome mountains in Alſace ſerve as bulwarks againſt Italy and France. The foreſts and waſtes yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, wild fowl, all ſorts of veniſon, *&c.* They alſo feed vaſt numbers of hogs, and the Ardenne foreſt good mutton. The rivers and lakes abound in variety of good fiſh. The orchards are full of common fruit-trees; and in the ſouthern provinces there is plenty of the more delicate ſort. They have rich wines, of which, particularly of Rheniſh and Moſelle, vaſt quantities are exported. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German ſide, are in many places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with paſtures and vineyards; ſo that no country has ſo great a variety of every thing conducive to the comforts of life; and would have ſtill more products, and in greater perfection, were there due encouragement for huſbandry, and their great men were not ſo exceſſively fond of foreign luxury, particularly wines; ſo that Germany exports leſs, and imports more, than any other country perhaps in the world. Though the wines in many parts of Germany are rich enough, others are ſmall and ſharp; and where no wines are, they have excellent beer. The trade of the cities on the Rhine and Moſelle conſiſts principally in wood, corn, wine, and oil: but the traffic of moſt of them have failed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Dutch republic. The chief commodities which we have from them are linen, diaper, and damaſk, of which many thouſand ells are imported every week by the way of Hamburgh. They have alſo from us conſiderable quantities of buttons, buckles, ſciſſars, and the like trinkets, with which Nuremberg and Augſburg formerly ſupplied, not only Germany, but likewiſe England, and moſt other countries. Our watches, though the Germans are ſo famous for clock-work, and once ſolely in poſſeſſion of it, they prefer to their own. Several places of this country, that lay waſte formerly, are now improved by tillage, manufactures, and trade carried on by companies of French Proteſtants, who have ſettled here ſince the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Their rivers, particularly the Rhine, yield gold-duſt mixed with the ſand. The money of moſt nations in Europe is current here, and goes at a good value; the moſt common gold coin are Louis-d'ors and ducats. The rixdollar, which is true ſterling, is equal to 4s. 6d. Engliſh; a German florin is equal to our half-crown; a ſpecie crown anſwers to the Engliſh crown, but a crown current only to 3s. 6d. No country has ſuch a variety of coin, and that clipped and adulterated, as Germany; which is no ſmall diſadvantage to trade, and very ſenſibly ſinks

the value of land. Every circle in Germany has mines of vitriol and ſulphur, like coal-pits; but theſe are ſeldom above twenty fathom deep, and their copper-mines ſeldom above forty, the produce of which may be about 200,000 l. two thirds of which are exported unwrought. The tin-mines here are reckoned the beſt in the world, and thoſe of iron and lead inferior only to the Swediſh. Their iron is much better than the Engliſh, and near moſt of their mines are forges for caſting guns, *&c.* at which the Germans are very expert. In Germany, and but ſeldom any where elſe, is found that ſort of earth called *terra ſigillata*, or *lemnia*, as being brought from the iſle of Lemnos. It is a hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, ſaid to be an antidote againſt poiſons. In Bavaria, Tirol, Liege, *&c.* are good marble-quarries. And for all kinds of precious ſtones, this country ſurpaſſes moſt others in Europe. A remarkable natural curioſity, peculiar to Germany, is the ſchiefferſtein, a blackiſh glittering kind of ſtone, or ſalt, which melted and brayed, yields copper and ſome ſilver. No country in Europe, perhaps in the whole world, has ſo many noble rivers; the principal of which are the Danube, Rhine, Moſelle, Maeſe, Elb, Oder, Weſer, Aller, Maine, and Inn, *&c.* by all which an immenſe trade might be carried on, were the induſtry of the inhabitants equal to their natural advantages. With regard to ſalutary fountains and baths, there are not ſo many in all Europe as in Germany alone, there being no part of the country without them; ſo that they are reckoned to be about 1000 ſprings of acid waters only; ſome hot, ſome cold, and others that are both hot and cold at different times. Of the hot ſprings here are innumerable ſpecies; but of the very cold there are not many. Theſe ſpring from their mountains; and the beſt are thoſe at Pyrmont, great quantities of which waters are imported into England; alſo the medicinal waters at Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, *&c.* The Germans claim the invention of printing; but this the Dutch conteſt with them: this however was found out in the year 1440. The invention of gunpowder is probably theirs, by friar Barthold Schwartz, a chemical preparation, mixed with ſaltpetre and brimſtone in a crucible, accidentally catching fire, gave him the hint. This happened about 1330; though ſome ſome of our Engliſh writers ſay, that friar Roger Bacon of Oxford invented it a hundred years before. They in general are allowed to be excellent mechanics and chemiſts: yet among the latter have aroſe ſeveral pretenders to the grand elixir or magiſtery; the falſity of whoſe claims to that diſcovery hath been often publickly detected: as among the former, ſeveral projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion; but that has been found to be an impoſition alſo. They have brought clock-work, watches, ſwords, locks, and fire-arms, to a very great perfection. The manufactures of tin-plates, or that commonly called white-iron, they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, chaiſers, or relievo-figure workers, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on by the rivers above-mentioned, and the Baltic, more particularly from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, *&c.* and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland. The Germans in general are warlike, robuſt, hardy, and brave, well-ſhaped, tall, and ſturdy; and both gentry and commonalty are very fond of the army. Their country is often the ſeat of war, as at preſent in 1761, the men covering the face of it like legions of locuſts, in the numerous bodies and combined ſtrength of the empire, France, Auſtria, Sweden, Ruſſia, *&c.* againſt the king of Pruſſia and his allies of England, Hanover, Heſſe, Brunſwic, *&c.* The clergy are generally good ſcholars, ſolemn preachers, and ſolid writers, particularly in morality or divinity, though ſometimes too prolix; aud they are affable to ſtrangers.

GERME, S. [Fr. *germen*, Lat.] a ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads, "Made out of the *germe* or treadle of the "egg." *Brown.* In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the ſeed.

GER'MEN, S. [*germen*, Lat.] a young ſprout or ſhoot; a ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. "All *germens* ſpilt at once." *Shak.* See *Germe.*

To GER'MINATE, V. N. [*germinatus*, of *germino*, Lat.] to ſprout, bud, ſhoot, or grow.

GERMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhooting or ſprouting; growth.

GE'RUND, S. [*gerundium*, Lat. *gerondif*, Fr.] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do* or *dum*, and governing caſes like a verb. In Engliſh, we have no gerunds.

GESTA'TION, S. [*geſtatio*, Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTI'CULATE, V. N. [*geſticulatus*, of *geſticulor*, Lat. *geſticuler*, Fr.] to make odd geſtures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULA'TION, S. [Fr. *geſticulatio*, Lat.] the throwing the arms or limbs about ſo as to form odd and antic poſtures; an odd poſture.

GE'STURE, S. [*geſte*, Fr. *geſtus*, Lat.] the poſtures or attitudes expreſſive of a perſon's ſentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GE'STURE, V. N. to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body. "It is not orderly read, nor *geſ*-"*tured* as beſeemeth." *Hooker.*

To GET, V. A. to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or ſeizure; to attain by ſucceſs; to win; to poſſeſs; to beget; to acquire; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and uſeful "words." *Watts.* *To get off*, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome artifice or expedient. *To get in*, to force or find a paſſage. To become by any act what one was not before. "Bathes "and *gets* drunk." *Dryd.* *To get off*, to eſcape danger. *To get over*, to ſurmount, or conquer; to extricate one's ſelf from any obſtacle or impediment which hinders from action,

tion, or involves the mind in perplexity. *To get up*, to riſe from a ſeat, or a bed.

GET'TER, S. one that procures or obtains; one who begets.

GET'TING, S. the act of obtaining. In Commerce, gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. [*gwagbawo*, Brit. to be empty. *Gegaf.* Sax. trifles] a ſhowy, empty trifle; a bauble, or ſplendid play-thing.

GEW'GAW, Adj. ſplendidly trifling; though ſhowy and gaudy, yet of no value. "See the "poor *gewgaw* happineſs of Feliciano." *Law.*

GHAST'FUL, Adj. [of *gaſt*, Sax. and *ful*, Sax.] dreary; diſmal; melancholy.

GHAST'LINESS, S. horror appearing on the countenance; diſmal paleneſs; like a ghoſt.

GHAST'LY, Adj. like a ghoſt; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; ſhocking. "Mangled with "*ghaſtly* wounds." *Milton.*

GHAST'NESS, S. [See *Ghaſtlineſs.*] "Do "you *perceive* the *ghaſtneſs* of the eye." *Shak.*

GHER'KIN, S. [*gurcke*, Teut. a cucumber] a pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

GHOST, S. [*gaſt*, Sax. a ſoul, ſpectre, or ſpirit. *Gheſt*, Belg. *geyſt*, Teut.] the ſoul of man; a ſpirit or ſpectre, ſeen after the death of a perſon. When joined with *holy*, it implies the third perſon of the Holy Trinity, otherwiſe termed the *ſpirit*, as this word likewiſe ſignifies. To *give up the ghoſt*, is to expire; to die; or to yield our ſoul into the hands of him that gave it.

To GHOST, V. A. to appear to a perſon after death; to haunt. "Julius Cæſar—who, "at Philippi, the good Brutus *ghoſted*." *Shak.*

GHO'STLINESS, S. ſpiritualneſs; the quality relating to the ſpirit or to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY, Adj. ſpiritual, or relating to the ſoul.

GI'ANT, S. [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Sax. Lat. and Gr. of γη, the earth, and γενναω, Gr. to beget, being uſually called the ſons of the earth] a perſon of uncommon height of ſtature: it is noted that the ideas of pride, brutality, and wickedneſs are aſſociated with this word, both in our own language and that of Scripture.

GI'ANTESS, S. [of *giant*, and *eſſe*, a feminine termination from the Saxons] a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the reſt of her ſex naturally are.

GI'ANTLIKE, or GI'ANTLY, Adj. reſembling a giant in tallneſs; any thing of enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GI'ANTSHIP, S. the character of a giant; one that has the qualities of a giant.

To GIB'BER, V. N. [from *jabber*, according to Johnſon] to ſpeak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GIB'BERISH, S. cant; the private language of rogues, gypſies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIB'BET, S. [Fr. *guibeta*, Ital.] a gallows; or a croſs poſt whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains; any perpendicular beams croſſed at the top.

To GIB'BET, V. A. to hang or expoſe on a gibbet; to hang upon a beam, which croſſes another, ſtanding upright.

GIBBO'SITY, S. [*gibboſité*, Fr.] the quality of riſing in a bump, or a protuberance, above the reſt of a ſurface; a prominence; convexity. "The *gibboſity* of the interjacent "water." *Ray.*

GIB'BOUS, S. [*gibbeux*, Fr. *gibbus*, Lat.] ſwelling or riſing above the other parts of a ſurface; convex; riſing in knobs; crook-backed.

GIB'BOUSNESS, S. convexity; prominence. See *Gibboſity.*

To GIBE, V. N. [*gaber*, old Fr.] to ſneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with ſcorn; to taunt.

GIBE, S. a taunt; ſneer; or expreſſion of ridicule joined with contempt.

GI'BER, S. a ſneerer; one who ridicules or ſneers another.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or ſneering manner.

GIB'LET, S. [*giblot*, Sax.] the offal parts of a fowl, particularly thoſe of a duck or gooſe, which are cut off before they are roaſted, conſiſting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GI'BRALTAR, S. a famous ſea-port and fortreſs of Andaluſia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Streights of its name, lying between the Atlantic ocean, and the Mediterranean ſea. The Moors call it Gebel-Tarif, that is, the mount of Tarif, a mooriſh general, who about the eighth century landed here, with three African princes, in order to conquer Spain; from which its preſent name ſeems compounded. It is the Calpe or Calpia of the ancients, as being ſituated at the foot of the famous mountain of that name, the weſtern boundary of the earth, or the place where Hercules put up one of his pillars, and ſixteen miles N. of Avila or Ceuta, the other, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa. The town of Gibraltar is neither large nor beautiful; yet on account of its fortifications is reckoned the key of Spain; and is furniſhed with the neceſſary artillery for its defence. It is built upon a rock, in a peninſula, to which, on the land-ſide, is only a narrow paſſage between the rock and the ſea, but that walled, and fortified both by art and nature, being there ſo incloſed by high ſteep hills, as to be almoſt inacceſſible that way. It hath but two gates on that ſide, and as many towards the ſea. Acroſs this iſthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, in order to prevent the garriſon of Gibraltar from having any intercourſe with the country: yet they carry on a clandeſtine trade. Its harbour is formed by a bulwark properly fortified. In July 1704, the confederate fleet of the Engliſh and Dutch, under the command of Sir George Rooke, after bombarding the town for two days, obliged the marquis de Salines, who was then the governor, to ſurrender. The Spaniards attempted its recovery that ſame year, when it ſtood out a memorable ſiege under the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Upon which occaſion about 4 or 500 of the enemy having in the night crept up the rock which covers the town,

were driven down headlong next morning. The Spaniards finding that neither ſieges nor negotiations availed any thing, ceded it to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. They again made an attempt in 1727; but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, after lying before it ſeveral months. At this time they attempted to blow up the rock, but found it impracticable; and to this day it continues in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Since that time it has been more ſtrongly fortified, new works and improvements being daily added to it; ſo that the place is rendered impregnable by any other means, than treachery or ſurpriſe (for ſtarved it cannot be, whilſt our fleet can ſupply it). Hence the Spaniards only become ridiculous in attempting it by formal ſieges. Here are people of all nations, as Turks, Jews, and Moors. The garriſon is confined within very narrow limits, the ground of which produces hardly any thing; ſo that all their proviſions are brought them, either from England, or from Ceuta on the Barbary coaſt. The road of Gibraltar is neither ſafe againſt an enemy nor ſtorms, and is not convenient for refitting of veſſels, though they may be laid on their ſides for careening. The ſtreights are twenty-four miles long, and about fifteen broad; through which ſets a current from the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, and for the ſtemming of it, a briſk gale is required. Since ſeveral notorious oppreſſions have been committed by our military governors of Gibraltar, who uſed to exact, and do what they pleaſed, the parliament, after a narrow inſpection into the affair, have erected the town into a body corporate, the civil power being now lodged in its magiſtrates. It lies forty miles S. W. of Cadiz, and eighty S. of Seville. Lat. 36 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W.

GID'DILY, Adv. with the appearance of external things; turning round though at reſt; with a ſwimming in the head. Figuratively, without ſteadineſs, or forethought; raſhly.

GID'DY, Adj. [*gidi*, Sax.] having a ſwimming in the head, whereby external things, though at reſt, ſeem to turn round; changeable; inconſtant; unſteady; heedleſs; elated too much with ſucceſs or praiſe.

GID'DY-BRAINED, Adj. careleſs; thoughtleſs; raſh; or undertaking a thing without weighing its conſequences.

GID'DY-HEADED, Adj. without thought, caution, ſteadineſs, or conſtancy.

GID'DY-PACED, Adj. moving like one that has a ſwimming in the head; raſh; heedleſs; thoughtleſs. "Of theſe more briſk and "*giddy-paced* times." *Shak.*

GIFT, S. [Sax. *gief*, Iſl. *gafa*, Run.] ſomething beſtowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving. When applied to the Deity, an offering, or oblation. Any power, or peculiar talent and faculty, ſo called becauſe given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the *gift* of ri-"dicule." *Spect.* No. 291.

GIF'TED, Adj. given, or beſtowed; not acquired by labour. "With my heaven *gifted* "ſtrength." *Milt.* Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, S. [*kugel*, Teut. *kogbel*, Belg. a ball] a ſmall top made of horn, which is kept ſpinning by whipping it with a leather thong, or a dry'd eel ſkin.

GIGAN'TIC, S. [*gigantis*, genitive of *gigas*, Lat.] reſembling a giant; of an enormous ſize. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

To GIGGLE, V. N. [the *g* is pronounced hard] to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles.

GIG'GLER, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard] one who burſts into laughter at the leaſt triſle; one very much inclined to laughter.

GIG'LET, S. [*geagl*, Sax. *geyl*, Belg. *gillet*, Scot.] a wanton, laſcivious girl. "To be "the pillage of a *giglet* wench." *Shak.*

GI'GOT, S. [Fr. *gigotto*, Ital.] the kip joint.

To GILD, V. A. [preter *gilded*, or *gilt*] to waſh over with liquid, or cover with leaf-gold; to brighten. *To gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by ſome additional ornament.

GIL'DER, S. one who covers the ſurface of any body with gold; a coin valued from one ſhilling and ſixpence to two ſhillings, from *ghield*, Dan. *geld*, Teut. money.

GILD'ING, S. gold laid or ſtuck on any ſurface, by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GILL, S. [*gil*, Iſl. a cleft, or chink, *agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.] the apertures on each ſide of the head of a fiſh, which they breathe through, inſtead of their mouths, as is obſerved by *Galen, de uſu partium*, l. 6. c. 9. and by *Plin.* l. 9. c. 8. the former of whom gives us a ſhort but admirable deſcription of their conſtruction. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl; or fleſhy excreſcence under the chin of a man; a liquid meaſure, containing the fourth part of a pint; a woman or female companion. "Each *Jack* with his *gill*." *Ben Johnſon.* In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewiſe ale wherein ground-ivy has been ſteeped.

GIL'LY-FLOWER, S. [corrupted from *July-flower*, ſo called from the month it blows in] in Botany, the *dianthus*, under which genus are included pinks, carnations and the ſweet-william.

GILT, S. [from *gild*] gold laid on any ſurface. Figuratively, golden ſhew, or ſplendor. "When thou waſt in thy *gilt* and thy perfume."

GILT, Part. of *gild*.

GILT'-HEAD, S. the name of a ſea fiſh.

GILT'-TAIL, S. a worm ſo called, from its yellow tail.

GIM, Adj. [*gim*, Sax. a jewel, or precious ſtone] neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed: an old word, which ſeems now reviving.

GIM'CRACK, or GIMCRANK, S. a ſlight piece of mechaniſm, more curious than uſeful.

GIM'LET, S. a borer with a kind of worm or ſcrew at the end.

GIM'MER, S. [See *Gimmal*] a movement; a part of a machine; machinery. "The

"*gimmers*

" *gimmers* of the world hold together, not ſo " much by geometry, as natural magic." *More.*

GIMP, S. a kind of ſilk-twiſt, or open lace.

GIN, S. [contracted from *engine*] a trap or ſnare; a pump worked by wheels; a diſtilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, *&c.* contracted from *Geneva.*

GIN'GER, S. [*gengero*, *zenzero*, *gengifir*, Sax. *gengebro*, or *zenzero*, Ital. *gingembre*, Fr. *zinziber*, Lat.] an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taſte, uſed in cookery as a ſpice, by apothecaries as a medicine. In Botany, it is ſtyled by Linnæus, the *amomum.*

GIN'GERBREAD, S. a kind of bread made of flour ſweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger, and aromatic ſeeds.

GIN'GERLY, Adv. [*gingre*, Sax. younger; becauſe weaker than thoſe who are more advanced in years] in a ſoft, tender, cautious, and ſlow manner. " What is't that you—took up " ſo *gingerly*." *Shak.*

GIN'GERNESS, S. caution, tenderneſs, or ſlightneſs in handling, for fear of hurting or ſoiling; niceneſs.

GIN'GIVAL, Adj. [*gingiva*, Lat. the gums] belonging to the gums. " The oc- " cluſe appulſe, eſpecially the *gingival*." *Holder.*

To GINGLE, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to have a ſharp noiſe, applied to that made by ſeveral pieces of money ſhook together; to ſhake pieces of money or metal together, ſo as to make them ſound.

GINGLE, S. the ſound made by ſeveral pieces of money or metal ſhook together; the ſound made by ſeveral words or periods ending with the ſame letters or ſyllables.

GINGLY'MOID, Adj. [of γιγλυμος, and ειδος, Gr. a ſhape, or form] reſembling, or approaching to a ginglymus.

GIN'NET, S. [γιννος, Gr.] a nag; a mule, or degenerated breed. From hence ſome derive, but erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet.*

GINGLY'MUS, S. [Lat. γιγλυμος, Gr. a hinge] in Anatomy, a kind of articulation, or joint, whoſe motion reſembles that of a hinge.

GIN'SENG, S. a root, lately brought from China into Europe, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within; its taſte is acrid, ſpicy, and ſomewhat bitter; its ſmell agreeable, aromatic, but not very ſtrong. It is valued ſo highly by the Chineſe, that they ſell it for three times its weight in ſilver. Europeans eſteem it a good medicine in vertigoes, convulſions, and nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known.

GIP'SY, S. [corrupted from Egyptian] a vagabond, of a natural particular dark complexion, who pretend to tell future events by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy. Figuratively, uſed to imply a perſon of a dark complexion; or a woman of great craftineſs and cunning.

GIRA'SOLE, S. [*giraſol*, Fr.] in Botany, the herb turnſole. In Jewelling, the opal ſtone.

To GIRD, V. A. [preter *girded*; or *girt*] to bind round; to faſten by binding round; to inveſt, or cloath; to incloſe; to incircle. " The " Nyſcian iſle—*girt* with the river Triton." *Par. Reg.*

GIRD, S. a twitch, or pang, alluding to the pain or ſenſation cauſed by a girdle drawn tight on a ſudden. " Conſcience by this means is " freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges, " which the atheiſt feels." *Tillot.*

GIR'DER, S. in Architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor; its ends are faſtened into the ſummers or breaſt-ſummers, and ſupport the joiſts which are framed into it.

GIRDLE, S. [*girdl*, *gyrdl*, Sax. *gerdel*, Belg. *gurtel*, Teut.] any thing or bandage drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled; an incloſure or circumference. " Within the *girdle* " of theſe walls." *Shak.* The equator, a great circle ſurrounding the world like a girdle. " Under the *girdle* of the world." *Bac.*

To GIRDLE, V. A. to encompaſs and ſurround as with a girdle. " The gentle babes " *girdling* one another." *Shak.* To incloſe, ſhut in, or inviron. " O thou wall—that " *girdleſt* in thoſe wolves." *Shak.*

GIR'DLEBELT, S. a belt worn round the waiſt.

GIR'DLER, S. one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, S. a young female, or woman: applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtleſs, not arrived to years of diſcretion, or not acting with that reſerve which a perſon of diſcretion ought.

GIR'LISH, Adj. like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of diſcretion; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIR'LISHLY, Adj. in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtleſs manner, applied to females.

GIR'ROCK, S. a kind of fiſh.

GIRT, participle paſſive of *Gird.*

To GIRT, V. A. [from *gird.* Johnſon ſays it is an improper word] to gird; to ſurround or encircle. " The radiant line that " *girts* the globe." *Tickel.*

GIRT, S. [from *girt*, the verb, or *gird*, *gurt*, Belg.] a band which goes under or round a horſe's belly, and faſtens the ſaddle, or a burthen on its back. In Surgery, a circular bandage with a bolſter in the middle. " The moſt " common bandage is by that of the *girt*." *Wiſem.*

GIRTH, S. [from *gird*, the verb] the band by which the ſaddle is faſtened upon a horſe; the circumference or meaſure of a perſon's waiſt, ſo called becauſe found by means of a girt or band put round it.

To GIRTH, V. A. to put on or bind with a girth.

GITH, S. [*githeorn*, Sax.] an herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE, V. A. [preter, *gave*, participle paſſive, *given*] to preſent, or confer on another without

without receiving any thing in exchange; to tranſmit, communicate, or impart from one's ſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to aſſign; to put into a perſon's poſſeſſion; to conſign. *To give for*, to exchange one thing for another. *To give ear*, to liſten, or attend to what a perſon ſays. "Where he *gave* no "*ear*." *Bac.* *To give way*, to yield without reſiſtance, or denial. To offer. "To *give* "no offence." *Burnet.* Uſed with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. "*Given to* plea- "ſure," *Bacon.* Uſed with *away*, to make over, to tranſfer to another. Joined to *out*, to proclaim; publiſh; or utter; to ſpread a falſe report or rumour. Uſed with *up*, to reſign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. To *grow moiſt*; to melt; to thaw. Uſed with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. "The "Scots battalion was forced to *give in*." *Hayw.* Uſed with *into*, to comply with; to aſſent to; to yield to. Uſed with *off*, to ceaſe. Uſed with *over*, to ceaſe from an act. *To give out*, to ceaſe from a conteſt; to yield. Uſed with *way*, or *place*, to yield without reſiſtance; to fall back or make room.

GIV'ER, S. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIZ'ZARD, S. [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat.] a ſtrong muſculous ſtomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of ſtones which they ſwallow, is ground in pieces, as if in a mill. To *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to thoſe who are diſſatisfied, or diſcontented.

GLACIA'TION, S. [*glacies*, Lat. ice, *glacer*, Fr.] the act of turning into ice; ice. "Hail, which is alſo a *glaciation*," *Brown.*

GLA'CIS, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a ſloping bank.

GLAD, Adj. [*glade*, *glæd*, Sax. *glad*, Dan. *gladur*, Run. *gladde*, preter of *gled*, Iſl. to rejoice] chearful; gay; rejoicing at ſome good which has happened. Figuratively, uſed for any thing which appears fertile, bright, or ſhewy. "The ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them." *Iſai.* xxxv.

To GLAD'DEN, V. A. to cheer; to affect with a ſenſation of pleaſure or delight.

GLAD'DER, S. one who raiſes delight and pleaſure. "Thou *gladder* of the mount of "Cytheron." *Dryd.*

GLADE, S. [*glod*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a paſſage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLA'DEN, or GLA'DER, S. [*gladius*, Lat.] ſwordgraſs. In Botany, a general name of plants with a broad blade.

GLADIA'TOR, S. [Lat. *gladeateur*, Fr.] a perſon who uſed to fight with a naked ſword in the publick ſhews at Rome. Figuratively, a prize fighter; or ſword player.

GLAD'LY, Adv. in a joyful or chearful manner.

GLAD'NESS, S. a ſenſation of joy or delight, ariſing at the proſpect of ſucceſs, or from the actual poſſeſſion of good.

GLAD'SOME, Adj. delighted; pleaſed.

GLAD'SOMELY, Adv. with ſome ſenſation of delight or pleaſure.

GLAD'SOMENESS, S. gaiety; a ſlight ſenſation of joy or delight.

GLAIRE, S. [*glare*, Sax. *glaire*, Fr.] the white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, V. A. [*glairer*, Fr.] to varniſh, or ſmear with the white of an egg: uſed by book-binders.

GLA'MORGANSHIRE, S. one of the counties of South Wales. It lies partly in the dioceſe of St. David's, and partly in that of Llandaff, and is a maritime county, having the Severn ſea, or Briſtol channel, on the S. Monmouthſhire on the E. Carmarthenſhire on the W. and Brecknockſhire on the N. It is probably enough conjectured, to have formerly belonged to ſome prince or abbey of the name of Morgan: others derive it from Mor or Muir, ſignifying the ſea, as it lies along that of the Severn. Templeman reckons its length forty-five miles, and breadth twenty-one. Others make its dimenſions ſomething greater. It is divided into ten hundreds, as many market-towns, and eighteen pariſhes, in which are reckoned ſixteen rivers, and about 58,000 inhabitants. The air on the N. ſide, where it is mountainous, is ſharp, from the long continuance of the ſnow; but on the S. ſide it is mild; the country being more level, more populous, and bearing large crops of corn, and very ſweet graſs. Sheep and cattle abound in all parts of it, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains that yield very good paſture. Its other commodities are lead, coals, fiſh, and butter. The principal rivers are the Rhymny or Remny, the Taffe, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tave. Formerly this ſhire was fortified with abundance of caſtles, moſt of which have long ſince fallen to decay. It ſends but two members to parliament; namely, a knight of the ſhire, and a burgeſs for the town of Caerdiff. This county begins South Wales, which extends itſelf from the mouth of the Avon weſtward, to the Biſhop and his Clerks, rocks ſo called, which lie off St. David's in Pembrokeſhire; and from thence runs north to Aberdovy. On its coaſt are ſeveral ſmall harbours and ports, principally for ſhipping off their coals and proviſions; both which are exported in great quantities; the firſt to all the coaſts of Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Cornwall, and ſome to Ireland; and the ſecond article they ſend to Briſtol, particularly butter, ſalted and barrelled up, as that of Suffolk and Yorkſhire is ſent to London.

GLANCE, S. [*glants*, Belg. *glantz*, Teut.] a ſudden ſhoot or beam of light or ſplendor; a ſtroke or dart of light.

To GLANCE, V. A. [*glantzen*, Teut.] to ſhoot a ſudden ray of light or ſplendor; to fly off, or to ſtrike, in a ſloping manner. Uſed with *at*, to hint at, or cenſure a perſon's faults by ſome oblique hints. Uſed with *eye*, to take a quick, ſlight, or tranſient view; to view obliquely. "*Glancing* an *eye* of pity on his loſſes." *Shak.*

GLAN-

GLANC'INGLY, Adv. in an oblique manner; tranſiently.

GLAND, S. [Fr. *glans*, *glandis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſoft ſpongy ſubſtance, which ſerves to ſeparate a particular humour from the blood.

GLAN'DERS, S. in Farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the noſe, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity.

GLANDI'FEROUS, Adj. [of *glans*, Lat. an acorn, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing acorns, maſt, or fruit like acorns.

GLAN'DULE, S. [Fr. *glandula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſmall gland; ſometimes applied in the plural, to ſignify what are vulgarly called the *almonds of the ear*.

GLANDULO'SITY, S. a collection of glands.

GLAN'DULOUS, Adj. [*glanduleux*, Fr. *glanduloſus*. Lat.] pertaining, ſituated in, or having the nature of the glands.

To GLARE, V. N. [*glaeren*, Belg.] to ſhine ſo bright as to dazzle the eyes. Alſo to ſhine with a luſtre too much laboured, applied to writings. To flaſh. "Every eye — *glar'd* "lightning." *Milt.*

GLARE, S. an overpowering, or dazzling luſtre; a fierce piercing look. "A lion now "he ſtalks with fiery *glare*." *Par. Loſt.*

GLARE'OUS, Adj. [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat. See *Glare*] conſiſting of viſcous and tranſparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLAR'ING, [Part. of *glare*] flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLASS, S. [*glas*, Sax. *glas*, Belg.] an artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing or melting fixed ſalts, flint, and ſand together, with a vehement fire, tranſparent to the ſight, ductile when hot, but not malleable; a glaſs veſſel of any kind, particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of: hence, figuratively, it is uſed for that quantity of liquor, which ſuch a veſſel contains, as *a glaſs of wine*. A glaſs to view one's face in; a perſpective, or a glaſs to view diſtant or near objects with; a glaſs made uſe of for meaſuring time, by means of ſand which runs through a ſmall aperture, and called an *hour-glaſs*.

To GLASS, V. A. to ſee as in a glaſs; to cover with, or caſe in glaſs; to glaze.

GLASS'-GAZING, Adj. finical; or often contemplating himſelf in a looking glaſs. "A "— *glaſs-gazing*, ſuper-ſerviceable, finical "rogue." *Shak.*

GLASS'-HOUSE, S. a houſe where glaſs is made and manufactured.

GLASS'-MAN, S. one who ſells glaſs.

GLASS'METAL, S. glaſs in fuſion.

GLASS'WORT, S. [from *glas*, Sax.] in Botany, the *falſola*.

GLASSY, Adj. partaking of the nature of glaſs; reſembling glaſs in ſmoothneſs, luſtre, or brightneſs.

GLAS'TENBURY-THORN, S. in Botany, a variety of the common hawthorn, from which it differs in flowering twice a year; becauſe, in mild ſeaſons, it often flowers in November or December, and again at the uſual time with the common ſort: the ſtories told of its budding, bloſſoming, and fading on Chriſtmas day, are cenſured by Miller as ridiculous, and having no foundation.

GLAUCO'MA, S. [Lat.] of γλαυκωμα, of γλαυκος, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſorder of the eye.

GLAVE, S. [*glaive*, Fr.] a broad ſword or falchion. "With aged clubs and *glaves*." *Hudib.* Not in uſe.

To GLAZE, V. A. to furniſh windows with glaſs; to cover with a ſubſtance reſembling glaſs, like that with which potters cover their earthen ware, porcelain, &c. To cover or overlay with ſomething ſhining. "Sorrow's eye *glaz'd* "with blinding tears." *Shak.*

GLA'ZIER, S. one whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. According to William of Malmeſbury, they were firſt introduced into this iſland by Benedict, biſhop of Durham.

GLEAM, S. [pronounced *gleem*] a ſudden and tranſient ſhoot or ray of ſplendor; luſtre; brightneſs.

To GLEAM, V. N. to ſhine with ſudden and tranſient flaſhes; to ſhine.

GLEA'MY, Adj. flaſhing; darting ſudden and tranſient flaſhes of light.

To GLEAN, V. A. [pronounced *gleen*] to collect what is ſcattered by thoſe who carry in a harveſt; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered; to collect from different places in a book, or from different authors.

GLEAN, S. a collection made by ſlow degrees, and laborious application. "The *gleans* "of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs." *Dryd.*

GLEAN'ER, S. one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laborioufly; one who collects from different places in the ſame book, or from a variety of authors.

GLEAN'ING, S. the act of picking up corn ſcattered by the huſbandmen; the act of gathering any thing ſlowly and laborioufly; the act of collecting from different authors, or from different places in the ſame book.

GLEBE, S. [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; ſoil; land. In Natural Hiſtory, a clod, or piece of ſtone or earth, frequently containing ſome metal or mineral. In Law, church land.

GLE'BOUS, Adj. abounding in clods.

GLE'BY, Adj. abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful. "Diffus'd o'er "virtue's *gleby* land." *Prior.*

GLEDE, S. [*glida*, Sax.] a kite. "Ye "ſhall not eat the *glede*." *Deutr.*

GLEE, S. [*glie*, Sax.] joy or mirth. "Is "Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *gler*." *Gay.*

GLEE'FUL, Adj. full of joy; gay; chearful. "Every thing doth make a *gleeful* boaſt." *Shak.*

GLEEK, S. [*glig*, Sax.] a muſician. "No "money, but the *gleek*; I'll give you the min-"ſtrel." *Shak.*

To GLEEK, V. A. [*gligman*, Sax.] to ſneer; to mimick; to droll upon. "*Gleeking* "or galling at this gentleman." *Shak.*

To

To GLEEN, V. N. [perhaps a corruption of *gleam*] to ſhine with heat, or poliſh. "Hard "*gleening* armour." *Prior.*

GLEET, S. the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Uſually applied to a flux of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET, V. N. to drop ſlowly, or ooze with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run ſlowly. "*Gleet* down the rocky caverns." *Cheyne.*

GLEE'TY, Adj. reſembling a gleet. Thin and ſanious, applied to humours.

GLEW, S. [*gew*, Brit. *glud*, Brit.] a viſcid, tenacious matter, uſed as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the ſkins or hides of beaſts: fiſh glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fiſh, found chiefly in the Ruſſian ſeas, and is what we call *iſing-glaſs*.

GLIB, Adj. [*glis*, Iſl. ſmooth, *glid*, Sax. ſlippery] ſmooth; ſlippery; without any inequalities in the ſurface; formed ſo as to be eaſily moved. Voluble, applied to ſpeech. "Hear, on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran." *Swift.*

GLIB, S. a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over the eyes, worn by the ancient Iriſh.

GLIB'LY, Adv. [from *glib*] ſmoothly; without any obſtacle. "Slide *glibly* into de- "traction." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GLIB'NESS, S. ſmoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. Volubility, or eaſineſs of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE, V. N. [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow or paſs gently, ſmoothly, or without any tumult; to move ſmoothly and ſlowly along.

GLIDE, S. a lapſe; a ſliding motion; the act of paſſing ſmoothly.

GLIKE, S. a ſneer, or ſcoff. "The baſ- "tard's braves, and Charles's *glikes*." *Shak.*

To GLIM'MER, V. N. [*glimmer*, Dan.] to ſhine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLIM'MER, S. a faint ſplendor, or dim light; a foſſil, lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies, ſo called from its ſhining.

GLIM'MERING, S. an imperfect view. "Got a *glimmering* who they were." *Wotton.* A faint reſemblance; a trace. "There was a "perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in "it." *Swift.*

GLIMPSE, S. a weak, faint light; a ſudden, or quick flaſhing light. "Light as the "lightning *glimpſe* they ran." *Par. Loſt.* A tranſient luſtre; a ſhort and tranſitory view. "Now by *glimpſe* diſcern Ithuriel." *Par. Loſt.* A ſhort fleeting enjoyment. "That I ſhould "know *glimpſe* of delight." *Prior.* A faint reſemblance, or likeneſs. "No man hath a "virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of." *Shak.*

To GLIS'TEN, V. N. [*gliſigena*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre or ſplendor.

GLIS'TER, S. See *Cliſter*, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

To GLIT'TER, V. N. [*glitenan*, *glittinian*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre, or poliſh; to gleam; to appear pompous and ſplendid. "The moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord." *Dec. of Piety.*

GLIT'TER, S. luſtre; ſplendor; a ſhining or ſhowy brightneſs.

GLIT'TERINGLY, Adv. with a ſhining or ſparkling luſtre.

To GLOAR, V. A. [*gloren*, Belg.] to ſquint; to look aſkew.

To GLOAT, V. N. [perhaps a corruption of *gloar*] to look ſideways at a perſon; to caſt a ſtolen glance at a perſon. "Her deluding eyes "to *gloat* for you." *Reeve.*

GLO'BATED, Adj. formed in the ſhape of a globe.

GLO'BARD, S. [from *glow*] a glow-worm.

GLOBE, S. [Fr. *globus*, Lat.] a round body, having every part of its ſurface equally diſtant from the center; the earth; a ſphere, in which the various regions of the earth, ſeas, &c. are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, ſize, and ſituations.

GLOBE'-AMARANTH, S. in Botany, the everlaſting flower.

GLOBE'-DAISY, S. a kind of flower.

GLOBE'-FISH, S. a kind of round or orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE'-RANUNCULUS, S. a flower with ſingle circumſcribed leaves, like the *ranunculus*, having a cup or empalement, with five ſmall leaves of the ſame colour with the flower.

GLO'BOSE, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round or ſpherical. "Than all this *globoſe* earth in plain "out ſpread." *Par. Loſt.*

GLOBO'SITY, S. roundneſs.

GLO'BOUS, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round. "Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiſs." *Phil.*

GLO'BULAR, Adj. [*globulus*, Lat. *globwl*, Brit.] round; in the form of a ſmall globe or ſphere.

GLOBULA'RIA, S. [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] in Botany, the blue daiſy. It is ranged in the firſt ſect. of Linnæus's 4th claſs.

GLO'BULE, S. [Fr. *globwl*, Brit. *globulus*, Lat.] a ſmall particle of matter of a round or ſpherical form, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

GLO'BULOUS, Adj. in the form of a ſmall ſphere; round.

GLO'CESTER, or GLOU'CESTER, S. by the Britons called *Caer-glow*, i. e. fine city, and anciently by the Romans *Glevum*, a large, well-built and healthy place, the capital of the county of its name. It was fortified; but after the reſtoration diſmantled by act of parliament, on account of the obſtinate reſiſtance it made againſt the forces of king Charles I. It ſtands on the Severn, over which river is a large ſtone bridge, the firſt next the ſea. It abounds with croſſes and ſtatues of the kings of England. The old houſes projecting into the ſtreets, and its croſs, having been pulled down by act of parliament, in 1750, inſtead of the latter is a ſtatue of colonel Selwyn, their member, who at his own expence made a very large reſervoir about half a mile off, through the trunk of which the water is brought into a ſquare baſon at its feet, and from thence conveyed into four canals, one paſſing through each of the four great ſtreets that here interſect at right

angles,

angles, and is the center of the city. But draughts by Mr. Rickets have been made of the curious pieces of antiquity in the aforeſaid croſs, by order of the ſociety of antiquarians in London. To the vaſt number of churches and religious foundations in this city, alludes the proverb, "As ſure as God is at Glouceſter." This is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe cathedral is a venerable pile, with a handſome tower, and finely vaulted choir. On the N. ſide lies the unfortunate king Edward II. Before the high altar, in the middle of the church, lies the equally unfortunate prince Robert, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after a miſerable life, and impriſonment of twenty-ſix years, by his brother William Rufus, in the caſtle of Caerdiff. Here is a whiſpering place, like the gallery in the cupola of St. Paul's, London. The cloiſters are very beautiful, and in the ſtyle of the chapel in King's college, Cambridge. In the city are large remains of abbeys, both of black and white friars. The famous Strongbow, who ſubdued Ireland, lies in the chapter-houſe. It is governed by a mayor, and has alſo a high ſteward, *&c.* Here are twelve companies, the maſters of which attend the mayor on all public occaſions, in their gowns, and with ſtreamers. It has a large quay and wharf on the river, and a cuſtom-houſe. The firſt proteſtant biſhop, Dr. John Hooper, was burnt in the cemitiry of his own cathedral, in the reign of queen Mary. At Glouceſter is great proviſion for the poor, particularly Bartholomew's hoſpital, for fifty-four men and women, with a miniſter, phyſician, and ſurgeon: a Blue-coat hoſpital, to which Sir Robert Rich, a native, gave 6000 l. for educating twenty boys, and for maintaining and cloathing annually ten men and women. Beſides theſe and three more, there are ſeveral benefactions for encouraging young tradeſmen, and putting out boys apprentices. And here an infirmary has been lately erected. A mile or two off is Robin Hood's hill, both a pleaſant walk for the citizens, and from which the town is ſupplied with water; and not far off, at Laſſington, are found the aſtroites or ſtar-ſtones, about the breadth of a ſilver penny, and thickneſs of a half crown, finely engraved by nature on the flat ſide. By this city, the Rickning way runs from the Severn's mouth into Yorkſhire. Glouceſter has given titles of Earl and Duke to ſeveral of the royal family: the laſt duke was queen Anne's ſon, who died in his minority. Juſt by is the little iſle of Alney, famous for the ſingle combat fought in it, between Edmund Ironſide, and Canute the Dane. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and annual fairs April 5, where is a great vent for cheeſe; July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horſes. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies ninety-four miles from London.

GLO'CESTERSHIRE, or GLO'UCESTERSHIRE, S. an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire; on the S. by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the N. by Worceſterſhire, and on the W. by Hereford ſhire and Monmouthſhire. Templeman makes it ſixty-two miles in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth; though others reckon its dimenſions leſs. It contains one city, namely, that of its name, twenty-ſeven market-towns, and 280 pariſhes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 162,568, who are repreſented by two knights of the ſhire, and two each for the city of Glouceſter, the boroughs of Cirenceſter and Tewkſbury. It is watered by ſeveral large rivers, as the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, the Iſis, the Leden, the Frome, the Stroude, the Windruſh, and other ſmaller ſtreams. The air of this country is healthy throughout; but has a difference of ſoil, the eaſtern parts being hilly; the weſtern woody; but the middle enriched with a pleaſant and fruitful valley; which laſt is much indented by the Severn, waſhing this country for forty miles together (ſeventy, including its windings); ſo that it brings neceſſaries from abroad, and gives the means of conveying the native commodities into foreign parts. This river in ſome places is two or three miles broad, and comes in with a tide called the boar; which rolls with a head from two to four feet high, carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its banks. It is remarked, that the tides in it are largeſt one year at full moon, and next at the change; and likewiſe one year the night-tides are higheſt, and another thoſe of the day. It abounds with all ſorts of grain, cattle, fowl, and game, with every thing that other counties produce, and as good in their kind; eſpecially bacon and cyder. And its rivers abound with fiſh; as ſalmon in the Severn, together with lampreys and conger-eels.

To GLO'MERATE, V. A. [*glomeratus*, of *glomero*, Lat.] to gather ſeveral parts or bodies into a round body or ſphere.

GLOMERA'TION, S. [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of forming ſeveral parts or bodies into a round ball or ſphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOOM, S. [*glommung*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obſcure light; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM, V. N. to ſhine obſcurely; to be darkiſh, like the twilight; to be cloudy; to be melancholy, dull, or ſullen.

GLOO'MINESS, S. want of light; duſkineſs; darkiſhneſs; diſmalneſs; ſullenneſs; ſadneſs, or melancholy.

GLOOMY, Adv. dimly; without perfect light. Figuratively, ſullenly; with a cloudy aſpect. "How *gloomily* he look'd." *Dryd.*

GLOO'MY, Adj. obſcure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light; dark, or blackiſh; ſullen; melancholy; ſad.

GLO'RIED, Adj. illuſtrious; honoured; dignified; eſteemed an object worthy of being boaſted in. "Your once *gloried* friend." *Milt.*

GLORIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praiſe.

To GLO'RIFY, V. A. [*glorifier*, Fr. *glorifico*, Lat.] to procure honour or praiſe to a perſon or thing; to pay honour or praiſe in worſhip;

ſhip; to extol, honour, or praiſe; to exalt to a ſtate of ſplendor, dignity, or glory.

GLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*glorioſus*, Lat. *glorieux*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, haughty; proud; oſtentatious; or boaſting in any advantage. "They that are *glorious* muſt needs be factious." *Bac.* Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a ſtate of ſplendor and dignity; noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve or confer both glory, dignity and praiſe; illuſtriouſly; nobly.

GLO'RY, S. [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat. uſed by the antient poets as a word of one ſyllable, and pronounced *glore*] praiſe or honour attributed in adoration or worſhip. In Scripture, a ſtate of ineffable ſplendor and felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven; honour; praiſe; fame; renown. "*Glory* is like a circle in the wa-"ter." *Shak.* A ſtate of ſplendor, dignity, and magnificence. "Solomon in all his *glory*." *Matt.* vi. 29. Luſtre, or brightneſs.

To GLO'RY, V. N. to boaſt in; to be proud of. Uſed with *in*. "Let them look "they *glory* not *in* miſchief." *Shak.*

To GLOSE, V. A. [*gleſan*, Sax.] to flatter; to wheedle.

GLOSS, S. [Fr. *gleſing*, Sax. γλωσσα, Gr.] a comment, or explanation of the ſenſe of an author. Figuratively, a falſe interpretation, or ſpecious explanation of the words of an author, in order to ſerve a particular purpoſe; a ſuperficial luſtre or brightneſs appearing on the ſurface of ſilk, or any ſmooth or poliſhed thing.

To GLOSS, V. N. [*gloſſer*, Fr.] to comment, or make remarks on the ſenſe of an author; to make a ſly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by ſome ſpecious reaſon or interpretation. "You have the art to *gloſs* the fouleſt cauſe." *Philips.* To make the ſurface of a thing ſhine; to embelliſh with ſuperficial ſhew, uſed with *over*. "*Gloſs'd over* only with a ſaint-like "ſhew." *Dryd.*

GLOS'SARY, S. [*gloſſaire*, Fr. *gloſſarium*, Lat.] a dictionary explaining obſcure and obſolete words.

GLOSSA'TOR, S. [*gloſſateur*, Fr.] a writer of gloſſes, annotations, or comments.

GLOS'SER, S. [*gloſſarius*, low Lat.] one who explains the writings of an author; a poliſher.

GLOS'SINESS, S. [*glyſung*, Sax.] the ſhining luſtre appearing on the ſurface of ſilk, or any poliſhed bodies.

GLOS'SY, Adj. having a ſhining and ſmoothly poliſhed ſurface.

GLOVE, S. [*glof*, Sax.] a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.

To GLOVE, V. A. to cloath, or cover with a glove. "Muſt *glove* this hand." *Shak.*

GLOV'ER, S. one who makes or ſells gloves.

To GLOUT, V. N. to pout; to look ſullen, or diſcover diſlike and diſcontent in the countenance. "*Glouting* with ſullen ſpight." *Garth.*

To GLOW, V. N. [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to preſent or exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. "With ſmile that "*glow'd* — celeſtial roſy red." *Milton.* To feel a heat in any part of the body. "Did "not his temples *glow*." *Addiſ.* To feel a warmth of paſſion, or heat ariſing from the eagerneſs or ardour of the mind. "The in-"ward *glowings* of a heart in love." *Addiſ.*

GLOW, S. a ſhining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the paſſions. Brightneſs, or ruddineſs, applied to colour.

GLO'W-WORM, S. a ſmall creeping inſect or worm, which appears luminous, or like a flame, in the dark.

To GLOZE, V. N. [*gleſan*, Sax.] to make uſe of ſoothing and flattering words in order to perſuade, coax, or wheedle a perſon; to comment or interpret. "Which ſalique "land the French unjuſtly *gloze*—to be the "realm of France." *Shak.*

GLOZE, S. flattery; ſoothing words; inſinuations. "Now to plain dealing; lay "theſe *glozes* by." *Shak.*

GLUE, S. a viſcous ſubſtance uſed to join things together. See *Glew.*

To GLUE, V. A. [*gluér*, Fr.] to join together by a viſcous ſubſtance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join or make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue. "Sink us down to ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe "inferior things." *Tillotſ.*

GLU'EBOILER, S. one who makes glue.

GLU'ER, S. one who cements or unites with glue.

GLUM, Adj. ſullen; affectedly, and obſtinately grave. "Some, when they hear a "ſtory, look *glum*." *Guardian.*

To GLUT, V. A. [*glwtb*, Brit. *engloutir*, Fr. of γλυζω, Gr.] to ſwallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy, or fill too full; to ſate; or diſguſt. "Enough to *glut* the "hearers." *Bac.* To feaſt or delight to ſatiety. "With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave." *Milt.* To bring in large quantities; to overfill, or load. "*Glutting* the market." *Arbuth.* To ſaturate, or ſupply with as much as it can diſſolve, *&c.* "The menſtruum being already "*glutted*." *Boyle.*

GLUT, S. that which is gorged or ſwallowed in a ravenous manner. "Diſgorging "foul their deviliſh *glut*." *Par. Loſt.* More than enough; any thing which fills or ſtops up a paſſage by its too great, or exceſſive quantity. "By ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other means, arreſt-"ed in their paſſage." *Woodw.*

GLU'TINOUS, Adj. [*glutineux*, Fr.] reſembling glue; viſcous; uniting by its viſcidity; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being viſcid.

GLUT'TON, S. [*glwtb*, Brit. *glouton*, Fr.] one who indulges himſelf too much in eating;

eating; one who eats to exceſs. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to exceſs. In Natural Hiſtory, the name of a bird in the Weſt-Indies, ſo called from its immoderate eating.

To GLU'TTONIZE, V. N. to eat to exceſs; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, Adj. given to exceſs in eating.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a glutton, or one who eats to exceſs.

GLU'TTONY, S. [*gluttonie*, Fr. See *Glutton*] exceſs in eating.

GLUY, Adj. ſticking; viſcous; tenacious; not eaſily ſeparated from what it touches. "Ve- "ry *gluy* or viſcous." *Addiſ.*

GLYN, S. [*glen*, *glenne*, Sax.] a valley, or hollow between two mountains. "Thoſe "narrow corners and *glyns* under the moun- "tain's foot." *Spenſ.*

To GNAR, or GNARL, V. N. [*gnyrran*, Sax. *knarren*, Belg. and Teut.] to growl, murmur, ſnarl, or grind the teeth. "*Gnarling* "ſorrow." *Shak.*

To GNASH, V. A. [*knaſchan*, Belg. *naſchen*, Teut.] to ſtrike, or claſh together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a ſenſation of exceſſive cold or agony.

GNAT, S. [*gnæt*, Sax. *ſchnack*, Teut.] a ſmall winged inſect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at leaſt 40 diſtinct ſpecies. In its vermicular ſtate it is a red maggot, and hath a mouth and other parts accommodated to food: in its aurelia ſtate it has no ſuch parts, becauſe it ſubſiſts without food; but in its mature (gnat) ſtate, its mouth is furniſhed with a curious well-made ſpear, to wound and ſuck out the blood of other animals.

To GNAW, V. A. [*gnægan*, *gnaſan*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage. "They *gnawed* their tongues "for pain." *Rev.* xvi. 20. To fret, waſte, or corrode.

GNA'WER, S. one who bites or tears in pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MON, S. [γνωμων, Gr.] the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

GNOMO'NICS, S. [γνωμονικη, Gr.] dialling; or a ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportions of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all ſorts of ſun-dials.

To GO, V. N. [preter, *I went*, *I have gone*, participle *gone*, from *gan* or *gangan*, Sax.] to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk; to move ſlowly, oppoſed to *running*. "Run to him, thou "haſt ſtaid ſo long that *going* will not ſerve "the turn." *Shak.* To proceed from one to another. "The jeſt *goes* round." *Dryd.* To depart. *To go over*, to peruſe, or read through. *To go after*, to purſue. To intend, or be near, undertaking a thing. "*I was going* to ſay." *Locke.* *To let go*, to give a perſon his liberty. *To go for*, to paſs; to be received for. "She "goes *for* a woman." *Sidney.* To toll, applied to a bell. "The bell *goeth* for him." *Bac.* To move, or to be in a ſtate of motion, applied to machines, &c. "*Clocks* will *go*." *Otway.* *To go out*, to be extinguiſhed, applied to flame, or fire. *To go againſt the grain*, is a proverbial expreſſion, to expreſs ſomething extremely repugnant, diſagreeable, or diſguſtful.

GO'BY, S. a deluſion; artifice, or ſtratagem.

GO'CART, S. a machine going upon caſters, in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, S. [*gaad*, Sax.] a ſtick or pole armed with a ſharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To GOAD, V. A. to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, ſtimulate, or drive forward.

GOAL, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard from *gaols*, Fr. a long pole ſet up to determine the bounds of a race] a poſt ſet up to which race horſes are to run; a ſtarting poſt. Figuratively, the deſign, final purpoſe or end of any meaſures, or undertaking. Sometimes written improperly for *gaol*, which was ſpelt in old Engliſh *jaole*.

GOAR, or GORE, S. an edging ſewed on cloth to ſtrengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, from *gór*, Brit.

GOAT, S. [*gæt*, *gat*, Sax.] an horned animal, with coarſe ſhag hair, remarkable for laſciviouſneſs, and a rank ſmell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or luſtful perſon.

GO'ATBEARD, or GO'ATSBEARD, S. the name of a plant.

GO'AT-CHAFER, S. an inſect ſomewhat reſembling a beetle.

GO'AT-HERD, S. one who keeps goats.

GO'ATS-RUE, S. a plant, uſed in medicine as an alexipharmic and ſudorific.

GO'ATS THORN, S. the name of a plant.

GO'ATISH, Adj. reſembling a goat, either in rankneſs of ſmell, or in luſt.

GOB, S. [*gobe*, Fr.] a ſmall quantity, generally applied to ſomething viſcous or flabby.

GO'BBET, S. a mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

To GO'BBET, V. A. to ſwallow at once. A low word.

To GO'BBLE, V. A. [*gober*, old Fr. to ſwallow] to ſwallow haſtily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noiſe.

GO'BBLER, S. one that devours in a ravenous manner, or haſtily, and without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who carries on a deſign, by being ſent backwards with meſſages by the two parties.

GOB'LET, S. [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup, that holds a large draught.

GOB'LIN, S. an evil or walking ſpirit; an elf, or fairy. "Go charge my *goblins* that "they grind their joints." *Shak.*

GOD, S. [*God*, Sax. *Gud*, Iſl. and Dan. *Goth*, *gods*, Goth, *Goed*, Belg. *Gott*, Teut. of *God*, Sax. the adj. implying good; the ſelf-exiſtent infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preſerves all things that have

have exiſtence; the object of adoration and worſhip; any perſon or thing which is too much the object of a perſon's thoughts and labours.

To GOD, V. A. to deify, or worſhip as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greateſt honours that can be imagined. "Lov'd me above "the meaſure of a father; nay, *godded* me." *Shak.*

GOD'-CHILD, S. an infant or perſon for whom one is a ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'-DAUGHTER, S. a female for whom a perſon is ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'DESS, S. a female deity or divinity.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a goddeſs.

GOD'FATHER, S. [*godfæder*. Sax.] a man that is ſponſor for a perſon at baptiſm.

GOD'HEAD, S. the ſtate, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "Nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown." *Dryd.*

GOD'LESS, Adj. without ſenſe of a deity; atheiſtic; irreligious; impious.

GOD'LIKE, Adj. divine; reſembling God; ſuperlatively excellent.

GOD'LING, S. a divinity of ſmall ſtature or dignity. "The puny *godlings* of inferior "race." *Dryd.*

GOD'LINESS, S. duty or piety towards God; a general obſervation of all the duties towards God.

GOD'LY, Adj. having a proper ſenſe of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

GOD'LY, Adv. in a pious and religious manner.

GOD'MOTHER, S. a woman that is ſponſor for a perſon in baptiſm.

GOD'SHIP, S. the office, rank, or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity or divinity. "O'er hills and dales their *godſhips* came." *Prior.*

GOD'SON, S. [*godſuna*, Sax.] whom a perſon has been ſponſor to in baptiſm.

GOD'WARD, Adj. towards, or with reſpect to God. "Such truſt have we through "Chriſt *godward*." 2 *Cor.*

GOD'YELD, or GOD'YIELD, Adv. a term of thanks, wherein a perſon wiſhes another the protection and providence of the deity. "You ſhould bid *godyield* to us for our pains." *Shak.*

GO'ER, S. one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horſe. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To GO'GLE, V. N. [*ſcel-ege* or *egedge*, Sax.] to look aſquint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, Adj. [*ſcel-ege*, Sax.] ſquint-eyed; not looking ſtrait; or looking with the balls of the eye turned contrary ways.

GO'ING, S. the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure.

GO'LA, S. in Architecture, the ſame as *cymatium*. "The *gola*, or cymatium of the "corona." *Spect.*

GOLD, S. [Sax. Teut. *gold*, Brit. the heavieſt, moſt denſe, moſt ſimple, moſt fixed of all bodies; neither injured by air or fire, ſoluble only by ſea ſalt, and moſt eaſily amalgamated with ſilver; its colour is of a ſhining and radiating yellow, which differs according to its purity, or the parts it comes from. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable, or very deſirous. "A heart of *gold*."

GO'LDBEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are uſed by gilders. *Goldbeater's ſkin* is the inteſtinum rectum of an ox or bullock, well ſcoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LD-BOUND, Adj. encompaſſed or bound with gold.

GO'LDEN, Adj. made or conſiſting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, ſhining; bright; ſplendid, yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in Chronology, is that which ſhews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in arithmetic, called likewiſe the *Rule of three*, is that by which a fourth number is ſought, which bears the ſame proportion to the third number as the ſecond does to the firſt.

GO'LDENLY, Adv. in a pompous or ſplendid manner. "Report ſpeaks *goldenly* of his "profit." *Shak.*

GO'LDEN-ROD, S. in Botany, called the *verge doree* in French, and *ſolidago* in Latin. Linnæus places it in the ſecond ſect. of his 19th claſs.

GO'LDFINCH, S. [*goldfine*, Sax] a ſinging bird, having a reddiſh circle bordered with a golden colour on each ſide of its head. See *Finch.*

GO'LDHAMMER, S. [*gold-ammer*, Teut.] a bird ſo called.

GO'LDING, S. [*gulden*, Teut.] a kind of apple.

GO'LDNEY, S. a ſort of fiſh; called likewiſe *gilthead*.

GOLDPLE'ASURE, or GOLD of PLEA'SURE, S. in Botany, the myagrum. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his 15th claſs.

GO'LDSIZE, S. a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay thoſe parts of their works, which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LDSMITH, S. [Sax. *goldſchmid*, Fr. *goldſmid*, Dan.] a perſon who makes and ſells golden wares, as they were formerly, till banking became a ſeparate buſineſs, the perſons with whom merchants and traders lodged their caſh. "The *goldſmith* or ſcrivener, who takes all "your fortune." *Swift.*

GO'LDY-LOCKS, S. in Botany, a plant ſo called, from the colour of its flower.

GOM'PHOSIS, S. [of γομφος,] in Anatomy, a kind of articulation of the bones, wherein one is fixed immoveably into another, like a peg or nail in a piece of wood; ſuch is that of the teeth in their ſockets.

GO'NDOLA, [Ital. *gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long and very narrow, uſed upon the canals at Venice.

GON-

GONDOLI'ER, S. [pronounced *gondoleer*] one who rows a gondola.

GONE, *preter.* [of *go*, pronounced *gon*] loſt or undone. "He muſt know 'tis none of your "daughter —we are *gone* elſe." *Shak.* *Gone by*, paſt, applied to motion or change of place. Loſt; departed; conſumed; at an end; dead.

GON'FALON, or GON'FANON, S. [*gonfanon*, Fr.] an enſign, or ſtandard. "Ten "thouſand, thouſand enſigns far advanc'd — "and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear." *Par. Loſt.*

GO'NORRHOEA, S. [from γονος, and ῥεω, Gr.] in Medicine, an involuntary dripping of ſeed or other humour, occaſioned by ſome venereal hurt.

GOOD, Adj. [comparative *better*, ſuperlative *beſt*] having ſuch perfections as are requiſite, fit, and proper for the end; wholeſome. "*Good* to eat," *Prior.* Sound; confirmed, valid. eſtabliſhed, proved. "*Make good* your accuſa- "tion." *South.* Punctual. "*As good as* his "word." *L' Eſtrange.* Character. "*Good* "*name* in man or woman — is the immediate "jewel of their ſouls." *Shak.* Chearful; gay; not eaſily diſpleaſed, but inclined to acts of benovolence and kindneſs, joined with any words expreſſing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite; conſiſtent with the character of gentlemen. "Imitated as the greateſt patterns of wit and "*good breeding*." *Swift.* Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues; kind or benevolent. "The men were very *good to* "us." 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15. To *make good*, to perform what is promiſed or expected; to keep, maintain, or ſupport. "In ſpight of their "dragoons placed to *make good* their retreat." *Clarend.*

GOOD, S. divided into phyſical and moral. *Phyſical good*, is that which tends naturally to promote our happineſs, benefit, advantage or health, to increaſe pleaſure, diminiſh pain, or procure and continue the preſence of any good, or the abſence of any evil. *Moral good*, is that which is choſen agreeable to the laws of reaſon or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happineſs and that of others. Figuratively, proſperity.

GOOD, Adv. always joined with *as*, thus, *as good* implies no worſe.

GOOD, Interject. well; right. Sometimes uſed ironically. "*Good!* my complexion." *Shak.*

GOO'D-CONDI'TIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities. Luſty, or plump, applied to perſons.

GOO'DLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

GOO'DLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful, applied to perſons. Fine, or ſplendid, applied to things, and particularly to dreſs. Bulky; ſwelling. "*Goodly* and great he ſails." *Dryd.* Happy; deſirable. "We have many *goodly* "days to ſee." *Shak.*

GOO'DNESS, S. the fitneſs of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindneſs, or benevolence.

GOO'D-NOW, Interj. in good time; or prithee. "*Good-now* ſit down and tell me." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed as a ſlight exclamation to expreſs wonder. "*Good-now*, *good-now*, how "your devotions jump with mine." *Dryd.*

GOODS, S. the moveables or furniture of a houſe; wares ſold in trade; commodities or freight in a ſhip.

GOO'DY, S. [*godig*, Sax. Johnſon ſuppoſes it corrupted from *good-wife*] a low term of civility, uſed to mean perſons of the female ſex. "When *goody* Dobſon died." *Gay.*

GOOSE, S. [plural *geeſe*, of *gos*, Sax] a large water fowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively uſed, for fooliſhneſs; a taylor's ſmotoh-ing iron.

GOO'SBERRY, S. in Botany, named *groſſularia* in Lat. and *groſſelier*, Fr. a well known fruit. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his fifth claſs.

GOO'SE-FOOT, S. a plant, called likewiſe *wild orach.*

GOO'SE-GRASS, S. an herb, named likewiſe *clivers.*

GO'RBELLY, S. a large, portuberant, or big belly; a term of reproach for a fat perſon.

GO'RBELLIED, Adj. luſty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and ſwelling belly. "Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves." *Shak.*

GORD, S. [*gourd*, Fr.] an inſtrument of gaming.

GORE, S. [Sax. *gor*, Brit. blood; clotted or congealed blood. In Heraldry, an abatement, conſiſting of two arches, or curve lines, the one drawn from the ſiniſter baſe, and the other from the ſiniſter chief.

To GORE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtab or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, ſo as to make a wound. Among ſemſtreſſes and taylors, to widen any thing, by ſewing in a piece of cloth.

GORGE, S. [Fr. the *g* pronounced hard] the throat or ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed. In Architecture, a ſort of concave moulding. The *gorge of a Chimney*, is the part between the chambranle and the crowning of the mantle. In Fortification, the entrance of a baſtion, ravelin, or other outwork. A *demi gorge*, is that part of a polygon between the centre and flank of the baſtion.

To GORGE, V. N. [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or ſatiate; to ſwallow "The fiſh has *gorged* the hook."

GO'RGED, Adj. in Heraldry, uſed when a crown or coronet is borne round the neck of ſome bird or fowl; or when the neck of a bird is of a different metal or colour from the reſt. In Farriery, ſwelled. "The legs of a horſe "are *gorged*."

GO'RGEOUS, Adj. [*gorgias*, old Fr.] fine; ſplendid; glittering.

GO'RGEOUSLY, Adv. in a ſplendid, pompous, ſhowy, or magnificent manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, S. ſplendour; luſtre; magnificence; finery.

GOR'GET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

GO'RGON, S. [γοργων. Gr.] a monſter with ſnaky hairs, that is reported to have turned all that ſaw it into ſtones.

GO'RMAND, S. [*gormant*, Brit. *gourmand*, Fr.] a perſon who eats greedily, and to exceſs.

To GO'RMANDIZE, V. N. to eat with greedineſs and to exceſs.

GOR'MANDIZER, S. one who eats greedily.

GORSE, S. [*gorſt*, Sax.] furz, a thick prickly ſhrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murtherous. "A "*gory* emulation 'twixt us twain." *Shak.*

GO'SLING, S. a young gooſe not full grown. In Botany, a cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, S. the title of books containing the hiſtory of the tranſactions of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his aſcenſion. Figuratively, applied to ſignify, in divinity, the Chriſtian diſpenſation, and an infallible ſtandard of truth. "As true as the *goſpel*."

To GO'SPEL, V. N. [*godſpellian*, Sax.] to preach the goſpel; to inſtruct as a prieſt. "Are "you ſo *goſpelled* — to pray for this good man." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

GO'SPELLER, S. [*god-ſpellere*, Sax.] an evangeliſt or preacher. "Theſe *goſpellers* have "had their golden days." *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER, or GO'SSAMOR, S. [*goſſampine*, Fr. *goſſypium*, or *gauſape*, Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm ſunny weather, found by Maſſy to proceed from a ſpider dwelling in fields, which emits them from its podex, and leaves them to aſcend in, and be wafted by, the air.

GO'SSIP, S. [from *godſibbe*, Sax. a ſponſor] one who is a ſponſor for a child at baptiſm. Figuratively, one who runs about tatling like a woman at a lying-in.

To GO'SSIP, V. N. to chat; to prate; to ſpend time in frivolous and inſignificant diſcourſe.

GOT, preter, and participle paſſive of *Get*.

GO'TTEN, particip. paſſive of *Get*.

To GO'VERN, V. A. [the *o* pronounced like a *u* ſhort, *guvern*; from *gouverner*, Fr. of *guberno*, Lat.] to rule over in the character of a magiſtrate, parent, or other ſuperior. In Grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* an ac- "cuſative caſe."

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. ſubject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exerciſing authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, controul, or authority of a guardian. "Under the ſurly "Gloſter's *governance*." *Shak.*

GO'VERNANTE, S. [Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *Governeſs*.

GO'VERNESS, S. [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.] a female, inveſted with authority to influence or rule. "The moon, the *governeſs* of floods," *Shak.* A woman who has the care of inſtructing or regulating the conduct of ladies; the teacher, inſtructoreſs, or miſtreſs of a lady's boarding-ſchool.

GO'VERNMENT, S. [*gouvernment*, Fr.] the form in which juſtice is adminiſtered in a nation; an eſtabliſhment, or adminiſtration of public affairs; the power or authority exerciſed by magiſtrates over their ſubjects, or by one perſon over another. In Grammar, the particular conſtruction any word in a ſentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, S. [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who manages, influences, or has the ſupreme direction of a thing or perſon; one inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.

GOURGE, S. [Fr.] a chiſſel having a round edge.

GOUGE'E, [Fr.] in Surgery, a remedy uſed in venereal complaints, to keep the paſſage open for the urine, when any excreſcence, &c. threatens its total ſuppreſſion.

GOURD, S. [*gauborde*, Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the ſize and colour of an orange.

GOU'RDINESS, S. in Farriery, a ſwelling in an horſe's leg after a journey, ſo called from its reſembling a gourd.

GOU'RNET, S. a fiſh.

GOUT, S. [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of diſeaſe principally affecting the joints, ſeated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muſcels ſubſervient to their motions, and the membranes ſurrounding the bones.

GOUT, S. [pronounced *goo*, Fr. *guſtus*, Lat.] a taſte; reliſh; or flavour. "A *gout* "for the like ſtudies." *Woodw.*

GOU'TY, Adj. afflicted with the gout; relating to, or having the gout.

GOWN, S. [*gwn*, Brit. *gonna*, Ital.] a long looſe upper garment, worn by men, as an undreſs; a woman's upper garment; the long looſe habit worn by the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church, &c.

GOW'NED, Adj. wearing a gown.

GOW'NMAN, S. one matriculated at an univerſity; a ſtudent; or one whoſe proper habit is a gown, applied to the profeſſors of divinity, phyſic, law, &c.

To GRABBLE, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *grapple*] to grope; to ſearch, or feel greedily with the hands. "Their bloody "hands *grabbling* in my guts." *Hiſt. of John Bull.*

GRACE, S. [*gratia*, Lat.] favour, or kindneſs. In Divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindneſs; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour; or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural, or heightened by art; an embelliſhment, ornament, flower, or perfection. "By their hands "the *grace* of kings muſt die." *Shak.* A phyſical virtue, or power. "Mickle is the "powerful

" powerful *grace* that lies in plants." *Shak.* The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodneſs, or clemency; a ſhort prayer ſaid at meals, expreſſive of gratitude or thanks to the divine providence for ſupplying our neceſſities. To be in a perſon's *good graces*, is to be favoured or eſteemed by him.

To GRACE, V. A. to adorn, beautify, embelliſh, dignify, ſet off, or recommend; to confer an honour on a perſon; to dignify or raiſe by an act of favour. " *Grac'd* by a nod." *Dryd.*

GRA'CED, Adj. beautiful; graceful. " The " propereſt and beſt *grac'd* men that ever I " ſaw." *Sidney.* Seldom uſed.

GRA'CEFULLY, Adv. elegantly; with a pleaſing dignity or majeſty.

GRA'CEFULNESS, S. elegance and dignity of manner; dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, Adj. without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRA'CIOUS, Adj. [*gracieux*, Fr. *gratioſus*, low Lat.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good. " Their iſſue not being " *gracious*." *Shak.*

GRA'CIOUSLY, Adv. with kind condeſcenſion; in a pleaſing, and favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, S. kind condeſcenſion; a pleaſing manner.

GRADA'TION, S. [Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] a regular progreſs or advance from one degree to another.

GRA'DIENT, Adj. [*gradiens*, Lat.] walking or moving by ſteps.

GRA'DUAL, Adj. [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding or riſing by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep.

GRA'DUAL, S. [*gradus*] a flight of ſteps. " Before the *gradual* proſtrate they " ador'd." *Dryd.* In the Roman church, a part of the maſs ſung between the epiſtles and goſpels: In the Jewiſh, applied to 15 pſalms, ſuppoſed to have been ſung by the prieſts ſtanding upon the gradual, or the 15 ſteps of the temple.

GRADUA'LITY, S. a regular progreſſion; advancing higher by degrees. " The *graduality* " of opacity." *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY, Adv. by degrees; in regular progreſſion; by ſteps; advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To GRA'DUATE, V. A. [*gradeur*, Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an univerſity; to mark with degrees, in meaſuring. " He *graduates* his thermometers." *Derham.* To heighten or improve. " Dyers " advance and *graduate* their colours with " ſalts." *Brown.*

GRAFF, S. [from *grafa*, Sax. to dig] a ditch, trench, or moat, formed by digging out the earth. " The *graff* broad and deep." *Clarend.*

GRAFF, or GRAFT, S. [*greffe*, Fr.] in Gardening, the ſhoot of a tree inſerted in, and becoming one with another tree, nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit.

To GRAFT, V. A. [*greffer*, Fr.] to take a ſhoot from one tree, and inſert it into another, in ſuch a manner, that both may unite cloſely, and become one tree; to inſert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FTER, S. one who propagates fruit, by inſerting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRAIN, S. [*grawn*, Brit. *graine*, Fr.] a ſingle ſeed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or ſmall body; ſome ſmall indulgence, which implies a remiſſion of rigour or ſeverity. " He whoſe " very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with ſome " *grains* of allowance." *Addiſ.* A weight uſed in phyſic, twenty of which make one ſcruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight: it derived this name from its being ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, *&c.* grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, ſo as to make them more laſting than in the common way. The form of the ſurface, with regard to ſmoothneſs, roughneſs, or the ſize of the conſtituent fibres or particles of a body. " Bring- " ing its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*." *Newt.* Opt. Temper; diſpoſition; humour, or inclination. " Though much againſt the " *grain*, forc'd to retire." *Dryd.*

GRA'INED, Adj. rough; appearing leſs ſmooth, or weather-beaten. " Then now this " *grained* face of mine be hid." *Shak.*

GRAINS, S. the huſks of malt of which beer has been made.

GRA'INY, Adj. full of corn, or ſeeds.

GRAMME'RCY, Interj. [contracted of *grant me mercy*] an obſolete expreſſion of ſurprize. " *Grammercy*, lovely Lucius, what's " the news?" *Shak.*

GRAMINI'VOROUS, Adj. eating, or living upon graſs. " The *graminivorous* kind." *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR, S. [*grammaire*, Fr.] the art which delivers the rules for ſpeaking or writing any language properly. Figuratively, an expreſſion or conſtruction agreeable to the rules of grammar; a book which delivers rules for ſpeaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-ſchool*, is a place where the learned languages, or claſſics, are taught grammatically.

GRAMMA'RIAN, S. [*grammairien*, Fr.] one who is ſkilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [Fr. of *grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or taught by grammar; conſiſtent with the propriety of any particular language.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER, S. [Lat.] a perſon who pretends to, and piques himſelf on his knowlege of grammar; a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian.

GRA'MPLE, S. [*grample*, Fr.] a crab-fiſh.

GRA'MPUS, S. a large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRA'NARY, S. [*granarium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

GRA'NATE, S. [*granum*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a high red colour, ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to that of a kernel of a pomegranate: it is vulgarly named a *garnet*. The oriental are the beſt.

GRAND, Adj. [Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] great; illuſtrious; powerful; ſplendid; noble; ſublime.

GRA'NDAM, or GRANDA'ME, S. a term of conſanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, and old withered or decripit woman. "To the *gran-* "*dame* hag." *Dryd.* In the pedigree of a horſe, the mare on which the dam of a horſe was got.

GRA'NDCHILD, S. the ſon or daughter of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRA'ND-DAUGHTER, S. the daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E, S. [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] a perſon of rank, dignity, or power; one of the nobility.

GRA'NDEUR, S. [Fr.] ſplendour, pomp, or magnificence.

GRA'NDFATHER, S. the father of a perſon's father or mother.

GRA'NDITY, S. [*grandis*, Lat.] elevation of thought, pomp, or magnificence of language. "Our poets excel in *grandity* and gra- "vity." *Camden.*

GRA'NDSIRE, S. a grandfather. In Poetry, any anceſtor.

GRA'NDSON, S. the ſon of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, S. [Fr.] a farm; a barn, or threſhing floor; a farm houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRA'NITE, S. [*granit*, Fr. of *granum*, Lat.] a variegated ſtone or marble, compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardneſs, giving fire when ſtruck with ſteel, fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANI'VOROUS, Adj. eating or living upon grain. "*Granivorous* birds." *Arbuth.*

GRA'NNAM, S. [a corruption of *gran-dame*] a grandmother. A low word, uſed only in burleſque. "Oft my *grannam* told "me." *Gay.*

To GRANT, V. A. [of *garantir*, Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, S. the act of giving or beſtowing a thing, which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a conceſſion.

GRA'NTABLE, Adj. that which may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTE'E, S. in Law, the perſon to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTOR, S. the perſon that yields or grants any thing to another.

GRA'NULARY, Adj. [from *granule*; which ſee] ſmall and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To GRA'NULATE, V. N. [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] to be formed into ſmall particles or grains. Actively, to break into ſmall maſſes or grains; to raiſe in inequalities, repreſenting ſeeds or grain. "*Granulated* into "a multitude of glandules." *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming into ſmall maſſes reſembling grains.

GRA'NULE, S. a particle, atom, or globule; a ſmall compact particle, reſembling a ſeed or grain of corn.

GRA'NULOUS, Adj. full of little grains.

GRAPE, S. [*grappe*, Fr. *grappola*, Ital.] a ſingle berry of the vine, which grows in cluſters, the juice of which is wine.

GRA'PE-HYACINTH, or GRA'PE-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of muſk.

GRA'PESTONE, S. the ſtone or ſeed of a grape.

GRA'PHICAL, Adj. [from γραφω, Gr.] appearing as if written; well formed, deſcribed, or delineated. "The letters will grow more "large and *graphical*." *Bac.*

GRA'PHICALLY, Adv. well deſcribed; deſcribed minutely, or in a pictureſque manner. "The civet cat is *graphically* deſcribed by Caſ- "tellus." *Brown.*

GRA'PNEL, S. [*grapin*, Fr.] a ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel; a grappling iron, uſed in a ſea fight to faſten ſhips together.

To GRA'PPLE, V. N. [*grappan*, Sax. *grappare*, Ital.] to lay faſt hold on a perſon; to combat, or engage in cloſe fight; to faſten, unite, or join inſeparably. "*Grapples* you to "the heart and love of us." *Shak.*

GRA'PPLE, S. a cloſe combat, in which perſons ſeize faſt hold on each other; an iron inſtrument, uſed to faſten one ſhip to another.

GRA'SIER, S. See *Grazier*.

To GRASP, V. A. [*graſpare*, Ital.] to hold in the hand with the fingers ſhut; to ſeize, or catch at; to ſtruggle, ſtrive, or grapple. "As one that *graſpt* and tugg'd for "life." *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach; to be inſatiable in one's purſuit after riches. "Who "*graſps* and *graſps* till he can hold no more." *Dryd.*

GRASP, S. the gripe or ſeizure of the hand; the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers ſhut or doubled over it; poſſeſſion, or hold.

GRA'SPER, S. one who ſeizes, graſps, or catches at.

GRASS, S. [*gras*, Goth.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

To GRASS, V. N. to produce graſs.

GRA'SSHOPPER, S. a ſmall inſect, found among the ſummer graſs, named from its hop-

ping,

ping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature with brawny thighs, long, ſlender, and ſtrong legs, &c.

GRA'SSINESS, S. the ſtate of abounding with graſs.

GRA'SSPLAT, S. a ſmall level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with graſs.

GRA'SSPOLY, S. a ſpecies of *willow-wort*.

GRA'SSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in graſs.

GRATE, S. [*crates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires croſſing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of priſons, cloiſters, or tradeſmens ſhops; a receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

To GRATE, V. A. [*gratter*, Fr.] to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harſh or vexatious; to offend the ear by a harſh and diſagreeable ſound; to make a diſagreeable or harſh ſound, by drawing one hard thing over another.

GRA'TEFUL, Adj. [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due ſenſe of benefits conferred; pleaſing; agreeable; delightful to the ſenſes or mind; delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY, Adv. in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain a proper ſenſe of an obligation; in a pleaſing or agreeable manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, S. gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRA'TER, S. [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of coarſe file, or inſtrument formed of tin or ſilver punched in holes, with which ſoft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *gratificatio*, Lat.] the act of pleaſing; the act of complying with and anſwering the cravings of the ſenſual appetites; pleaſure; delight; a reward, or recompence.

To GRA'TIFY, V. A. [*gratifier*, Fr.] to indulge; to pleaſe by compliance; to do a thing in order to pleaſe or delight; to requite, repay, or reward. "I'll *gratify* you for your trou-"ble."

GRA'TINGLY, Adv. harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS, Adv. [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRA'TITUDE, S. a virtue, conſiſting in a due ſenſe and outward acknowlegement of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like.

GRATU'ITOUS, Adj. [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] voluntary, or granted either without aſking or merit; aſſerted without proof. "This *gratuitous* declination of atoms." *Ray*.

GRATU'ITOUSLY, Adv. without claim or merit; without proof. "This obliquity of "direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to "matter." *Cheyne*.

GRATU'ITY, S. [*gratuite*, Fr.] a free gift; a preſent; an acknowlegement.

To GRA'TULATE, V. A. [*gratulatus*, of *gratulor*, Lat.] to congratulate.

GRATULA'TION, [*gratulatio*, Lat.] ſalutations made by expreſſing joy; compliments expreſſing joy; an expreſſion of joy. "The earth — gave ſigns of *gratulation*." *Par. Loſt*.

GRA'TULATORY. Adj. expreſſing joy for the ſucceſs, preferment, or good fortune of another; congratulatory.

GRAVE, S. [*græf*, Sax.] a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is, or is to be, buried.

To GRAVE, V. A. [preter *graved*, particip. paſſ. *graven*, γραφω, Gr.] to cut figures or inſcriptions with a ſharp pointed tool on any hard ſubſtance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a ſharp pointed inſtrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper; to inter, entomb, or bury: An obſolete ſenſe. "Ditches *grave* you all." *Shak*. To clean, caulk or ſcrape the bottom of a ſhip.

GRAVE, Adj. [Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] ſolemn; ſerious; of a modeſt colour, not ſhowy or tawdry. Not ſharp or acute, applied to ſound.

GRA'VE-CLOATHS, S. the particular dreſs of the dead; a ſhroud. "Bound hand "and foot with *grave-cloaths*." *John* xi. 44.

GRA'VEL, S. [*gravier*, Fr. *gravella*, Ital.] a kind of earth uſed for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted ſand, and the coarſer is a compoſition of flints, or ſmall pebble-ſtones. In Phyſic, a diſeaſe in the kidnies or bladder, occaſioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due ſecretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this ſubſtance ſtrongly coheres, and forms a hard maſs, it is then called the *ſtone*.

To GRA'VEL, V. A. to pave, or cover with gravel; to puzzle, put to a ſtand, or embarraſs a perſon with ſome difficulty he cannot ſolve.

GRA'VELESS, S. without a grave or tomb.

GRA'VELLY, Adj. [*graveleux*, Fr.] conſiſting or abounding in gravel.

GRA'VELY, Adv. in a ſolemn, or ſerious manner; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS, S. ſeriouſneſs; ſolemnity.

GRA'VER, S. [*graveur*, Fr. See *Grave*, the verb] an engraver, or one who copies deſigns with a ſharp pointed tool or ſtile, on metals or wood, to be printed on paper. The ſtile, or ſharp pointed inſtrument uſed by an engraver.

GRA'VIDITY, S. [*graviditas*. Lat.] the ſtate of being with child. "The ſigns of "*gravidity*." *Arbuth*.

GRA'VING, S. any piece engraved; carved work. "To grave any manner of *graving*." 2 *Chron*. ii. 14.

To GRA'VITATE, V. N. [from *gravis*, Lat.] to tend to the center.

GRAVITA'TION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, S. [*gravité*, Fr. *gravitas*, Lat.] weight; heavineſs; the power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociouſneſs. "To puniſh the injury, according to the *gravity* of "the fact." *Hooker*. Applied to the countenance or behaviour, ſeriouſneſs; ſolemnity; majeſty; or awfulneſs.

GRA'VY, S. the juice which runs from meat when not over-done.

GRAY, Adj. [*græg*, Sax.] white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair. Blue with a mixture of black; reſembling the colour of aſhes.

GRA'Y-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man: uſed in contempt. "Afraid to tell "*gray-beards* the truth." *Shak.*

GRA'YLING, S. [named from its colour] a fiſh of a fine ſhape, white fleſh, having its teeth in its throat, found in the ſame rivers with trout, and taken with the ſame baits, and in the ſame manner.

GRA'YNESS, S. the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

To GRAZE, V. N. [*graſian*, Sax.] to eat or feed on graſs; to produce graſs; to bruſh in paſſing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet. "Like to the bullet's *grazing*." *Shak.* Actively, to tend, or ſet cattle to feed on graſs; to eat or feed upon graſs. "Lambs "with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead." *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER, S. one whoſe trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, S. [pronounced *greeſe*; from *graiſſe*, Fr.] the ſoft part of the fat of animals. In Farriery, a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the heels, occaſioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

To GREASE, V. A. to ſmear, anoint, or ſpot with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents. "The *greas'd* advocate." *Dryd.* A low word.

GRE'ASINESS, S. oilineſs, or fatneſs.

GRE'ASY, Adj. oily; fat; ſpotted or ſmeared with greaſe; corpulent. A term of reproach. "This *greaſy* knight." *Shak.*

GREAT, Adj. [pronounced *grate*, of *great*, Sax. *groot*, Belg.] large in bulk, number, or quantity; having any quality in a high degree. Long or conſiderable, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. "The *great* "ſeal." *Shak.* High in rank, or extenſive in power; illuſtrious, or eminent. "*Great* in "might." *Jer.* x. 6. Majeſtic, or grand in aſpect or mein. "She walks ſerenely *great*." *Waller.* Haughty, ſwelling, or proud. "Diſcouraged with *great* looks." *Knolles.* To be *great with*, to be familiar, or intimately acquainted. "Thoſe that are *great with* "them." *Bac.* Teeming, or with child. "A *great* belly." In Pedigree, it is added in every ſtep of aſcending conſanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every ſtep of deſcending conſanguinity beyond a grandſon: Thus a *great*-grandſon is the ſon of a perſon's grandſon. A *great*-grandfather, the father of a perſon's grandfather, or the grandfather of a perſon's father; and *great*-uncle is the uncle of a perſon's father.

GRE'AT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant; with child. "*Great-bellied* women." *Shak.*

To GRE'ATEN, V. N. to enlarge; to make great, powerful, or rich. Not in uſe.

GREAT-HEA'RTED, Adj. high-ſpirited; proud. "The earl as *great-hearted* as he, de"clared he neither cared for his friendſhip, "nor feared his hatred." *Clarend.*

GRE'ATLY, Adv. very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illuſtrious manner. "Thou *greatly* didſt expire." *Dryd.* Courageouſly; bravely. "*Greatly* turn their "backs againſt the foe." *Addiſ.*

GRE'ATNESS, S. largeneſs, applied to quantity, ſize, or number. High place or dignity; a conſciouſneſs of ſuperior birth or rank. "'Tis not of pride or *greatneſs* he cometh not "on board." *Bac.* Magnanimity, nobleneſs. "*Greatneſs* of mind." *Par. Loſt.* Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

GRE'CISM, S. [*græciſmus*, Lat.] a conſtruction, idiom, or expreſſion peculiar to the Greek language.

GRE'EDILY, Adv. in an eager, haſty, or ravenous manner; with keen appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDINESS, S. [*gredigneſſe*, Sax.] ravenouſneſs; voracious hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDY, Adj. [*gredig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent deſire of food; eager; vehemently deſirous.

GRE'EN, Adj. [*grene*, Sax.] having a colour like that of graſs: in compoſitions of dying and painting, made by mixing blue or black, and yellow together. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed; new, or lately made. "A *green* "wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being *green* before they are ripe.

GREEN, S. the colour of graſs, or that which reſembles it. In Optics, it is one of the original, ſimple, or primary rays of light; but in dying is cauſed by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour rather refreſhes than impairs the ſight, the goodneſs of Providence is manifeſt in cauſing it to be reflected from the ſurface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with graſs. The leaves of trees and vegetables, oppoſed to their flowers. In Cookery, uſed in the plural for thoſe plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GRE'EN-BROOM, S. a ſhrub which grows wild upon barren heaths, and is uſed in making beſoms.

GRE'EN-CLOTH, S. a board, or court of juſtice, held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the ſervants that offend.

GRE'EN-

GRE'ENEYED, Adj. having eyes coloured with green. "*Greeneyed* jealouſy."

GRE'ENFINCH, S. [*groenfinc*, Teut.] a bird, ſo called from its colour.

GRE'ENGAGE, S. a ſpecies of plum, of a green colour.

GRE'ENHOUSE, S. a houſe or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furniſhed with ſuch a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GRE'ENISH, Adj. ſomewhat green; tending to green.

GRE'ENLY, Adj. with a greeniſh colour; newly; freſhly; immaturely.

GRE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being green, or preſerving verdure. Figuratively, a ſtate of immaturity or unripeneſs; newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, S. in Medicine, a diſorder incident to virgins, ſo called from the a eneſs with which it is attended.

GRE'ENSWARD, or GRE'ENSWORD, S. the turf on which graſs grows; a field.

GRE'ENWOOD, S. dyers weed.

GBE'ENWOOD, S. wood conſidered as it appears when its leaves are out. "To the "*greenwood* ſhade he took his way." *Dryd.*

To GREET, V. A. [*gretan, grettan*, Sax.] to addreſs at a meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to wiſh health; to ſend or pay compliments at a diſtance.

GRE'ETER, S. he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, S. ſalutation, or compliment.

GREGA'RIOUS, Adj. [*gregarius*, Lat.] aſſembling in flocks or herds. "No birds of "prey are *gregarious*." *Ray.*

GRE'NADIER, S. [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall ſoldier, armed as other ſoldiers, beſides a pouch full of grenadoes, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRE'NADE, or GRENADO, S. [*grenade*, Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, braſs, glaſs, or potters earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fuſee to give it fire. When the fire reaches the hollow of the ball, the caſe flies into pieces, which greatly hurt, if not kill, thoſe they ſtrike.

GRENT, S. a foſſile body, conſiſting of a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the ſize of bay ſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour.

GREW, preter of *Grow*.

GREY, Adj. See *Gray*, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

GRE'YHOUND, S. [formerly written *greybund*, of *grigbund*, Sax. or of *grey*, Iſl. a dog, and *hunta*, Iſl. a hunter] a tall fleet hound that chaſes in ſight.

To GRIDE, V. N. [*gridare*, Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting. "The *griding* "ſword." *Par. Loſt.*

GRI'DELIN, S. a colour compounded of white and red.

GRIDI'RON, S. a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, which is uſed to dreſs victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, S. [pronounced *greef*; from *griff*, Brit.] ſorrow for ſomething which is paſt; a grievance, oppreſſion or injury. "For redreſs "of all theſe *griefs*." *Shak.* Pain, or diſeaſe.

GRIE'VANCE, S. that which makes a perſon uneaſy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To GRIEVE, V. A. [pronounced *greeve*; *grever*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a perſon uneaſy by ſome unkind or offenſive action; to be ſorrowful.

GRIE'VINGLY, Adv. with ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS, Adj. [*gravis*, Lat. See *Grieve*] afflictive, or cauſing pain; not eaſily borne; cauſing ſorrow; expreſſing great uneaſineſs. "*Grievous* complaints." *Clar.* Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes. "It was a "*grievous* fault." *Shak.*

GRIE'VOUSLY, Adv. with great offence, diſcontent, or ill will; prodigiouſly, or ſo as to occaſion great uneaſineſs. "*Grievouſly* vexed." *Hooker.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS, S. ſorrow; pain; a ſtate of calamity, oppreſſion, or wretchedneſs. "The *grievouſneſs* of war." *Iſai.* xxi. 15.

GRI'FFIN, or GRI'FFON, S. a fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between a lion and an eagle, and having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, S. in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies any thing below the natural ſize; a ſpecies of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active and jocoſe perſon.

To GRILL, V. N. [*grille*, Fr.] to broil or dreſs meat on a gridiron.

To GRI'LLY, V. A. [from *grill*] to harraſs. "We're *grillied* all at Temple-Bar." *Hudib.*

GRIM, Adj. [*grimma*, Sax.] having a fierce or awfully ſullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking. "*Grim*-viſag'd war "has ſmooth'd his wrinkled front." *Shak.*

GRIMA'CE, S. [Fr. See *Grim*] a diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence; vulgarly ſtiled *making mouths*. An air of affectation.

GRIMA'LKIN, S. an appellative for an old grey cat. "*Grimalkin* to domeſtic vermin "ſworn—an everlaſting foe." *Philips.*

GRIME, S. [from *grim*] dirt that is ingrained or not eaſily waſhed off.

To GRIME, V. A. to dirt ſo as it cannot be eaſily waſhed off.

GRI'MLY, Adv. in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, ſtern, or ſullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRI'MNESS, S. a look which proceeds from the fierceneſs or ſullenneſs of a perſon's diſpoſition.

To GRIN, V. N. [*grennian*, Sax. *grimacer*, Fr.] to ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips, uſed both as a ſign of mirth and anguiſh.

GRIN, S. the act of cloſing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, ſo as to expoſe

poſe them to view; the act of ſhewing the teeth, uſed as an effect of mirth, or anguiſh.

To GRIND, V. A. [preter and participle paſſ. *ground*; *grindan*, Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard; to rub one againſt another; to harraſs or oppreſs by extortion. "Another way the Spaniards have "taken to *grind* the Neapolitans." *Addiſ.* To ſharpen an inſtrument by holding it on a round ſtone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth cloſe, and move them, ſo as to make a noiſe.

GRI'NDER, S. one who grinds or works in a mill; the inſtrument of grinding. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRI'NDLESTONE, or GRI'NDSTONE, S. the ſtone on which edged tools are ſharpened.

GRI'NNER, S. one who grins, or ſhuts his teeth, and opens his lips ſo as to expoſe them.

GRI'NNINGLY, Adv. with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

To GRIPE, V. A. [*greipan*, Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to ſqueeze with the fingers cloſed over it; to catch eagerly; to ſeize; to oppreſs; to pinch, preſs, or ſqueeze; to pinch the belly; to give the cholic, attended with a ſharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, S. [See the verb] a graſp or ſeizure of the hand or paw; a ſqueeze, or preſſure. Figuratively, oppreſſion, extortion, or cruſhing power. In the plural, the belly-ach; the cholic.

GRI'PER, S. one who oppreſſes the poor; an uſurer; an extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly.

GRISA'MBER, S. a corruption of ambergreaſe. "*Griſamber* ſteam'd." *Milt.*

GRI'SKIN, S. [*griſgin*, Ir.] the back bone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, Adj. [*griſlic*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid.

GRIST, S. toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn; corn to be ground. Figuratively, a ſupply of proviſion. *To bring griſt to the mill*, is a figurative and proverbial expreſſion for producing profit or gain.

GRI'STLE, S. [*griſle*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilage, or fleſhy ſubſtance, very elaſtic, tough, and next in hardneſs to a bone.

GRI'STLY, Adj. cartilaginous; conſiſting of griſtle; having the nature or properties of griſtle.

GRIT, S. [*greot*, Sax.] bran, or the coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, and coarſely ground; ſand; a particle of ſand; rough, hard particles.

GRI'TTINESS, S. ſandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit, or little rough, hard, and ſandy particles.

GRI'TTY, Adj. full of little, rough, hard, and ſandy particles.

GRI'ZELIN, S. a corruption of *Gridelin*.

GRI'ZZLE, S. [*griſaille*, Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, moſt commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, Adj. interſperſed with black and white hairs; gray.

To GROAN, V. N. [*granian*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarſe or dull noiſe, in pain or agony.

GROAN, S. [*grwn*, Brit.] a deep ſigh, attended with a hoarſe noiſe, made by perſons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarſe, dead ſound. "*Groans* of roaring wind." *Shak.*

GROAT, S. [pronounced *graut*] a ſilver coin, value fourpence: hence it is uſed for fourpence, though conſiſting of copper coin. The ſilver money, in the Saxon times, were of no greater value than a penny, which being divided quarterly on the reverſe, when they wanted a farthing, they broke it into four pieces, This, according to ſome, was the only money we had, even after the conqueſt, till Edward I. coined *groſſes* or *groats*, i. e. great pennies or pieces, which went for fourpence, about 1351. This was the ſtate of our coin, till Hen. VIII. in 1504, firſt coined ſhillings. *Groats* in the plural, from *groet*, Sax. ſignifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, S. one who buys and ſells teas, ſugars, plumbs, *&c.* A *green-grocer*, is one that buys and ſells greens.

GRO'CERY, S. the wares ſold by a grocer, ſuch as tea, ſugar, raiſins, ſpice, *&c.*

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, or GRO'GRAN, S. a ſort of ſtuff, all ſilk, woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, S. [generally pronounced *grine*] that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GROOM, S. [*grom*, Belg. a boy] a boy, waiter, or ſervant; one who tends or looks after horſes; a man newly married. "By "this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are "dreſs'd." *Dryd.* See *Bridegroom.*

GROOVE, S. [*grobe*, Goth.] a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. "Work in a *groove* or "mine-pit." *Boyle.* A channel, or hollow cut in wood.

To GROOVE, V. A. to cut hollow, or in channels.

To GROPE, V. N. [*grapan*, *grapian*, Sax.] to feel one's way out in caſe of blindneſs, or darkneſs; to have an imperfect idea of a thing; to feel after a thing where a perſon cannot ſee. "A boy was *groping* for eels." *L'Eſtrange.*

GRO'PER, S. one who ſearches after, or endeavours to find a thing in the dark.

GROSS, Adj. [*gros*, Fr. *groſſo*, Ital.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to ſize. Shameful, very erroneous, coarſe, or palpable, applied to ſentiments. Clumſy, or inelegant, applied to ſhape. Thick, applied to the conſiſtence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the underſtanding. Coarſe, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the ſize of the body. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, S. the main body, or main force of

of an army; the bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In Commerce, a number conſiſting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GRO'SSLY, Adv. in large or coarſe particles. "This matter is *groſsly* pulverized." Without any ſubtlety, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably. "*Groſsly* miſrepreſented." *Swift.*

GROT, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cave, or cavern formed and frequented for coolneſs, or pleaſure. See *Grotto.*

GROTE'SQUE, Adj. [Fr. *grotteſco*, Ital.] diſtorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed without any regard to nature or property.

GRO'TTO, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made for pleaſure. Uſed ſometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GROVE, S. [*græf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees, whoſe branches meet above.

To GRO'VEL, V. N. to lie proſtrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with one's belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, S. [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, conſidered as that which ſupports us when walking, as oppoſed to air or water, or as ſituated low; land; a country; a farm, eſtate, or poſſeſſion; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the firſt layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and deſcribed. The firſt principles, applied to knowledge or ſcience. The ſpace occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat; the intervening ſpace, or diſtance between the flier and purſuer. Hence, to *loſe ground*, applied to an army, is to be driven backwards. To *ſtand one's ground*, is to make a powerful reſiſtance. To *get ground*, is to gain advantage over an enemy, applied to an army; to make a progreſs, applied to an opinion.

To GROUND, V. A. to fix or ſupport upon the ground; to build, found, or ſettle as upon a cauſe or firſt principle, applied to opinions. To ſettle in the firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to inſtruction.

GROUND, S. the preter of *Grind.*

GROUND-ASH, S. a tree, ſo called, becauſe its ſhoots grow near the ground, on account of its being cut, when young, about an inch from the earth.

GROU'NDBAIT, S. a bait made of barley, or malt boiled, &c. which is thrown into the river, where you intend to angle, and ſinking to the bottom, or ground, draws the fiſh after it.

GROU'NDEDLY, Adv. not without ſufficient reaſons; upon firm principles. "Speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpoſe." *Gland.*

GROU'NDFLOOR, S. the lower ſtory of a houſe, level with the external ground.

GROU'NDIVY, S. a plant, likewiſe named *ale-hoof*, or *tunhoof.*

GROU'NDLESS, Adj. without any foundation, reaſon, or juſtice.

GROU'NDLESSLY, Adv. in an unjuſt manner; without reaſon, cauſe, or foundation.

GROU'NDLESSNESS, S. want of cauſe, foundation, or ſupport.

GROU'NDLING, S. a fiſh, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a perſon of mean, groveling, or vulgar thoughts.

GROU'ND-OAK, S. a kind of low oak, or underwood.

GROU'ND-PINE, S. a plant growing on dry and barren hills.

GROU'ND-PLATE, S. in Architecture, the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons.

GROU'ND-PLOT, S. the ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROU'ND-RENT, S. rent paid for the ground on which an houſe is built.

GROU'ND-ROOM, S. a room on the lower flory.

GROU'NDSEL, S. the footpoſt of a door; or the timber or raiſed pavement of a houſe next the door; a threſhold. In Botany, the *ſenecio*, Lat. and *ſenecon*, Fr. It is placed in the ſecond ſect. of Tournefort's 12th claſs, and in the ſecond ſect. of Linnæus's 19th. It is alſo ſpelt *groundſil.*

GROU'NDWORK, S. in Painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or firſt part of an undertaking; the rudiments, or firſt principles of a ſcience; the true cauſe, motion, or reaſon.

GROUP, S. [pronounced *groop*, *grouppe*, Fr. *grappo*, Ital.] in Painting and Sculpture, an aſſemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To GROUP, V. A. in Painting, to deſcribe or introduce ſeveral figures into one piece.

GROUSE, S. a kind of fowl, named *heath game.*

GROUT, S. [*greot*, Sax.] coarſe meal or pollard; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, V. N. [preter *grew*, part. paſſ. *grown*] to increaſe in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation; to increaſe in ſtature, or bulk; to proceed or ariſe, as from a cauſe. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increaſe of intereſt due on money lent. "The ſum that I do owe "to you—is *growing* to me by Antipholis." *Shak.* Applied to the ſea, by mariners, to ſwell or roll. "When the ſea is never ſo little "*grown*," *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER, S. that which vegetates, or increaſes in height or bulk.

To GROWL, V. N. [*grollen*, Teut.] to ſnarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWN, [part. paſſ. of *Grow*] advanced in or increaſed by growth; covered or filled by the

the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or ſtature. "A *grown* woman." *Locke.*

GROWTH, S. vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe by vegetation; product, or the thing produced; increaſe in number, bulk, frequency, ſtature, or improvement.

GRO'WTHEAD, or GRO'WNTOL, S. a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the greatneſs of its head. Figuratively, an idle, lazy perſon.

To GRUB, V. A. to deſtroy or extirpate, by digging or throwing up the ſoil; to pull up by the roots; to dirt one's cloaths or fleſh.

GRUB, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies. In Medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumor, ariſing on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the noſe.

To GRUBBLE, V. N. [*grubelen*, Germ.] to grope, or feel in the dark. "Let me rowl "and *grubble* thee." *Dryd.*

GRU'B-STREET, S. the name of a ſtreet in London, once famous for the reſidence of meaner and hireling authors. Uſed as an adjective, it ſignifies mean, low, and dull, applied to compoſitions. "Ballads write and *Grub-* "*ſtreet* lays." *Gay.*

To GRUDGE, V. A. to envy, or view the advantages of another with diſcontent and uneaſineſs; to give or take unwillingly.

GRUDGE, S. an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill will; anger; reſentment; envy; odium; or envious reſentment. "Thoſe to whom you "have with *grudge* preferred me." *Ben Jonſon.*

GRU'DGING, S. the act of envying a perſon what he has, or of giving with great reluctance.

GRU'EL, S. [*gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of ſpoon-meat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water. "*Gruel* made of "grain." *Arbuth.*

GRUFF, Adj. [*groff*, Belg.] ſour, ſurly, or moroſe, applied to the aſpect and behaviour.

GRU'FFLY, Adv. in a ſour, moroſe, or ſurly manner.

GRU'FFNESS, S. harſhneſs of voice, or ſurlineſs of look.

GRUM, Adj. [contracted from *grumble*] ſurly, or moroſe, applied to a perſon's looks. "Nic. looked ſour and *grum*." *Hiſt of J. Bull.*

To GRUMBLE, V. N. to murmur with diſcontent; to growl or ſnarl. "*Grumbling* o'er "his prey." To make a hoarſe or rattling noiſe, applied to thunder.

GRUM'BLER, S. one that murmurs with diſcontent; a diſcontented perſon.

GRUM'BLING, S. a murmuring through diſcontent.

GRUME, S. [*greumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] a thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

GRUM'LY, Adv. in a moroſe, ſour, or ſurly manner.

GRU'MOUS, Adj. thick or clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, S. the thickneſs of any curdled or clotted liquor.

To GRUNT, or GRUNTLE, V. A. to make a hoarſe diſcontented noiſe, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, S. the noiſe made by a hog.

GRU'NTER, S. one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

To GRUTCH, V. A. [corrupted from *grudge*, for the ſake of rhime] to envy, or be uneaſy at the advantage of another. "I muſt "not *grutch*." *Ben Jonſon.*

GRUTCH, S. [See the verb] malice, or ill will. "To whom he bare ſo fell a *grutch*." *Hudib.*

GRY, S. [γρυ, Gr.] any thing of little value; a meaſure containing one-tenth of a line; a line being one-tenth of a digit, and a digit one-tenth of a foot.

GUAI'CUM, S. [*guaiac*, Ind.] a medicinal wood, called alſo *lignum vitæ*: the bark and wood are uſed in phyſic as an attenuant. In the Indies it is uſed in the venereal diſeaſe; but is not efficacious in theſe climates.

GUARANTE'E, S. [pronounced *garantee*; *garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to ſee the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

To GUA'RANTY, V. A. [pronounced *garanty*] to undertake to ſee the articles of any treaty kept.

To GUARD, V. A. [pronounced *gard*; *garder*, Fr.] to watch in order to ſecure from, or prevent a ſurprize, or ſudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate, or ſecure againſt objections.

GUARD, S. [pronounced *gard*, of *garde*, Fr.] a man, or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger, or prevent ſurprize. Uſed with *on* or *off*, a ſtate of caution or vigilance. A limitation; an anticipation of an objection. "Expreſſed them-"ſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as "I." *Atterb.* In Fencing, an action or poſture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horſe or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Picquet guard*, is a number of horſe and foot always in readineſs, in caſe of an alarm, the horſes being ſaddled and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to thoſe troops or companies, which are kept up to guard the king. In Aſtronomy, a name ſometimes applied to the two ſtars neareſt the pole.

GUA'RDER, S. one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, S. [*gardien*, Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or perſon whoſe parents are dead; one to whom the care or preſervation of any thing is committed; ſometimes named *warden*.

GUA'RDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

GUA'RDLESS, Adj. without defence; without any aid, or defender.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care; protection; or the ſtate of a perſon under the diſpoſal of guardians;

diane; a king's ſhip, employed in guarding the coaſt.

GUA'VA, or GUIA'VA, S. in Botany, the *pſidium*. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his 12th claſs.

GUBERNA'TION, S. the exerciſe of authority in protecting, preſerving, and directing; government or ſuperintendency. "This ex-"tenſive *gubernation*." *Watts*.

GU'DGEON, S. [*goujon*, Fr.] a ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, and eaſily caught: whence it is uſed figuratively for a perſon eaſily cheated. "To draw you in like ſo many *gud-*"*geons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments." *Swift*.

GUE'RDON, S. [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] a recompenſe or reward. "The fair *guerdon* "when we hope to find." *Milt*.

GUER'NSEY, S. Antoninus's *Sarnia*, an iſland in the county of Hampſhire, twenty-two miles N. W. of Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy, in France, and in the Engliſh channel. It runs from E. to W, in the form of a harp. Its N. ſide is low, and S. ſide high, being ſurrounded by ſteep rocks, a kind of natural defence to the iſland. It is thirteen miles and a half from S. W. to N. E. and twelve and a half, where broadeſt, E. and W. It contains ten (twelve) pariſhes. Its air is very healthful, as appears from the longevity of its inhabitants; and its ſoil of the ſame nature with that of Crete, or Ireland, where no venomous creature will live. It is naturally more fertile than Jerſey; but does not yield ſo much, the inhabitants neglecting its culture for the ſake of commerce. They have, however, a ſufficiency of corn and cattle for their own conſumption, and the uſe of their ſhipping. It abounds in fiſh: and in the N. W. part of the iſland, there is a lake about a mile in circuit, well ſtocked with the beſt and largeſt carp. Among the rocks on its coaſt, is one called Smyris, where are found hard, ſharp ſtones called emerils, which are uſed by lapidaries for cutting of diamonds, and by glaziers for cutting their glaſs. Its trade is more conſiderable than that of Jerſy, having a commodious pier on the E. ſide, near the town of St. Peter le Port, with two caſtles for its defence: ſo that there is a greater reſort of merchants to it than to the other. On the S. ſide, the ſhore falls in like a half moon, forming a bay, which is capable of receiving very large ſhips. This iſland is well ſituated for anneying the French in time of war; and they fit out ſome privateers to cruize upon them. It was anciently part of Normandy, in France; and ſome of the remains of the conqueror's eſtates is ſtill governed by the laws of that province, and its natives ſpeak French, though ſubject ever ſince, with very little interruption, to the crown of England. This iſland has a peculiar flower, called *Lilium Sarnienſe*; the leaves of which are covered with ſpangles like gold-duſt. It is full of gardens and orchards; and cyder is the common drink of the meaner people, while the other ſort have French wine, almoſt as cheap as beer is in England. The whole iſland is parcelled out into particular incloſures by hedges, *&c.* which they look upon not only as an improvement, but a ſecurity againſt any invader. Here is no fuel but the ſea-weed, called vraie, and coals from England or Wales. It gives title of baron to the earl of Aylesford. Here a very barbarous ſcene was acted in queen Mary's reign; a mother and her two daughters, the mother being alſo big with child, were burnt at a ſtake for Proteſtantiſm, in purſuance of the ſentence of the Dean (one Jaques Amy) and the clergy of the iſland. Guernſey is not ſo well wooded as Jerſey, nor ſo populous; their trained-bands not muſtering above 1200. The poſition of the S. and N. coaſt of Guernſey is quite contrary to that of Jerſey; and conſequently this cauſes a difference in the ſoil and air of both. The Geneva diſcipline was for a good while their rule in church matters: but now the liturgy of the church of England is ſo univerſally received in all the iſlands, namely, Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sark, that there is not, it is ſaid, one congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters in them. It lies about twenty-four miles W. of Cape la Hogue, in Normandy, and ſixty S. of Portland, in Dorſetſhire.

To GUESS, V. A. [*gbiſſen*, Belg. *keſem*, Heb.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, S. a conjecture.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, Adv. forming a judgment in a caſual manner; uncertainly.

GUEST, S. [*gweſtai*, Brit.] one who is entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, or one who comes newly to reſide in a place.

GUE'ST-CHAMBER, S. a room made uſe of to receive company in.

To GUGGLE, V. N. to ſound, or make a noiſe like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle or veſſel.

GUI'DAGE, S. the reward or money given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, S. [from *guide*] direction; government exerciſed in regulating a perſon's actions according to rules, in order to prevent him from falling into danger.

To GUIDE, V. A. [*guider*, Fr.] to direct or ſhew a perſon a way; to govern, direct, inſtruct, regulate, or ſuperintend by counſel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, S. [Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director.

GUI'DELESS, Adj. without a guide.

GUI'DER, S. a director, or guide. "Our "*guider* come! to the Roman camp direct us." *Shak*.

GUILD, S. [ſometimes pronounced like *gild*, and ſometimes like *gilde*; of *gild*, Sax.] a ſociety, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are tranſacted.

GUILE, S. [pronounced *gile*, with the *g* hard]

hard] low cunning or craft, whereby a perſon tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, Adj. full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous; impoſing or over-reaching a perſon in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUI'LELESS, Adj. without any ſecret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impoſe upon a perſon by falſe appearances, and concealed treachery.

GUI'LER, S. one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in uſe.

GUILT, S. [*gilt*, Sax.] the ſtate of a perſon juſtly charged with a crime; a conſciouſneſs of having done amiſs. Figuratively, a crime, or offence. "Cloſe pent up *guilts*—rive your "concealing continents." *Shak.*

GUI'LTILY, Adv. without innocence; in ſuch a manner as to be conſcious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUI'LTINESS, S. the ſtate of being guilty; the conſciouſneſs of having done a crime.

GUI'LTLESS, Adj. free from crime; innocent; free from ſin, or puniſhment. "The "Lord will not hold him *guiltleſs* that taketh "his name in vain." *Exod.* xx. 7.

GUI'LTLESSLY, Adv. without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, S. the quality of being conſcious of having committed no ſin or crime; the quality of being free from crime.

GUI'LTY, Adj. [*giltig*, Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked, or corrupt. "All the tumult of a *guilty* world." *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA, S. [pronounced *ginne*, with the *g* hard, ſo called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought, of which they were at firſt formed, on which account they likewiſe bore the impreſſion of an elephant] a gold coin ſtruck, and current in England. When it was firſt ſtruck, it was valued at twenty ſhillings; but gold growing ſcarce, it was advanced to twenty-one ſhillings and ſixpence, but is now ſunk to twenty-one ſhillings. The pound Troy is cut into twenty-four parts and a half, each part of which makes a guinea.

GUI'NEA-HEN, S. a ſmall Indian hen.

GUI'NEA-PEPPER, S. in Botany, the *poivre d'Inde, ou de Guinée*, Fr. *capſium*, Lat. It is ranged in the firſt ſect. of Linnæus's 5th claſs.

GUI'NEA-PIG, S. a ſmall variegated animal, with a pig's ſnout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GUISE, S. [Fr. *guiſa*, Ital.] manner; appearance; looks; behaviour. "By their *guiſe* "wiſe men they ſeem." *Par. Loſt.* Manner, cuſtom, or practice. "It was never our *guiſe* "—to ſlight the poor." *Pope.* External ap- "pearance; dreſs or habit. "Under the *guiſe* "of religion." *Swift.* The laſt ſenſe ſeems to be a contraction of *diſguiſe*.

GUI'TAR, S. [*ghitarra*, Sp. *guitterre*, Fr.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument with a neck like a violin; an oval body, about the ſize of a bas viol, played on in the ſame manner as the harp, with the fingers.

GULCH, or GUL'CHIN, S. [*gulo*, Lat.] a little glutton. Not in uſe.

GULES, S. [*gueules*, Fr: גלר, Heb. *gula*, Lat.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby, in thoſe of ſovereign princes Mars, and in engraving, is ſignified by drawing perpendicular or ſtrait ſtrokes from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, or GULPH, S. [*golfe*, Fr. *golfo*, Ital.] an arm of the ocean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyſs, or immeaſurable depth. "Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*." *Shak.* A whirlpool, or ſucking eddy. "As waters "to the ſucking of a *gulph*." *Shak.* Any thing inſatiable. "Maw and *gulph*—of the "ravening ſalt ſea ſhark." *Shak.*

GU'LFY, Adj. full of eddies, gulphs, or whirlpools. "The perils of the *gulfy* main." *Pope.*

To GULL, S. [*guiller*, old Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a ſea bird; a cheat, or trick; a ſtupid animal; a perſon eaſily cheated or impoſed upon.

GU'LLCATCHER, S. one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice. "Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*." *Shak.*

GU'LLER, S. a cheat, or impoſtor.

GU'LLET, S. [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.] the throat, paſſage, or pipe through which the food paſſes, called by anatomiſts the *æſophagus*.

To GU'LLY, V. N. to run with a noiſe, applied to water.

GU'LLY-HOLE, S. [See *Gully*] the hole where gutters or kennels empty themſelves into the common ſewer, ſo called from the noiſe they make in their fall.

GULO'SITY, S. [*guloſus*, Lat.] greedineſs; intemperance in eating; gluttony. "Not er- "ring in *guloſity*." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

To GULP, V. N. [*golpen*, Belg.] to ſwallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermiſſion, or with one ſwallow.

GULP, S. as much liquor as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM, S. [*gumma*, Lat.] a vegetable juice exſuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious, or ſticking maſs, more viſcid and leſs friable than reſins, and diſſolving in water. In Gardening, a diſeaſe incident to fruit-trees of the ſtone kind, being a kind of gangrene, ariſing from a corrupted ſap which extravaſates and hardens. In Anatomy, the fleſhy ſubſtance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally uſed in the plural.

GUM'MINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing ſmeared or abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, S. the nature of gum; viſcidity; gumminеſs. "Their innate *gum-* "*moſity*." *Floyer.*

GUM'MY, Adj. conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or ſmeared with gum; ſticky.

GUN,

GUN, S. [*gun*, Iſl.] a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly diſcharges a ball, ſhot, or other offenſive matter, through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are generally called *cannon*, and known likewiſe under the term of *ordnance*. *Small guns* are ſuch as are portable, and include muſquets, muſquetoons, carbines, blunderbuſſes, fowling pieces, *&c.*

GU'NNEL, S. corrupted from *Gunwale*, which ſee.

GU'NNER, S. a perſon who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ſhip, *&c. Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GU'NNERY, S. the ſcience or art of ſhooting with guns and mortars.

GUNPO'WDER, S. a compoſition of ſaltpetre, ſulphur, and charcoal mixed together with ſpirits, and uſually granulated, which takes fire eaſily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noiſe, by means of its elaſtic force. Bartholdus Schwartz, or the Black, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have invented it in 1380, but it appears that Roger Bacon, our countryman, knew of it 150 years before Schwartz was born, ſince he mentions it in expreſs terms in his treatiſe *de nullitate magiæ*, publiſhed at Oxford in 1216. "You may raiſe thunder "and lightning at pleaſure, ſays he, by only "taking ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which, "ſingly, have no effect; but, mixed together "and confined into a cloſe place, cauſe an ex-"ploſion greater than that of a clap of thun-"der."

GU'N-SHOT, S. the diſtance to which a ball can be ſhot out of a gun.

GU'N-SMITH, S. one who makes and ſells guns.

GU'N-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'N-STONE, S. the ſhot of a cannon; ſo called becauſe at the firſt uſe of cannons they were loaded with ſtones.

GU'NTER's CHAIN, S. an inſtrument made uſe of in ſurveying land.

GU'NTER's LINES, S. lines of numbers, firſt invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great uſe in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GU'NTER's QUADRANT, S. an inſtrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, *&c.*

GU'NTER's SCALE, S. a large ſcale to reſolve queſtions in plain ſailing.

GU'NWALE, S. [of *gun* and *wealdan*, Sax. to direct] a piece of timber reaching on either ſide of the ſhip, from the half deck to the fore-caſtle, wherein they put the ſtanchions, which ſupport the waſte tree: it receives the name of gunwale, whether the ſhip carries guns or not. Likewiſe the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are.

GURGE, S. [*gurges*, Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf. "A black bituminous *gurge*—boils out "from under ground." *Par. Loſt.*

GU'RGION, S. the coarſer part of meal ſifted from the bran.

GU'RNARD, or GU'RNET, S. a kind of ſea-fiſh. "A ſowced *gurnet*." *Shak.*

To GUSH, V. N. [*goſſelen*, Belg. *ghiſſen*, Teut.] to flow or ruſh out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, S. a ſudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a ſudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, S. [*gouſſet*, Fr.] any thing ſewed on cloth to ſtrengthen it: by ſemſtreſſes, peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a ſhirt, *&c.*

GUST, S. [*guſtus*, Lat. *gouſt*, *goût*, Fr.] the ſenſe of taſting; the height of ſenſual enjoyment; love, or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taſte or genius; pleaſure, caprice, or whim. "Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*." *Pope.* A ſudden violent blaſt of wind, from *Guſter* Iſl. "As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fret-"ting *guſt*." *Shak.* A ſudden burſt of paſſion. "A weak diſtemper'd ſoul that ſwells—"with ſudden *guſts*." *Addiſ.*

GU'STABLE, Adj. fit to be taſted; the object of taſte; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTA'TION, S. [*guſtatus*, Lat. of *guſto*, Lat.] the act of taſting. "The nerves of *guſ-"tation*." *Brown.*

GU'STFUL, Adj. very agreeable or pleaſing to the taſte; that which is agreeable to the mind.

GU'STO, S. [Ital.] the reliſh, flavour, or taſte which a thing cauſes; the power by which any thing excites a ſenſation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, Adj. windy; ſtormy. "The "*guſty* wind." *Thomſon.*

GUT, S. [*kutelen*, Belg.] the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the ſtomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food paſſes and is diſcharged. Figuratively, the ſtomach or receptacle of food; gluttony; the inſide of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GUT, V. A. to take out the entrails or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GU'TTA SE'RENA, S. [Lat. a clear drop] a diſeaſe of the eyes.

GU'TTATED, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] beſprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, S. [*gautur*, Run.] a paſſage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTER, V. A. to cut or wear into ſmall channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. [from *gut*] to feed luxuriouſly, or intemperately.

GU'TTLER, S. one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater.

GUTTS, S. [plural of *gutta*, Lat.] drops of any liquid, a term uſed by Scotch phyſicians. See *Medical Eſſays of Edinburgh.*

GU'T-

GU'TTURAL, Adj. [*gutturalis*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, S. the quality of being ſounded in, or belonging to, the throat.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] in Heraldry, marked or beſprinkled with drops. "*Gutty* of ſable," *i. e.* marked with black drops.

To GU'ZZLE, V. N. [from *gut* or *guſt*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*] to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker.

GYMNA'STIC. Adj. [γυμναϛικος, Gr. *gymnaſtique*, Fr.] ſomething relating or belonging to bodily exerciſe, ſuch as wreſtling, &c.

GY'MNIC, Adj. [*gymnique*, Fr. γυμνικος, Gr.] practiſing ſuch exerciſes as relate to the body. "*Gymnic* artiſts." *Milt.*

GYRA'TION, S. [*gyratus*, of *gyro*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle. "Moved round in a circle with *gyrations*." *Newt.* Opt.

GYRE, S. [*gyrus*, Lat.] a circle or orbit deſcribed by any thing in motion. "He ſpins "in giddy *gyres*." *Dryd.* Not in uſe.

GYVES, S. [*gevyn*, Brit.] fetters or chains conſiſting of two links for the legs. "I thought "*gyves* and the mill had tamed thee." *Milt. Sam.*

To GYVE, V. A. to fetter or ſhackle; to ſnare.

H

H, The eighth letter of the alphabet, and ſixth of the conſonants; though by the Latins and modern Greeks eſteemed only as an aſpirate, yet whether it be a letter or no, may eaſily be determined by conſidering that it is a motion or effort of the larynx to modify the ſound of the vowel that follows it, as in *heaven*, *health*, *hero*, where the *e* is differently modified or ſounded from what it is in the words *eating*, *endive*, and *elect*, and as ſuch has the property of a conſonant. If it be not a letter, ſ and z are none, they being no more than hiſſing aſpirations, and they who exclude H from the number of letters as being only a mark of aſpiration, may for the ſame reaſon exclude the ſ and z, and the *b* and *p* likewiſe, by ſaying that they are only marks of certain motions of the lips. Its form, which in the capital is the ſame in the Roman and Saxon alphabets ſeems to be derived from the Phenician ח, with the mark in the middle inſtead of the top. The ſecretary capital ſeems to have been borrowed from the Saxon capital, as our ſmall *b* ſeems derived from the Gothic. In Engliſh, it is ſcarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, eſpecially where it precedes a vowel; when it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, as in *ſight*; when it has *c* before it, it is ſometimes dropped, the *c* being pronounced hard like a *k*, as in *Chriſt*, which the Saxons wrote *Criſt*, and in *echo*; but this does not hold good always, for it is pronounced ſomewhat like the Hebrew ש, *ſchin*, in *charity*, *cherub*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, ſignifying 200, and when with a mark over it thus H 2000. In abbreviatures it is uſed for *homo*, as *J. H. S. Jeſus hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jeſus the Saviour of mankind!

HA, Interj. an expreſſion of wonder or ſurprize. When repeated, an expreſſion of laughter, or joy. "He ſaith among the trumpets, *ha*, "*ha*." *Job.* xxxix. 25.

HAAK, S. a fiſh.

HA'BAKKUK, S. [חבקוק, Heb. a wreſtler] one of the twelve leſſer prophets, whoſe prophecy is taken into the canon of the Old Teſtament; the Greeks call him *Abbakoum*.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, S. in Law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's-Bench, to remove himſelf thither at his own expence, to anſwer at the bar there, when indicted or impriſoned for a crime before juſtices of the peace or a franchiſe court, after having offered ſufficient bail, which is refuſed, though the caſe be bailable.

HABERDA'SHER, S. one who ſells ſmall wares, ſuch as pins, needles, &c.

HA'BERDINE, S. an ordinary ſort of cod-fiſh, common in Scotland.

HABE'RGEON, S. [*haubergeon*, Fr. *habergium*, low Lat.] armour to cover the neck and breaſt; a breaſt plate; a neck piece; a coat of mail. "Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs "*habergeon*." *Hudib.*

HABI'LIMENT, S. [*habilement*, Fr.] dreſs; cloaths. "Gowns and other *habiliments* of "Iriſh drapery." *Swift.* Ornaments. "My "riches are the poor *habiliments*." *Shak.*

To HABI'LITATE, V. N. [*habiliter*, Fr.] to qualify, or entitle. "Attainted, and there-"by—not *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament." *Bacon.* Not in uſe.

HABILITA'TION, S. qualification. "*Ha-"bilitations* towards arms." *Bacon.* Not in uſe.

HA'BIT, S. [Fr. *habitus*, Lat.] the ſtate of any thing. "*Habit* of body." Dreſs or cloaths; a power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the ſame action; cuſtom; inveterate uſe; or a ſtrong inclination to perform any particular action.

To HA'BIT, V. A. to dreſs, or cloath.

HA'BITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] that which is or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a place proper for the reſidence of any animal.

HA'BITANT, S. one that lives or reſides in any place. "*Habitants* of the earth." *Pope.*

HABITA'TION, S. the act of dwelling in a place; a dwelling, or place wherein a perſon reſides.

HABI'TUAL, Adj. [*habituel*, Fr.] cuſtomary; eſtabliſhed by frequent practice and repetition.

HABI'TUALLY, Adv. by cuſtom; by habit, or frequent practice.

To HABITUATE, V. A. [*habituer*, Fr.] to accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, S. [Fr. *habitudo*, Lat.] relation, or reſpect. The ſtate of a thing, with regard to ſomething elſe. "In all the *habitudes of* "life." *Swift.* Familiarity; converſe; intimacy, followed by *with*. "Frequent *habitudes* "*with* the beſt company." *Dryd.* Cuſtom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the ſame thing. "Brought by long "*habitude* from bad to worſe." *Prior.*

To HACK, V. A. [*haccan*, Sax.] to cut or chop into ſmall pieces, by frequent and unſkilful blows. Figuratively to ſpeak or pronounce improperly. "*Hack* our Engliſh." *Shak.* To hackney, receive bribes, or turn proſtitute.

HACK, S. a contraction of *Hackney*, which ſee.

HACKLE, S. [*hæcile*, *hæcla*, Sax.] raw ſilk, or any filmy or fibrous ſubſtance unſpun; the ſlough, or caſt ſkin of a ſerpent.

To HA'CKLE, V. A. to dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY, S. [*hacnai*, Brit. *haquenee*, Fr.] a hired horſe, or a horſe let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or common, or uſed in common.

To HA'CKNEY, V. A. to uſe a thing very frequently; to accuſtom to the road.

HAD, the preter and part. paſſive of *Have*; *hadde*, Belg.

HA'DDOCK, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a non-ſpinous fiſh, with three prickly ſoft fins on its back, reſembling a cod, but ſomewhat leſs, and diſtinguiſhed from it, by having a black ſpot on each ſide near its gills.

HÆMO'RRHAGE, S. [αιμορραγια Gr.] in Anatomy, is a boody flax from the noſtrils, mouth, eyes, or any part of the body.

HÆMO'RRHOIDAL, Adj. in Anatomy, veins which ſpread about the fundament.

HÆMO'RRHOIDES, S. [αιμορροις. Gr. of αιμα blood, and ρεω to flow] painful ſwelling inflammations in the fundament; the piles.

HAFT, S. a handle; that part of any inſtrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, S. [*hagr*, Brit. a fury, or ſpirit of a deformed and terrible aſpect; a witch, or enchantreſs; an old ugly woman. "But thou, "old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three." *Dryd.*

To HAG, V. A. to haunt; to torment; to poſſeſs or harraſs with vain terror; to bewich. "And *hag* themſelves with apparitions." *Hudib.*

HA'GGARD, Adj. [*hagard*, Fr.] wild; unſociable, or untamed; lean; ugly; rugged; deformed. "As *hagard* as the rock." *Shak.* Wildly diſordered. "Down caſt *hagard* "eyes." *Smith.*

HA'GGARD, S. any thing wild or irreclaimable; a ſpecies of hawk; a hag. "The "baleful *haggard* lay." *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY, Adv. [*hagr*, Brit.] deformed; ugly; like a hag.

HA'GGESS, S. a meſs of meat, chopped ſmall, incloſed in a membrane, and boiled.

HA'GGISH, Adj. like a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, V. A. [corrupted from *hack*, or *hackle*] to cut, chop, or mingle; to be tedious in a bargain, or long before ſettling the price.

HAGIOGRA'PHA, S. [plural, of αγιος and γραφω Gr.] that part of the bible which the Jews call כתובים, which contains the Pſams, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Chronicles, Canticles, Ruth, the Lamentations, Eccleſiaſtes, and Eſther, which were written by immediate inſpiration.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, S. See *Hagiographa* an inſpired writer.

HAH, an interjection, expreſſing a ſudden ſerprize.

HAIL, S. [pronounced *hale*, a white icy ſpherule, or particle, conſiſting of drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, V. N. to pour down hail.

HAIL, Interj. [*haletan*, Sax.] a term of ſalutation wherein we wiſh health to a perſon, uſed by our tranſlators to expreſs χαιρε in the Gr. *i. e.* rejoice. "The angel came unto Mary, and "ſaid, *hail*." *Luke* i. 28. It is uſed at preſent only in poetry.

To HAIL, V. A. [*haletan*, Sax.] to ſalute; to call to, applied to the manner in which ſhips addreſs each other. "*Hailed* by a Turk." *Knolles.*

HAI'LED, Adj. beaten or ſtruck with hail.

HAI'LSHOT, S. [ſmall ſhot ſcattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, S. [*hagolſtan*, Sax. *haegelſteen*, Belg.] a particle or ſingle ball of hail.

HAI'LY, Adj. conſiſting of hail.

HAIR, S. [*hær*, Sax.] the ſmall thin threads which grow out of the ſkin of animals; the hair which grows on the head. The different colours the hair appears of in different perſons, and in the ſame perſon, in different parts of life, is owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is ſupplied. Figuratively, any thing very ſmall.

HAI'R-BRAINED, Adj. [it ſhould be written *hare-brained*, becauſe it alludes to the wildneſs of a hare] wild; irregular; inconſtant.

HAI'RBEL, S. a flower, called likewiſe the *hyacinth*.

HAI'RCLOTH, S. ſtuff woven of rough or horſe hair.

HAI'RINESS, S. the ſtate of being covered or overgrown with hair.

HAIRLA'CE, S. a fillet or band with which women tie up their hair.

HAIR'LESS, Adj. without hair; bald.

HAI'RY, Adj. overgrown, or covered with hair; conſiſting of or reſembling hair. "From "vines the *hairy* honours of their head." *Dryd.*

HA'KE, S. a kind of fiſh.

HA'KOT, S. [*hacod*, Sax.] a fiſh of the non-ſpinous kind, with only one fin on the back, called by ſome the *pike*.

HA'LBERD, S. [*halbarde*, Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by ſerjeants of foot and dragoons, *&c.* It was formerly named the Daniſh axe, becauſe borne firſt by them;

them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the Engliſh, and from us to the French.

HA'LCYON, S. [*halcyo*, Lat.] a bird, reported to breed in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her hatching time.

HA'LCYON, Adj. peaceful; quiet; calm; undiſturbed; without any tumult or violence.

HA'LE, Adj. healthy, ſound or hearty; of a good or freſh complexion.

To HA'LE, V. A. [*halen*, Belg. *haler*, Fr.] to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, S. he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LF, S. [plural *halves*; *healfe*, *half*, Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. In Compoſition, it ſignifies imperfection.

HA'LF, Adv. in part, or equally. "*Half* "loth, and *half* conſenting." *Dryd.*

HA'LFBLOOD, S. one who has but one parent the ſame with another perſon.

HA'LFBLOODED, Adj. mean; cowardly; baſe born. "*Half-blooded* fellow." *Shak.*

HA'LFCAP, S. a cap or hat imperfectly taken off, or faintly moved. "With certain "*halfcaps*, and cold moving nods." *Shak.*

HA'LF-FACED, Adj. ſhewing only part of the face. "A *half-faced* ſun ſtriving to "ſhine." *Shak.* Small faced. "This ſame *half-*"*faced* fellow." *Shak.*

HA'LF-MOON, S. the moon in its appearance when at half its increaſe or decreaſe; any thing in the figure or form of a half-moon. "*Half-moon* and wings." *Milt.*

HA'LFPENNY, S. [pronounced *hapeny*, plural *halfpence*, pronounced *hapence*] a copper coin, of which two make a penny. It received it name originally from its being the half of one part of a ſilver penny broken into two equal pieces, which was the only money we had till halfpence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-PIKE, S. a ſmall pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-SCHOLAR, S. a ſmatterer; one who is imperfectly learned.

HA'LF-SWORD, S. cloſe fight; within the length of half a ſword. "At *half-ſword* "with a dozen of them." *Shak.*

HA'LF-WIT, S. a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a ſilly fellow. "*Half-wits* are fleas." *Dryd.*

HA'LF-WITTED, Adj. of dull or imperfect underſtanding.

HA'LIMASS, S. the feaſt of All Souls.

HALI'TUOUS, Adj. [*halitus*, Lat.] vaporous; fumous. "A peculiar thin and *ha-*"*lituous* liquor," *Boyle.*

HALL, S. [*bealle*, Sax. *ſalle*, Fr.] a court of juſtice; a manor-houſe, ſo called, becauſe formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the firſt large room on the ground-floor of a houſe.

HALLELU'JAH, S. [the *j* ſhould be pronounced like an *i* vowel or a *y*. הללויה, Heb. *praiſe ye the Lord*, from הללו, *hallilu*, Heb. praiſe ye, and יה, *jah*, Heb. GOD, or the LORD] a ſong of praiſe or thankſgiving, ſo called from the firſt word prefixed to Pſalms of praiſe in Hebrew.

HALLOO, Interject. a word of encouragement or incitement when dogs are let looſe at their game.

To HA'LLOO, V. N. [*haler*, Fr.] to make a cry or noiſe after a perſon, alluding to that made after dogs; to chaſe or perſecute with a noiſe. "*Halloo* me like a hare." *Shak.* To call out or ſhout to. "He that firſt finds "— *halloo* the other." *Shak.*

To HA'LLOW, V. A. [*halgian*, Sax.] to conſecrate, make holy, or dedicate to ſome religious uſe; to reverence and eſteem as holy. "*Hallowed* be thy name." *Matt.* vi. 9.

HA'LLUCINATION, S. [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] an error, blunder, or miſtake, owing to folly, or want of diſcernment. "Owing "to the *hallucination* of the tranſcriber." *Spect.*

HALM, S. [pronounced *hawm*] ſtraw; or the ſtalks of beans and peaſe.

HA'LO, S. [αλως, or αλων, Gr.] a meteor in the form of a luminous ring, appearing round the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

HA'LSER, S. [now pronounced and written *hawſer*, of *halſe*, Sax.] a rope leſs than a cable. "No *halſers* need to bind theſe veſſels "here." *Dryd.* See *Hawſer.*

To HALT, V. N. [*healt*, Sax.] to limp or be lame; to ſtop in a march, applied to an army. To heſitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer. "How long *halt* ye "between two opinions?" 1 *Kings* xviii. 21. To fail, faint, or be in a weak and diſtreſſed condition. "I am ready to *halt*, &c." *Pſalm* xxxviii. 17.

HALT, Adj. [*healte*, Sax.] lame or crippled.

HALT, S. the act of limping, or the manner in which a perſon walks who is lame; a ſtop in a march. "Without any *halt* they "march'd." *Clarend.*

HA'LTER, S. [from *halt*] one who limps, or is lame.

HA'LTER, S. [*haltere*, Sax. of *hali*, Sax.] a rope; peculiarly applied to that which is put round a malefactor's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HA'LTER, V. A. to bind with a ſtrong cord; to catch in a nooſe, alluding to that made in a rope with which malefactors are hanged.

To HALVE, V. A. [from *halves*, plural of *half*] to divide into equal parts.

HALVES, S. the plural of *half*.

HAM, S. [*ham*, Sax. *jambe*, Fr.] the lowermoſt and hindermoſt part of the thigh adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In Cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear ſalted and dried.

To HAMBLE, V. A. [from *ham*] to hamſtring, or cut the ſinews of the thigh.

HAME, S. [*hama*, Sax.] the collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET, a little village.

HA'MMER, S. [*hamer*, Sax. *haemer*, Teut.] an inſtrument conſiſting of an iron head and long handle, ſometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven. Figuratively, any thing deſtructive. "That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* "of hereſies, St. Auguſtine." *Hakewell.*

To HA'MMER, V. A. to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer. Figuratively, to mould, form, or contrive, by intenſe application of thought. "Wilt thou be *hammering* trea-"chery?" *Shak.*

HA'MMERER, S. one that works with a hammer.

HA'MMER-HARDENING, S. the act of hardening iron and ſteel, by beating it much with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK, S. a ſwinging bed, ſuſpended by cords fixed to hooks.

HA'MPER, S. a large baſket with a wicker cover, uſed for carriage. A *hamper of wine*, is as much as a hamper will contain.

To HA'MPER, V. A. to entangle, or to embarraſs ſo as to hinder from flight, or the uſe of one's limbs or faculties; to enſnare; to enveigle; to catch by means of ſome allurements; to perplex or harraſs with a variety of accuſations or law ſuits.

HA'MSTRING, S. the tendon or ſinew of the ham or thigh.

To HA'MSTRING, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung*] to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, S. [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] a treaſury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for ſealing the charters and patents.

HA'NCHES, S. in a ſhip, the falls of the fife rails placed on baniſters in the poop and quarter deck, down to the gangway. In Architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are arches of ſmaller circles than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch.

HAND, S. [*hand*, Sax. Belg. and Teut. *handus*, Goth.] that part of the arm, from the wriſt to the end of the fingers; a meaſure of four inches, generally uſed and applied to the height of horſes; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or finger in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, ſudden, or expeditious performance. Power of performing. "Changed "his *hand*." *Dryd.* Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to muſic. "A "very fine *hand* on the violin." *Guard.* No. 98. To *have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. Uſed with *try*, ability, or power of performing. "To *try* his *hand* at a Spectator." *Spect.* In Writing, a peculiar cut or caſt of the letters which diſtinguiſhes one perſon's writing from another: hence it is applied to ſignify a perſon's own writing, or ſigning. "Under my "*hand* and ſeal." In Gaming, cards held after every deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another ſucceſſively. "Tranſmitted *from* "*hand to hand*, through all generations." *Tillot.* *Hand over head*, negligently; raſhly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any proviſion againſt a neceſſity. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. "*To bear in hand*, and then ſtand "upon ſecurity." *Shak.* *To be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *To give one's hand*, in Scripture, implies to make peace, or alliance; to ſwear friendſhip, or promiſe ſecurity. See *Lament.* v. 6. *To lay hands* on perſons, in Scripture, ſignifies to ordain, or give authority to exerciſe any function. 1 *Tim.* iv. 14.

To HAND, V. A. to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lead by the hand; to ſeize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand. "I "*hand* my oar." *Prior.* To deliver from one to another; to tranſmit, or deliver down in ſucceſſion.

HA'ND-BASKET, S. a portable baſket.

HA'ND-BREADTH, S. a ſpace equal to the breadth of a hand.

HA'NDED, Adj. having the uſe of either the left or right hand; hand in hand; with hands joined. "Into their inmoſt bow'r — "*handed* they went." *Par. Loſt.*

HA'NDER, S. a tranſmitter; one who delivers down in a regular ſucceſſion, uſed with *down*.

HA'NDFUL, S. as much as the hand can graſp or hold; a hand-breadth, or four inches. "About an *handful* from the bot-"tom." *Bac.* A ſmall number or quantity. "A *handful* of men." *Clarend.*

HA'ND-GALLOP, S. a ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle, or holds a horſe in, to prevent his increaſing his ſpeed.

HA'NDICRAFT, S. [*handicræft*, Sax.] work performed by the hand.

HAN'DICRAFTSMAN, S. [*hand-cræftig*, Sax.] one whoſe work or buſineſs is performed by the hand.

HA'NDILY, Adv. in a ſkilful, dextrous, or ready manner.

HA'NDINESS, S. the quality of doing any thing in a ſkilful and dextrous manner.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, S. [pronounced ſometimes without the *k*; and ſometimes *handkerchief*] a piece of ſilk or linen, uſed for wiping the face or noſe, and for covering the neck.

To HANDLE, V. A. [*handlian*, Sax.] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or uſe. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to diſcourſe. To deal in or practiſe. "They that *handle* the law." *Jer.* ii. 8. To deal with.

HANDLE, S. [*handl*, Sax. *handel*, Belg.] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may diſcover a perſon's weakneſs, and be made uſe of by an enemy to his diſadvantage.

HA'NDMAID, S. a maid who is in waiting, or within call; a waiting maid. Seldom uſed.

HA'NDSEL, S. [*hanſel*, Belg.] the firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt parcel which is ſold of any commodity.

To HA'NDSEL, V. A. to uſe or do any thing for the firſt time.

HA'NDSOME, Adj. [*handſaem*, Belg.] beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a perſon's manners or behaviour. Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action.

HA'NDSOMELY, Adv. conveniently, or dextrouſly; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HA'NDSOMENESS, S. beauty, or pleaſing majeſty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or neatneſs, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HA'NDSPIKE, S. a ſort of wooden lever for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE, S. a ſmall vice which is held in the hand.

HA'NDWRITING, S. that peculiarity in the make of letters, which diſtinguiſhes one perſon's writing from another's.

HA'NDY, Ad. [*handigh*, Belg.] performed or given with the hand. "To come to "*handy* blows." *Hudib.* Ready; dextrous, or ſkilful; convenient for uſe.

HA'NDYWORK, S. the work of the hands; product of a perſon's labour.

To HANG, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive, *hanged*, or *hung*] to ſuſpend on high by ſomething faſtened to the upper part; to ſuſpend or keep in the air without falling. "Thou *hang'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air." *Sandys.* To ſuſpend by the neck in a rope ſo as to kill a perſon; to let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural ſituation, ſometimes uſed with *down*. "White lillies "*hang* their heads." *Dryd.* "*Hangeth down* "his head." *Eccleſ.* xix. 26. To adorn, by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by *with*. "*Hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe *with* "trophies." *Spect.* To fall looſely; to be ſuſpended on high with the lower part looſe; to dangle; to float, to proceed from. "That "gentle tongue—where ſoft perſuaſion *hung*." *Prior.* To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground; to lean upon. "*Hung* "about my neck." *Shak.* Uſed with *over*, to threaten; to be very near, applied to danger. "While the dread of popery *hung over* us." *Atterb.* To be burthenſome or troubleſome; to oppreſs with weight, uſed with *upon*. "In "my Lucia's abſence—life *hangs upon* me." *Addiſ.* To be compacted; to be united; to be of the ſame party; to ſupport one another mutually; to be in ſuſpence; to be dependent on, uſed with *on*. "*Hangs* on princes "favours." *Shak.*

HA'NGER, S. that by which any thing is ſupported in the air, or at a diſtance from the ground; a kind of a ſhort ſword with a ſingle edge.

HA'NGER-ON, S. one who is dependant on another; one who lives at another perſon's charge.

HA'NGING, S. drapery, ſtuffs, or paper hung or faſtened upon the walls of a houſe by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, Part. foreboding death by a halter. "You have a *hanging* look." *Shak.* Subſtantively, uſed for the the act or puniſhment of putting to death by a halter; the gallows. "He deſerves *hanging*."

HA'NGMAN, S. the perſon who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, S. [*hank*, Iſl.] a ſkain of thread, *&c.* Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word.

To HA'NKER, V. N. [*hankeren*, Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an inceſſant wiſh for.

HAN'T, a contraction for *have not*, or *has not*; uſed in common diſcourſe. "You *han't* "that ſimper about your mouth." *Addiſ.*

HAP, S. [*happus*, Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to paſs without deſign or being foreſeen. That which happens by chance or misfortune.

To HAP, V. N. to fall out; to come to paſs without deſign or foreſight.

HA'P-HAZARD, S. chance; accident.

HA'PLY, Adv. perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

HA'PLESS, Adj. unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

To HA'PPEN, V. N. to fall out; to come to paſs without being deſigned or foreſeen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or meer accident, excluſive of any deſign. "I have "*happened* on ſome other accounts." *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY, Adv. in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with addreſs, dexterity, or grace; without labour. "*Happily* to ſteer "from grave to gay." *Pope.* In a ſtate of happineſs. "He lives *happily*." By chance; by accident, uſed inſtead of *haply*. "Who "*happily* may peruſe theſe treatiſes." *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has all his wiſhes ſatisfied, and is ſenſible of the higheſt pleaſures; good luck or fortune.

HA'PPY, Adj. in a ſtate where the deſires and wiſhes are ſatisfied, and the greateſt pleaſures are enjoyed; lucky; ſucceſsful; ready, or diſpoſed by nature without art or ſtudy. "One gentleman is *happy* at a reply." *Swift.*

HARA'NGUE, S. a ſpeech; a diſcourſe or oration delivered in public.

To HARA'NGUE, V. N. [*haranguer*, Fr.] to make a ſpeech; or pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER, S. an orator; a perſon who pronounces a ſet ſpeech: a word conveying ſome idea of contempt.

HA'RBINGER, S. [*herberger*, Belg.] a perſon who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precurſor or forerunner. Figuratively, a ſign or omen of ſomething to come.

HA'RBOUR, S. [*herberge*, *auberge*, Fr. *herbergh*, Belg.] a lodging or place of entertainment and reſt. "For *harbour* at a thou-

"ſand

" ſand doors they knock." *Dryd.* A port, or ſtation wherein ſhips are ſheltered from ſtorms. Figuratively, an aſylum, or place of ſhelter and ſecurity from danger.

To HA'RBOUR, V. A. to entertain, or permit a perſon to reſide. Figuratively, to cheriſh, favour, or entertain an opinion; to ſhelter, reſt, or ſecure from danger.

HA'RBOURAGE, S. [*herbergage*, Fr.] ſhelter, or entertainment. " Crave *harbour-* " *age* within your city walls." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

HA'RBOURER, S. one who entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, Adj. without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or ſhelter.

HARD, Adj.] *heard*, Sax. *hard*, Belg.] firm, or not eaſily penetrated. Figuratively, difficult to be underſtood; not eaſy to be accompliſhed; painful, or dangerous. " Rachael travelled " and ſhe had *hard* labour." *Gen.* xxxv. 16. Rigorous, cruel, or oppreſſive, applied to the manner of treatment. *Hard words*, ſour; rough; reproachful. Inſenſible; untouched, or not to be affected. " Know I am not ſo " ſtupid, or ſo *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to ſeaſon. Unreaſonable and unjuſt. Dear, or in which a perſon cannot eaſily acquire a competency, applied to the times. " If the times had not been *hard*." *Dryd.*

HARD, Adv. [*hardo*, Teut.] faſt or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. " They draw the wind *hard*." *Bac.* Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HA'RDBOUND, Adj. coſtive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention. " From *hard-bound* " brains." *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN, V. N. to grow hard or ſolid; to make hard; to make impudent; to make obdurate; to make inſenſible; to make firm; or endue with conſtancy; to make reſolute by the inceſſant practice of any particular action.

HA'RDENER, S. one that renders any thing hard, or not eaſily penetrated.

HA'RDFAVOURED, Adj. having a coarſeneſs, or harſhneſs of feature.

HA'RD-HANDED, Adj. coarſe, or that has hands hardened or grown callous with labour.

HA'RD-HEARTED, Adj. cruel; inexorable; mercileſs.

HA'RD-HEARTEDNESS, S. the quality of being inſenſible to the cries of miſery, and unmoved at the ſight of wretchedneſs.

HA'RDIMENT, S. [*hardiment*, Fr.] courage; bravery. " In changing *hardiment*." *Shak.*

HA'RDINESS, S. hardſhip, or fatigues; courage, or a diſpoſition of mind inſenſible to danger; effrontery; impudence.

HA'RDLABOURED, Adj. performed with difficulty, and abundance of ſtudy and labour. " My *hardlaboured* poem." *Swift.*

HA'RDLY, Adv. with difficulty and great labour; ſcarcely. " There is *hardly* a gentle- " man." *Swift.* Uſed with *think*, in a ſevere or unfavourable manner. " To think " *hardly* of our laws." *Hooker.* Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppreſſion, ſeverity, or harſhneſs. " *Hardly* lodged." *Dryd.*

HA'RD-MOUTHED, Adj. not eaſily governed by the rein, applied to horſes.

HA'RDNESS, S. applied to matter, a firm coheſion of the parts, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure; difficulty to be underſtood; difficulty to be performed or accompliſhed. Scarcity or dearneſs, joined to *times*. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compaſſion. Keeneſs or ſharpneſs, applied to weather or froſt. Stinginеſs, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In Painting and Sculpture, ſtiffneſs, or want of ſoftneſs.

HARDS, S. [*heordan*, Sax. *herde*, Belg.] the refuſe, or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDWARE, S. manufactures or wares made of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, S. a maker or ſeller of wares made of metal.

HA'RDY, Adj. [*heard*, Sax. *hardi*, Fr.] bold; brave; ſtrong; daring; hard, or firm, " His *hardy* fabric." *South.*

HARE, S. [*hara*, Sax. *hare*, Dan.] a ſmall four-footed animal, with long ears and a ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulneſs. The firſt year it is called a *leveret*; the ſecond a *hare*; and the third a *great hare*. Her ears lead the way in the chaſe, for with one of them ſhe liſtens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is ſtretched, like a ſail, to promote her flight. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation. " The *hare* " appears, whoſe active rays ſupply—a nimble " force." *Creech.*

To HARE, V. A. [*harier*, Fr.] to frighten; to perplex or throw into confuſion by hurrying or terrifying.

HA'REBRAINED, Adj. See *Hairbrained*.

HA'REFOOT, S. in Botany, a herb. In Natural Hiſtory, a bird.

HA'RE-LIP, S. [becauſe reſembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of fleſh, which makes it appear as if cut, and ſhews the teeth.

HA'RESPEAR, S. a plant.

HA'RIER, S. [from *hare*] a hound uſed for hunting hares.

To HARK, V. N. to liſten, or be attentive to what a perſon ſays.

HARK! Interject. liſt; or liſten; be attentive to hear: uſed on a ſudden apprehenſion of danger, &c.

HARL, S. [*heorda*, Sax.] the filaments or threads of flax; any ſubſtance conſiſting of threads or filaments.

HA'RLEQUIN, S. a perſon dreſſed in a mottley-coloured jacket and trowzers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extri-

cate himſelf from danger, and his ſeeming power in inchantments and metamorphoſes.

HAR'LOT, S. [*berlodes*, Brit. *arlotta*, Ital.] a female that is unchaſte.

HA'RLOTRY, S. an habitual practice of unchaſteneſs, applied to a woman. Uſed as a term of contempt for a woman. "A peeviſh "ſelf-willed *harlotry*." *Shak.*

HARM, S. [*bearme*, Sax.] an action by which another perſon may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his perſon; miſchief; hurt; or injury.

To HARM, V. A. to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his perſon.

HA'RMFUL, Adj. hurtful; injurious; detrimental; miſchievous.

HA'RMFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to produce miſchief, hurt, or damage.

HA'RMFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or perſon detrimental to the intereſt, hurtful to the perſon, or injurious to the character, of another.

HA'RMLESS, Adj. without hurt; without intending or cauſing any miſchief; without being damaged; innocent.

HA'RMLESSLY, Adv. innocently; without malice or crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS, S. the quality of a thing or perſon, which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HA'RMONIC, or HA'RMONICAL, Adj. [ἁρμονικος, Gr.] proportioned or adapted to each other; muſical.

HA'RMONIOUS, Adj. adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. In Muſic, having ſounds that are concords to each other; muſical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable ſenſation.

HA'RMONIOUSLY, Adv. with a juſt proportion of parts to each other; in ſuch a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders ſounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To HA'RMONIZE, V. A. to agree with reſpect to proportion. To make muſical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to ſound.

HA'RMONY, S. [*harmonie*, Fr. ἁρμονια, Gr.] the agreeable reſult or ſenſation excited by an union of ſeveral muſical ſounds heard at the ſame time; the ſum or effect of two or more concords ſtriking the ear together; a juſt fitneſs of one part to another. Figuratively, concord; unity of ſentiment and diſpoſition.

HA'RNESS, S. [*harnois*, Fr. *arnes*, Span.] in its primary ſenſe, armour for a horſe; the traces by which horſes are faſtened to carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: that of other horſes is called *géer*.

To HA'RNESS, V. A. to dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces; or to put traces on a horſe.

HARP, S. [*earpe*, *bearpe*, Sax. *harpe*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and ſtruck with the finger. In Aſtronomy, the name of a conſtellation.

To HARP, V. N. [*harper*, Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular paſſion; to dwell on a ſubject.

HA'RPER, S. a player on the harp.

HA'RPING-IRON, S. [*harpago*, Lat.] a bearded dart, with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales or other large fiſh are caught.

HARPONE'ER, S. [*harponeur*, Fr.] he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fiſhing.

HARPO'ON, S. [*harpon*, Fr.] the ſame as *Harping-iron*, which ſee.

HA'RPSICORD, S. [from *harpe* and *cordon*, Fr. a ſtring] a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind, played after the ſame manner as an organ. It has one or two ſets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack, by which means the ſtrings are ſtruck, which are ſcratched on the table of the inſtrument.

HA'RPY, S. [plural, *harpies*; *harpia*, Lat.] a poetical monſter of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciouſneſs, and on that account uſed to ſignify a ravenous, or exceedingly covetous perſon.

HA'RQUEBUSS, S. a hand-gun. See *Arquebuſe*.

To HA'RRASS, V. A. [*harraſſer*, Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneaſineſs; to lay a country waſte by continual inroads.

HA'RRASS, S. waſte or diſturbance. "To "prevent the *harraſs* of their land." *Milt.*

HA'RRIDAN, S. a decayed ſtrumpet. "A "batter'd *harridan*." *Swift.*

HA'RROW, S. [*charrouë*, Fr. *harcke*, Teut.] a frame of timbers croſſing each other, ſet with teeth of iron, and drawn over plowed and ſown land, to break the clods, and cover the ſeeds with earth.

To HA'RROW, V. A. to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up. "My aged muſcles *harrow'd* up with whips." *Rowe.* To pillage, ſtrip, or lay waſte. "To "*harrow* this people." To diſturb, or put into alarm or commotion. "It *harrows* me "with fear." *Shak.*

To HA'RRY, V. A. to diſturb; to put into commotion; to alarm or confuſe; to riſle. "I repent me much that I ſo *harry'd* "him." *Shak.* In Scotland, it ſignifies to rob, pillage, or plunder; as, "he *harry'd* "*neſt*;" *i. e.* he took away the young; "he "*harry'd* me out of houſe and home;" *i. e.* he made me fly from my houſe, after having plundered it.

HARSH, Adj. [*berviſche*, Teut.] roughly ſour, applied to taſte. Rough or diſagreeable to the ear, applied to ſound. Crabbed, morooſe, or peeviſh, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleaſing, ſevere, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HA'RSHLY, Adv. ſourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taſte. In a violent manner

in a crabbed, ſour, or moroſe manner; ſeverely or rigorouſly. Rough and diſpleaſing to the ear, applied to ſound.

HA'RSHNESS, S. ſourneſs; roughneſs; crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs.

HART, S. [*heort*, Sax. *hiort*, Dan. *hert*, Belg.] a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind, or roe.

HA'RTFORD, and not HE'RTFORD, if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country. It is the ſhire-town of the county, and hundred of the ſame name, in England. In the time of the ancient Britons it was called *Duro-cobrivæ*, *i. e.* a red ford, from the red gravel at the ford juſt by, upon the river Lea or Lee. It is a very ancient place, and governed by a mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. The Eaſt-Saxon kings frequently kept their courts here; and in 673 a ſynod was held here, at which two kings of the heptarchy were preſent, the archbiſhop of Canterbury preſiding. In the twenty-fifth of queen Elizabeth Michaelmas term was kept here, on account of a plague in London, and that the queen ſometimes reſided in its caſtle. It had anciently a monaſtery of Benedictines, founded by the Conqueror's nephew Lupus, and had five churches, now reduced to two; namely, All-Saints, and St. Andrew's: the former, on the S. ſide of the town, has a tall ſpire covered with lead, and has eight good bells, beſides an organ, and handſome gallery. Here is a ſeat for the mayor and aldermen, and for the governors of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, who have erected a fair-houſe in the town for the reception of ſome of their children; alſo a large gallery near the belfrey for their accommodation at church. St. Andrew's is only remarkable for giving name to the adjacent ſtreet. Hartford ſtands in a ſweet air, and dry vale, conſequently is very healthy, being built in the form of a capital Y, and the caſtle placed between the two horns of it, belonging to the deſcendants of Sir William Cowper, ſince king Charles I. Its weekly market is on Saturday. Its annual fairs are Saturday-fortnight before Eaſter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes and other cattle. Hartford lies 23 miles from London.

HA'RTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded to the E. by Eſſex, to the S. by Middleſex, to the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and to the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is about twenty-four miles where broadeſt; namely, from Royſton in the N. to Totteridge in the S. and thirty where longeſt, from Putnam in the W. to Cheſton-nunnery in the E. It is much indented by the neighbouring counties. In Hartfordſhire are 18 market-towns, 120 pariſhes, about 451,000 acres, and above 95,000 inhabitants; who ſend to parliament two knights for the ſhire, and two members for Hartford-town, and two more for St. Alban's. The ſoil is moſt generally barren, compared with other ſhires; and with regard to deep-feedings, or ſheep paſtures, there are but few, and thoſe eſpecially about Knebworth. Yet it muſt be owned, that ſince the great improvement of huſbandry by clover, cinque-foin, and other herbage, by manure, marl, ſoot, *&c.* this county has been rendered very fertile. The parts about Hitchin are clayiſh, but not ſo rich as that to be met with in the weſtern counties of the ſame ſoil. The reſt is moſtly a chalky earth. The paſtures, where dry, produce fern and broom; and where wet, ruſhes, moſs, and buſhes: but by a modern invention, called buſh-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved, by draining off the ſtagnant rain-water on the clayiſh ſurface, which chilled the roots of the corn.

HA'RTSHORN, S. in Medicine, the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its ſalt is uſed as a ſudorific, its ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies, and they are both uſed for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the noſe. The raſpings are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies, for conſumptive people, and the bone, being calcined and powdered, is uſed to abſorb acidities in the ſtomach, and uſed as drink when boiled in water in diarrhœas.

HA'RT-ROYAL, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of plantain. In Hunting, a name given to a hart, which has been hunted by a king or queen, and eſcaped alive.

HA'RVEST, S. [*harveſt*, or *hærveſt*, Sax.] the ſeaſon of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a perſon's labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME, S. the ſong ſung by reapers at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt; the time of gathering in the harveſt.

HA'RVESTER, S. one who works at the harveſt.

HA'RVEST-LORD, S. the head reaper at the harveſt.

HA'RVEST-MAN, S. one who labours at the harveſt.

To HASH, V. N. [*hacher*, Fr.] to mince, or cut into ſmall pieces. To mingle, uſed with *up*. "Not ſerved in exact order, but *haſhed* "*up* in haſte." *Garth.*

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, S. [*haſla*, Iſl. *haſterel*, Fr.] the entrails of a hog, conſiſting of the heart, liver, *&c.* generally applied to them when incloſed in a membrane, and roaſted or baked.

HASP, S. [*haſpe*, Sax. *haſpen*, Teut.] a claſp going folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened with a padlock; a ſmall iron or braſs faſtening to a door; a kind of bank going into an eye or loop, uſed for faſtening ſhoes, necklaces. *&c.*

To HASP, V. A. to ſhut or faſten with a haſp.

HA'SSACK, S. [*haſick*, Teut. *haſſick*, Pol.] a round or cylindrical mat, ſtuffed, on which a perſon kneels at church.

HAST, the ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*, declined thus, I *have*, *thou haſt*, *he hath*.

HASTE, S. hurry; ſpeed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time.

To HASTE, or HA'STEN, V. N. [*haſter*, Fr.] to move or walk with ſwiftneſs; to do a thing in a ſhort time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a perſon's motion, or drive to a ſwifter pace.

HA'STILY, Adv. in a ſhort time; without delay; in a hurry, or raſhly; paſſionately.

HA'STINESS, S. ſpeed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; teſtineſs.

HA'STINGS, S. [from *haſty*] peas that come early.

HA'STY, Adj. [*haſtif*, Fr. *heſtig*, Belg.] moving with ſwiftneſs; quick, or ſpeedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Raſh, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. *Haſty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water boiled quick together.

HAT, S. [*hæt*, Sax.] a covering for the head.

HA'TBAND, S. a ſtring tied round a hat to keep the crown from ſtretching, or, if too large, to make it fit the head better; a piece of ſilk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

To HATCH, V. A. [*hecken*, Germ.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by ſitting on it; to produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

HATCH, S. a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of excluding or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, diſcloſure or diſcovery. "The *hatch* and the diſcloſe will be ſome-"thing." *Shak.* A ſhort or half door; an opening over a door, which is cloſed or ſhut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ſhip, by which perſons deſcend from one deck to another.

HA'TCHEL, V. A. [*hachelen*, Teut.] to beat flax, in order to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HA'TCHEL, S. [*hachel*, Teut.] the inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER, S. one that beats flax.

HA'TCHET, S, [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr.] a ſmall axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE, S. an ugly face; ſo called, according to Johnſon, becauſe ſuch a one might be hewn with a hatchet. "An ugly "beau adores a *hatchet-face*." *Dryd.*

HA'TCHMENT, S. [corrupted from *atchievement*] the arms of a perſon who is dead, painted on a ſquare board, and placed, with an angel downwards, over the door where he lived, or fixed againſt the wall of a church.

HA'TCHWAY, S. the way over or through the hatches of a ſhip.

To HATE, V. A. [*hatian*, Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to deteſt on account of its being evil, and repugnant to the laws of morality, of our country, or of God.

HATE, S. an averſion in the mind from any thing or perſon which is conſidered as capable, or willing, to affect us with pain, together with a deſire of procuring the pain or the unhappineſs to the perſon, who is conſidered as having ſuch an intention; deteſtation.

HA'TEFUL, Adj. that which cauſes abhorrence, averſion, or deteſtation; deteſting, hating, or malicious.

HA'TEFULLY, Adv. in an odious, or abominable manner; in ſuch a manner as to cauſe averſion, deteſtation, or hatred.

HA'TEFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon or thing the object of hatred.

HA'TER, S. one who has a ſtrong averſion or ill-will to a perſon or thing.

HA'TRED, S. the thought, or the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us; the averſion or paſſion which is occaſioned by conſidering a thing as apt to cauſe us pain, or by conſidering a perſon as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happineſs: in the laſt ſenſe, it is generally accompanied with an inclination to make a retaliation, or to thwart his happineſs by way of return.

To HA'TTER, V. A. to harraſs, weary, or wear out with fatigue. "He's *hatter'd* "out with penance." *Dryd.*

HA'TTER, S. [*battur*, Iſl. one who makes hats.

HA'TTOCK, S. [*attock*, Erſ.] a ſhock of corn.

HAU'BERK, S. [*hauberg*, old Fr.] a coat of mail or breaſt-plate. "*Hauberks* and "helms." *Dryd.*

To HAVE, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *had*; *haban*, Goth. *avoir*, Fr.] to find, or not to be without; to poſſeſs; to wear; to bear or carry. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary word in moſt European languages, but is particularly borrowed from the Saxon.

HA'VEN, S. a port, harbour, or a part of the ſea running up into the land, where ſhips may ride ſafe from ſtorms. Figuratively, a place of ſhelter, or refuge from danger.

HA'VENER, S. an overſeer of a port.

HA'VER, S. [from *have*] one who poſſeſſes any thing.

HA'UGH-HA'UGH, or HAW-HAW, S. [*hæb*, Sax.] a dry ditch, whoſe oppoſite ſides decline ſo as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. Theſe ditches are much uſed at the extremities of gardens, to incloſe the ground, without hindering the proſpect.

HAUGHT, Adj. [*haut*, Fr.] proud, or inſolent through pride. "Thou *haught* inſult-"ing man." *Shak.*

HA'UGHTILY, Adj. proudly; or prizing too highly. "Her heavenly form too "*haughtily* ſhe prized." *Dryd.* In an inſolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HA'UGHTINESS, S. the quality of being poſſeſſed with too great a conceit of our own good

good qualities, and too mean an opinion of thoſe which belong to others.

HA'UGHTY, Adj. [*hautaine*, Fr. from *haut*, Fr.] inſolent, or behaving contemptuouſly to others, from too high an opinion of ourſelves.

HA'VING, S. [from *have*] poſſeſſion; eſtate or fortune. "My *having* is not much." *Shak.* The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing or enjoying.

HA'VIOUR, S. conduct, or the manner in which a perſon treats another; civility; genteel addreſs. Seldom uſed.

To HAUL, See *Hale*.

HAUME, S. ſtraw, or the ſtalks of beans and peas.

HA'UNCH, S. [pronounced *hanch*, *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Ital.] the thigh; the hindermoſt thigh of veniſon; the rear; the hind part; the lattter part. "Then the *haunch* of win-"ter." *Shak.*

To HAUNT, V. A. [pronounced *hant* from *hanter*, Fr.] to frequent; to be much about any place or perſon: uſed ſometimes of one who comes without being welcome; or of an apparition frequently appearing in any place, or to any perſon.

HAUNT, S. a place frequented by any perſon; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAVOCK, S. the act of plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants; devaſtation.

HAU'TBOY, S. [pronounced *hoboy* from *haut*, Fr. and *bois*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, ſhaped like a flute, excepting its ſpreading wider towards the bottom, furniſhed with a reed to ſound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In Boatany, applied to a large ſpecies of ſtrawberries.

HA'WTHORN, S. the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

To HAW, V. N. to ſpeak ſlowly, with much heſitation, and frequent interminions.

HAWK, S. a bird of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred, and made uſe of to catch other birds; an effort made in the throat, attended with a noiſe, to force phlegm from thence.

To HAWK, V. A. [from *hawk*] to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noiſe; to ſell any thing, by crying it in the ſtreets.

HA'WKED, Adj. crooked or formed like a hawk's bill. "Flat noſes ſeem comely unto "the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto "the Perſian." *Brown.*

HA'WKER, S. [from *hock*, Teut.] one who ſells wares by crying them about ſtreets, particularly applied to thoſe who ſell news-papers.

HA'WKWEED, S. a kind of plant.

HAW'SES, S. round holes in a ſhip under her head, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor.

HAY, S. [*hey*, Run. Iſl. *hawi*, Goth.] graſs mowed and dried to feed cattle with. *To dance the hay*, is to dance round a couple of perſons who are dancing at the ſame time.

HAY'MAKER, S. one employed in turning graſs when cut for hay.

HAY'STACK, S. a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, S. [*azar*, Span.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreſeen or predetermined; danger, or a poſſibility of danger; a game played with dice.

To HA'ZARD, V. A. [*hazarder*, Fr.] to expoſe to chance, or a poſſibility of danger; to venture; to run a riſque.

HA'ZARDABLE, Adj. venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, S. one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its conſequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, Adj. dangerous; expoſed to a poſſibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be expoſed to danger.

HAZE, S. [*huz*, Perſ. a cloud] a fog, or miſt.

To HAZE, V. N. to be foggy, miſty, or cloudy,

HA'ZEL, S. [*hæſl*, Sax. *haſel*, Belg.] in Botany, the *corylus*, from the Greek, or *avillana*, from *Avella*, a town in Campania, where it abounded, a tree bearing nuts. Linnæus ranges it in the 8th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs.

HA'ZEL, Adj. conſiſting or made of hazel. Of a light brown or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZELLY, Adj. of the colour of hazel, or light brown. "*Hazelly* loam." *Mort.*

HA'ZY, S. [from *haze*, *huz*, Perſ. a cloud] dark; foggy; miſty; cloudy, applied to weather.

HE, Pronoun [*his*, genit. *him*, accuſ. and dat.] This word is ſubſtituted for a perſon's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a diſcourſe, and is applied only to males. Sometimes it is uſed without reference to any foregoing word, and then ſignifies all mankind collectively, or any perſon indefinitely. "*He* is never poor that little hath; but *he* that "much deſires." *Dan.* A man or male being. "To anſwer thee, or any *he*." *Shak.* Generally uſed in compoſition to expreſs the male of any ſpecies.

HEAD, S. [pronounced *hed*; *hæd*, Iſl.] the uppermoſt part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading perſon, applied to ſocieties, or communities. The face, front, or foremoſt part of an army: hence to *turn head*, is to attack. The top of any thing, particularly applied to ſuch as are bigger than the other parts. Joined with *quarters*, chief. The ſurface, or that which riſes to the ſurface of liquors. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topics, or articles of a diſcourſe; the ſource of a ſtream; a criſis, or pitch. In Anatomy, the extremity of a bone, or a muſcle. In Architecture, an ornament of carved work, ſerving for the key of an arch or

plat-band. In Surgery, a ſtate of maturity or ripeneſs. "The matter when come to a *head*." *Head and ears*, the whole perſon. *Head and ſhoulders*, violently; unnaturally; forcedly.

To HEAD, V. A. to march before; to command or lead an army; to cut off a perſon's head. "If you *head* and hang." *Shak.* To fit any thing with a head. "*Headed* with "flints." *F. Queen.* To lop the tops of trees.

HE'AD-ACH, S. [*headfod-ece*, Sax.] a pain in the head.

HEAD-BAND, S. a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In book-binding, the band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, S. [from *hæfod*, Sax. and *borge*, Sax.] primarily the chief of a frank-pledge; at preſent a petty conſtable.

HE'ADER, S. [pronounced *heder*] one who heads or puts heads to pins or nails.

HE'ADINESS, S. hurry; raſhneſs; or obſtinate perſeverance in one's own opinion.

HE'AD-LAND, S. a promontory, or cape.

HE'ADLESS, Adj. without a head; beheaded. Without a chief, or ruler, applied to a ſociety or community. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; raſh, perhaps inſtead of *heedleſs*." "*Headleſs* hardineſs in condemning." *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG, Adj. with the head foremoſt in a fall; raſh; thoughtleſs; without meditation; ſudden, or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, Adv. with the head firſt or foremoſt; raſhly, or without thought; haſtily, or without delay.

HE'AD-MOULD-SHOT, S. in Medicine, a diſeaſe in children, wherein the ſutures of the ſkull, particularly the coronal, ride, or have their edges cloſed over each other. As this is an irremediable diſorder, nurſes and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead cloths and other methods, which they ignorantly make uſe of, as they ſay, to cloſe the mould.

HE'ADPIECE, S. armour for the head; a helmet. Among ſemſtreſſes, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, underſtanding or judgment.

HE'AD-QUARTERS, S. the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for ſoldiers.

HE'ADSHIP, S. dignity; authority; the condition or ſtate of a ruler or governor.

HE'ADSMAN, S. an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HE'ADSTONE, S. the chief ſtone, or that which is placed firſt in a corner, whether at the top to adorn and ſtrengthen, or at the bottom to ſecure and ſupport it: hence Chriſt is called, "The *head* or *headſtone* of the corner." *Pſal.* cxviii. 22. A tombſtone placed at the head of a grave.

HE'ADSTRONG, Adj. obſtinate; unruly; or not eaſily governed.

HE'ADY, Adj. raſh, or without deliberation; obſtinate, or not to be ruled. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, V. A. [*halgan*, Goth. *hælan*, Sax.] to cure a perſon who has been wounded, or ſick. In Surgery, to unite or conſolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Neuterly, grow well, applied to wounds or ſores.

HE'ALER, S. one who cures wounds, or removes diſeaſes.

HE'ALING, Part. mild; gentle; pacific, or eaſily reconciled, applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, S. [pronounced *helth*, from *hæl*, Sax.] applied to the body, a proper diſpoſition of the ſeveral parts to perform their reſpective functions, without any impediment or ſenſation of pain. Applied to the mind, a juſt diſpoſition of the mind, and rational powers, to perform their reſpective offices, without being impeded by paſſion, or biaſſed by any undue influence. A ceremony uſed in drinking, wherein a perſon wiſhes another health.

HEA'LTHFUL, Adj. free from pain or ſickneſs; that which may promote the dominion of reaſon, or advancement of virtue, by ſtifling the violence of paſſion, and by leſſening the force of vicious habits. "The *healthful* "ſpirit of thy grace." *Common Prayer.*

HEA'LTHFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to promote health; appearing in good health.

HEA'LTHFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preſerving health.

HEA'LTHINESS, Adj. the ſtate of enjoying health, free from any interval of ſickneſs.

HEA'LTHLESS, Adj. weak; ſickly; infirm.

HEA'LTHSOME, Adj. contributing to the preſervation of health.

HEA'LTHY, Adj. in health; free from ſickneſs; ſound.

HEAP, S. [pronounced *heep*, of *heap*, Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluſter or number of perſons aſſembled together. "The ſailors run in *heaps*." *Dryd.*

To HEAP, V. A. [*heapian*, Sax.] to throw together, or upon one another; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to ſomething elſe.

HEA'PER, S. one who piles, throws, or places ſeveral things upon each other.

To HEAR, V. N. [*hyran*, Sax. *horer*, Dan.] to enjoy the faculty by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed; to perceive a ſound; to liſten or hearken to; to be told or informed of by words; to give audience; to give a perſon permiſſion to ſpeak, and to attend or liſten to him when ſpeaking.

HEA'RER, S. one who attends to any diſcourſe ſpoken by another; one who perceives what another ſpeaks; one who is informed of ſomething by words which he does not ſee.

HEA'RING, S. the ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the diſtance within which ſound is can be perceived.

To HEA'RKEN, V. N. [pronounced *harken*] to liſten attentively, or pay a regard to what a perſon ſays.

HEA'RKENER, S. a liſtener, or one who attends

attends and pays a regard to what is ſpoken by another.

HEA'RSAY, S. that which a perſon does not know for certain himſelf, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEARSE, S. [pronounced *herſe*; *hearſe pannan*, Sax.] a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEART, S. [pronounced *hart*, *hairte*, Goth. *heorte*, Sax.] a muſculous body ſituated on the left ſide of an animal, which, by its alternate contraction and dilatation, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is conſidered as the cauſe of vital heat or motion. In popular and ſcripture language, it is taken for the ſeat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing. Courage, or ſpirit, oppoſed to *deſpair* or *dejection*. Uſed with *get*, *deliver*, or *ſay*, ſtrength of memory. The inward receſſes of the mind; ſenſe or meaning. "The *heart* of my meſſage." *Shak.* The mind, or conſcience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to ſoil. The higheſt or utmoſt degree. "To the very *heart* "of loſs." *Shak.* *To loſe one's heart*, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall ſo deeply in love, that reaſon cannot controul the affection. *To take to heart*, is to be zealous, earneſt, ſollicitous, or grieved about any thing. *To find in the heart*, is not to be entirely or much averſe to. Sometimes it ſignifies, notwithſtanding a perſon exerts his ſtrength or talents to the utmoſt. *Heart* is often uſed in compoſition for the mind, ſoul, or affection.

HEA'RT-ACH, S. ſorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

HEA'RT-BREAK, S. exceſſive ſorrow. "Better a little chiding than a great deal of "*heart-break*." *Shak.*

HEA'RT-BREAKING, Adj. overpowering with ſorrow.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, S. exceſſive or overpowering grief.

HEA'RT-BURN, S. in Medicine, a pain at the mouth of the ſtomach, cauſed either by an alcali, or acid prevailing in the ſtomach.

HEA'RT-BURNED, Adj. uneaſy, or diſcontented. "I never can ſee him but I am "*heart-burned* for an hour after." *Shak.*

HEA'RT-BURNING, S. See *Heart-burn*. Figuratively, diſcontent; grudge; or ſecret enmity.

HEA'RT-DEAR, Adj. dear as one's life; ſincerely and highly beloved.

HEA'RT-EASE, S. tranquillity; quiet; a ſtate of mind undiſturbed by any paſſion. "What infinite *heart-eaſe* moſt kings neglect." *Shak.*

HEA'RTED, Adj. diſpoſed, or inclined. It is only uſed in compoſition, as *hard-hearted*; inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with diſtreſs, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To HEA'RTEN, V. A. to encourage or animate a perſon to an attempt; to rouſe from a ſtate of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preſerve ground fertile by manure. "With "richeſt dung to *hearten* it." *May.*

HEA'RT-FELT, Adj. that which affects the mind; that which is eternal; that which is ſincere.

"What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
"The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-*
"*felt* joy." *Pope.*

HEARTH, S. [*hearth*, Sax. *haerd*, Belg. *herd*, Teut.] the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made, or a grate ſtands.

HEA'RTILY, Adj. ſincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement deſire; largely. "Drink *heartily*."

HEA'RTINESS S. a warmth of affection; free from hypocriſy; vigour, diligence, or ſtrength.

HEA'RTLESS, Adj. without courage or ſpirit; without comfort.

HEA'RTLESSLY, Adj. without courage or ſpirit; faintly.

HEA'RTLESSNESS, S. want of courage or ſpirit; a ſtate of dejection.

HEA'RT-PEAS, S. a plant, ſo called from bearing round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, with the figure of a heart, in white, upon each of them.

HEA'RT-RENDING, Adj. rending the heart; killing with anguiſh.

HEA'RTS-EASE, S. a plant of the violet kind, that blows all the ſummer.

HEA'RT-SICK, Adj. [*heort-ſeoc*, Sax.] under any pain, diſcontent, or anguiſh of mind; mortally ill; proceeding from, and diſcovering ſome dangerous hurt. "The breath of *heart-ſick* "groans." *Shak.*

HEA'RT-STRINGS, S. the tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-ſtrings* is to give the moſt exquiſite pain to the body or mind.

HEA'RT-STRUCK, Adj. driven to the heart, or fixed immoveably in the mind; ſhocked with fear or diſmay. "Adam, at the news— "*heart-ſtruck*." *Par. Loſt.*

HEA'RT-WHOLE, Adj. without any bias on the affections. "You have not ſeen me "yet—and therefore—you are *heart-whole*." *Dryd.* In good health; without impairment of the conſtitution.

HEA'RT-WOUNDING, Adj. affecting the mind with grief. "A ſhriek *heart-wounding*." *Rowe.*

HEA'RTY, Adj. [*heorta*, Sax.] ſincere; undiſſembled; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; ſtrong; merry.

HEAT, S. [pronounced *beet*] the ſenſation we have when we are near the fire; the cauſe of the ſenſation of heat or burning, conſiſting in a very briſk agitation of the ſenſible parts of the object, which produces in us that ſenſation from whence we denominate the object hot; hot weather; the ſtate of a body which is put into a fire; the ſtate of a thing once hot; a courſe at a race, or the ſpace of ground which a horſe is to run without reſting; a red colour,

&c

or pimples arising from the warmth of weather, &c. "*Heats* in their faces." *Addiſ.* Violence or vehemence of paſſion; the height or the moſt violent part of an action or battle; faction, conteſt, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts, or elocution. "*Heats* of eloquence." *Addiſ.*

To HEAT, V. A. [*beite*, Iſl. *haten*, Belg.] to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire; to produce a ſenſation of warmth by violent exerciſe.

HEA'TER, S. a piece of iron either caſt, or forged, of a triangular form, which, being made red hot in the fire, is made uſe of, by being placed in a box-iron, to ſmooth linen with.

HEATH, S [*hæth*, Sax. or *hæth-hergeancoiſan*, Sax.] a ſhrub of a low ſtature, and ſmall leaves, which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from ερικω, Gr. to break, from its ſuppoſed virtue of breaking the ſtone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyere* is owing to the ſame ſuppoſition. The ſpecies are four. Figuratively, it ſignifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with ſhrubs of any kind.

HEA'TH-COCK, S. a bird of game, which frequents heaths.

HEA'THEN, S. [*hæthen*, Sax. εθνικος, Gr.] a pagan who worſhips falſe gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Teſtament, or the Chriſtian diſpenſation; a Gentile. "That I might preach him among the "*heathen*." *Gal.* i. 16.

HEA'THEN, Adj. belonging to thoſe nations that are ſtrangers to the unity of the Deity, or the doctrines of revelation.

HEA'THENISH, Adj. practiſing idolatry. Figuratively, wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA'THENISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a perſon who is a ſtranger to the Scriptures.

HEA'THENISM, S. [*hethengeld*, Sax.] the worſhip of idols; or the religion of thoſe nations who were unacquainted with the Scriptures.

HEA'TH-PEAS, S. a ſpecies of bitter vetch.

To HEAVE, V. A. [preter *heaved*; part. *heaved*; *heaſian*, Sax.] to lift up or raiſe from the ground; to carry or fling; to make a thing riſe or ſwell; to elate, or puff with ſucceſs. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain and frequent riſing and falling of the breaſt; to riſe with pain; to ſwell higher or larger; to keck; to be ſqueamiſh, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, S. a lift, or effort made upwards; a riſing of the breaſt; a ſtruggle to riſe. *Heave offering*, in Scripture, an offering that was held or lifted up in the ſight of the congregation.

HEA'VEN, S. [pronounced *heven* with the *e* ſhort, of *heafon*, Sax.] the regions above; the ſky; the habitation of bleſſed ſpirits and angels; God. "Now *heaven* help him." *Shak.* In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figuratively, the greateſt degree or height; elevation or ſublimity. "O, for a muſe of fire, "that would aſcend—the brighteſt *heaven* of "compoſition!" *Shak.*

HEA'VENLY, Adj. [*heofonlic*, Sax.] reſembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the higheſt degree; inhabiting heaven.

HEA'VENLY, Adv. in a pious manner; in a manner reſembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEA'VENWARD, Adv. towards heaven.

HEA'VILY, Adv. with great weight. Figuratively, grievouſly; with great affliction, dejection, or ſorrow.

HEA'VINESS, S. weight, or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection, depreſſion, languor, or inaptitude to motion or thought; oppreſſion.

HEA'VY, Adj. [*heafig*, Sax.] not eaſily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much, or tending to the centre; ſorrowful; dejected; grievous, or oppreſſive. Wanting briſkneſs, or dull, applied to the eyes; drowſy. Wanting fire, ſpirit, or the ornaments of compoſition, applied to ſtile. Tedious, or oppreſſing like a burthen, applied to time. Cauſing a ſenſation of weight, and not eaſily digeſted, applied to food. "Such as retain the oil or fat, "are moſt *heavy* to the ſtomach." *Arbuth.*

HE'BDOMAD, S. [*hebdomas*, Lat.] a week or ſpace of time conſiſting of ſeven days. "The "firſt *hebdomad* or ſeptenary." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

HEBDO'MADAL, or HEBDO'MADORY, Adj. weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days. "As for *hebdomadal* periods." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To HE'BETATE, V. A. to dull; to blunt; to ſtupify; to make dim. "The eye, if *hebe*-"*tated*." *Harvey.*

HE'BETUDE, S. [*hebetudo*, Lat.] dullneſs; bluntneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of diſcernment, or ſagacity.

HE'BRAISM, S. [*hebraiſme*, Fr. *hebraiſmus*, low Lat.] a method of expreſſion, or a phraſe borrowed from, and peculiar to, the Hebrew.

HEBRA'IST, or HEBRI'CIAN, S. a perſon ſkilled in Hebrew. "The beſt *Hebricians*." *Raleigh.*

HE'CATOMB, S. [εκατον, and βους, Gr.] a ſacrifice conſiſting of an hundred cattle.

HE'CTIC, or HE'CTICAL, Adj. [*hectique*, Fr.] habitual; conſtitutional. *Hectick fever*, a ſlow and continual one, ending in a conſumption, and oppoſed to ſuch as ariſe from a plethora, becauſe attended with a too lax ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin. Troubled with a diſtempered heat. "No *hectic* ſtudent." *Taylor.*

HE'CTOR, S. [from *Hector* the Trojan hero] a bully; a bluſtering, noiſy, and turbulent perſon.

To HE'CTOR, V. A. to threaten; to treat with inſolence; to play the bully.

HEDGE, S. a fence of trees or bushes made round any ground to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. *A quickset hedge*, is that which is formed of prickly bushes or trees which take root and grow. When prefixed to any word, it denotes something mean, vile and contemptible. "Corrector of a *hedge-press*." *Swift.*

To HEDGE, V. A. to inclose with a fence of trees or bushes. Used with *up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage. To force in with difficulty; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires the least room.

HE'DGEHOG, S. [so called from the bristles which surround it, as it were with a hedge] in Natural History, a four-footed animal, having its backside and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles, which, by the help of a muscle, can contract itself into a globular form, and withdraw its whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. In Botany, a plant. The globe fish.

HE'DGENETTLE, S. a plant.

HE'DGE NOTE, S. a word of contempt for low and mean note-writing. "The *hedge* "*notes*." *Dryd.*

HE'DGEPIG, S. a young hedgehog. "The "*hedgepig* whine." *Shak.*

HE'DGEROW, S. several trees planted in a line for an inclosure.

HE'DGING-BILL, S. a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut.

HE'DGER, S. one who makes or repairs hedges.

To HEED, V. A. [*hedan*, Sax.] to mind; to take notice of; to view with care or attention.

HEED, S. [*hoed*, Belg.] care; earnest application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice; seriousness; staidness. "A *heed* was in his counte-"nance." *Shak.*

HE'EDFUL, Adj. cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing.

HE'EDFULLY, Adv. in an attentive or cautious manner.

HE'EDFULNESS, S. caution; attentive notice.

HE'EDLESS, Adj. negligent; inattentive.

HE'EDLESSLY, Adv. in an inattentive or careless manner.

HE'EDLESSNESS, S. carelessness; a state of mind wherein a person neither takes notice of what he sees, regards what he hears, nor minds the consequences either of his actions or rashness.

HEEL, S. [*héle*, Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is shaped like a heel: hence it is applied to the back part of a stocking, and has given rise to the phrase, *To be out of heel*, i. e. to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good "man's fortune may *grow out at heels*." *Shak. To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison.

To HEEL, V. N. to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jigs. "I cannot "sing, nor *heel* the high lavolt." *Shak.* To heel on one side, applied to a ship.

HE'ELPIECE, S. a lift of one or more pieces of leather, cork, or wood, fixed on the bottom of the hind part of a shoe; a piece of leather, &c. sewed on the heel of a shoe, to repair what is worn away.

To HE'ELPIECE, V. A. to sew or fasten a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, S. [from *heave*; *hef*, Isl.] a heck, or a violent effort made to discharge something nauseous from the stomach; the handle of a knife, &c. of *hæft*, Sax. "Both blade and "*heft*." *Waller.*

HEGI'RA, S. [הגרה, Arab. flight, now applied by the Arabs to signify a voluntary exile or flight to escape persecution, of הגר, Arab. to fly, or run away from one's friends, relations, and country] in Chronology, a celebrated epocha from whence the Mahommedans compute their time; which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the magistrates, for fear his imposture should occasion sedition. As the years of the hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the year of the hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

HEI'FER, S. [pronounced *heffer*; of *heahfore*, Sax.] a young maiden cow, somewhat larger than a calf.

HEI'GH-HO, Interject. a word used to express slight languor and uneasiness; and sometimes applied to signify a joyful exultation. "*Heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England." *Dryd.*

HEIGHT, S. [pronounced *hite*; *haut*, Fr. *altius*, Lat. See *High*] distance or space above ground; space measured upwards. In Geography, the degree of latitude. A summit, ascent, or eminence; elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To HEI'GHTEN, V. A. [pronounced *highten*] to raise above ground or on high; to prefer or raise to a higher post; to improve or raise to a higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increase any bad quality; to adorn, or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.

HEI'NOUS, Adj. [pronounced *hainous*, from *haineux*, Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; shameful; odious.

HEI'NOUSLY, Adv. in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HEI'NOUSNESS, S. the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

HEIR, S. [*heritier*, Fr. *hæres*, Lat.] in Civil Law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In Common Law, one who succeeds,

ſucceeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent*, is he on whom the ſucceſſion is ſo ſettled, that it cannot be altered, without altering the laws of ſucceſſion. *Heir preſumptive*, is the neareſt relation to the preſent ſucceſſor, who, without the particular will of the teſtator, cannot be ſet aſide.

To HEIR, V. A. to inherit, or poſſeſs by right of inheritance. "One only daughter "*heir'd* the royal ſtate." *Dryd.*

HE'IRESS, S. a female who ſucceeds to the ſtate of another, either by will or by blood.

HE'IRLESS, Adj. without children to ſucceed to an inheritance.

HEI'RSHIP, S. the ſtate, condition, or privilege of an heir.

HELD, preter and part. paſſ. of *Hold*.

HELI'ACAL, Adj. [*heliaque*, Fr. of ηλιος, Gr. the ſun] hid by, or appearing by coming out of, the luſtre of the ſun. *Heliacal riſing*, in Aſtronomy, is applied to a ſtar, which after having been hid by the ſun's rays, riſes before it, and by that means becomes viſible. *Heliacal ſetting*, is applied to a ſtar, which approaches ſo near to the ſun as to be hid by its rays.

HELI'ACALLY, Adv. in Aſtronomy, in ſuch a manner as to emerge from the ſun's rays, and become viſible, or in ſuch a manner as to approach ſo near to the ſun, as to be hid by its ſplendor.

HELI'CAL, Adj. [*helice*, Fr. of ελιξ, Gr.] ſpiral; or twiſting like a cork-ſcrew.

HELI'COID, S. [from ελιξ, and ειδος, Gr.] in Mathematics, applied to a parabola or curve, ariſing from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Appollonian parabola being bent round the periphery of a circle, and is a line paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates.

HELIOCE'NTRIC, Adj. [*heliocentrique*, Fr. of ηλιος, and κεντρον, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the ſun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.

HE'LIOSCOPE, S. [ηλιος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] a kind of teleſcope fitted for looking at the body of the ſun, without hurting the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE, S. [*heliotropium*, Lat.] a plant which is ſuppoſed to turn, ſo as to be oppoſite to the quarter in which the ſun ſhines; a turn-ſol, or ſun-flower.

HELISPHE'RICAL, Adj. [from *Helix* and *Sphere*] in Navigation, applied to the rhomb line, becauſe on the globe it winds ſpirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in it.

HE'LIX, S. [ελιξ, Gr. *helice*, Fr.] a ſpiral line, or that which reſembles a cork-ſcrew.

HELL, S. [*hille*, Sax. of *helian*, Sax. *halpe*, Goth. *hel*, Belg. *helle*, Teut. below, *hel*. Iſl.] the place where in the devil and wicked ſouls are confined; the wicked ſpirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable miſery. In Scripture, the original word is *ſcheol*, and ſignifies ſometimes the grave, or ſtate of the dead; for though it is tranſlated *grave* in *Gen.* xxxvii. 35. and xlii. 38. yet the ſame word is tranſlated *hell*, *Pſal.* xvi. 10. which the context ſhews muſt be underſtood of the grave, or ſtate of the dead. In this ſenſe, it is that we underſtand the word *hell*, in the apoſtles creed; but not according to the vulgar notion of a place of endleſs torments, or a place where the devil and wicked ſpirits reſide. It muſt however, be confeſſed, that *ſcheol* is ſometimes uſed in the laſt ſenſe; as in *Pſal.* ix. 17. and *Prov.* xv. 11. *The gates of hell. Matt.* xvi. 18. implies the power and policy of the devil and his inſtruments, alluding to the eaſtern cuſtom of keeping courts of juſtice in the gates of cities. *The ſorrows and pains of hell*, Pſal. xviii. 5. is an Hebrew phraſe for exceſſive pain and ſorrow, or ſuch a degree as threatens a perſon's life.

HE'LL-HOUND, S. [of *belle-hund*, Sax.] the fabled dog, which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emiſſary of the devil.

HE'LLEBORE, S. [*helleborus*, Lat.] a plant of which there are two ſorts, one called the *black*, and the other called the *white*.

HE'LLENISM, S. [ελληνισμος, Gr.] an idiom, phraſe, or manner of expreſſion peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLISH, Adj. [*hellice*, Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil; exceſſively wicked or malicious; ſent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, Adv. in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HE'LLISHNESS, S. wickedneſs in exceſs; any quality inconſiſtent with goodneſs, or rendering us like the devil.

HE'LLWARD, Adv. towards hell.

HELM, S. [*helm*, Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. "With plumed *helm*." *Dryd.* That part of a coat of arms which bears the creſt. The upper part, or head of a retort, in chemiſtry. The rudder or board, by which the courſe of a veſſel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax. Figuratively, one who adminiſters the affairs of a kingdom. "You ſlander the *helms* o'th' ſtate." *Shak.* A poſt in the adminiſtration; or the ſtation of thoſe who conduct the affairs of a government.

To HELM, V. A. to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the courſe of a veſſel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct. "The buſi-"neſs he hath *helmed*." *Shak.*

HE'LMED, Adj. wearing a helmet, or head-piece. "The *helmed* cherubim." *Par. Loſt.*

HE'LMET, S. [*helmet*, Belg. *elmetto*, Ital.] a covering for the head, worn formerly in battle.

To HELP, V. A. [preter *helped*, participle *helped*; *helpian*, Sax.] to aſſiſt a perſon in order to enable him to perform any thing. *To help up*, to enable a perſon to raiſe himſelf from the ground, who could not riſe without aſſiſtance. To forbear, avoid, or refrain from, followed by a participle of the preſent tenſe. "I cannot "*help remarking*." *Pope.* To carve, or hand meat to a perſon at table.

HELP, S. [*help*, Brit. and Belg.] aſſiſtance or aid in weakneſs; ſupport in neceſſity; relief in diſtreſs;

diſtreſs; that which forwards or promotes; the perſon or thing which aſſiſts. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no *help for* it." *Holder*.

HE'LPER, S. one who enables a perſon to perform any thing, by lending his aſſiſtance; a ſupernumerary ſervant, employed only occaſionally; one who ſupplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, Adj. uſeful; that which ſupplies any defect either in bodily ſtrength or underſtanding; wholeſome, or ſalutary. "Draw "*helpful* medicines of poiſon." *Raleigh*. Promoting or advancing any end.

HE'LPLESS, Adj. wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf; wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance; not to be remedied or altered for the better; void, or deficient. "*Helpleſs* of all that human "wants require." *Dryd*.

HE'LPLESSLY, Adv. without ſuccour, or ſtrength to ſupport one's ſelf.

HE'LPLESSNESS, S. want of ſtrength to ſuccour one's ſelf.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, Adv. in a confuſed manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity.

HELVE, S. [*helfe*, Sax.] the handle of an axe. "The head ſlippeth from the *helve*." *Deut*. ix. 5.

HEM, S. [*hem*, Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep it from unravelling; the noiſe made by a ſudden effort or expiration of the breath.

HEM, Interject. [Lat.] a word uſed to expreſs an indirect diſlike or aſtoniſhment at ſomething related.

To HEM, V. A. [See the *noun*] to cloſe the edge of linen by turning it over, and ſewing it down, in order to keep it from unravelling. Figuratively, to *ſew* any thing on the edges of cloth, *&c*. "*Hemm'd* with golden "fringe." *Fairy Q*. *To hem in*, to incloſe, confine, or ſurround on all ſides; to make a noiſe by a violent fetching or expulſion of breath.

HE'MICRANY, S. [ἡμισυ, and κρανιον, Gr.] in Medicine, a pain which affects only one half of the head at a time.

HE'MIPLEGY, S. [of ἡμισυ, and πλησσω, Gr.] in Medicine, a palſy or nervous diſorder which ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, S. [Fr. of ἡμισυ, and σφαιριον, Gr.] one half of the globe, when cut through the centre in the plane of one of its great circles.

HEMISPHE'RIC, or HEMISPHE'RICAL, Adj. [of *hemiſphere*] half round; containing half a globe.

HE'MISTICK, S. [*hemiſtiche*, Fr.] half a verſe.

HE'MLOCK, S. [*hemleac*] in Botany, a plant ſometimes uſed in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poiſon.

HEMP, S. [*henep*, Sax. *cannapa*, Ital.] a plant, of which cordage and cloth is made, and of the ſeed, an oil uſed in medicine.

HE'MP-AGRIMONY, S. a plant which grows wild by ditches.

HE'MPEN, Adj. conſiſting or made of hemp.

HEN, S. [*hanna*, Goth. *hana*, *han*, *hæn*, *hen*, *henne*, Sax.] the female of the common houſe cock: joined to words to expreſs the female of ſuch birds or fowls, which have but one word for both ſexes; a *hen*-ſparrow. "Whilſt the *hen-bird* is covering." *Addiſ*.

HE'N-DRIVER, HE'N-HARM, or HEN-HA'RRIER, S. a ſpecies of hawk.

HEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. eaſily frightened; timorous; cowardly; like a hen.

HEN-PE'CKED, Adj. figuratively, ſubject to, or governed by, a wife.

HEN-RO'OST, S. a place where poultry reſt.

HE'NS-FEET, S. a kind of plant.

HE'NBANE, S. a very poiſonous plant.

HENCE, Adv. and Interject. [*heonon*, of *heonan*, Sax. *hinc*, Lat.] at a diſtance from any ſpot, applied to place; therefore *from hence*, is a vitious expreſſion, which has crept into uſe even among good authors, as the primary ſenſe of the word *hence* was forgotten. From any particular inſtant or period, applied to time. For this reaſon; from this cauſe; from this ſource. "*Hence* may be deduced the force of "exerciſe." *Arbuth*. At the beginning of a ſentence, it is uſed as an interjection, expreſſing ſudden paſſion and diſdain, bidding a perſon quit the place, or leave off an action: "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak*.

HENCEFO'RTH, Adj. [*heonnforth*, Sax.] from this time forward.

HENCEFO'RWARD, Adv. [*heonnforweard*, Sax.] from this time; to all futurity.

To HEND, V. A. [*hentan*, Sax.] to ſeize, or lay hold upon; to occupy, or croud. "The "generous and graveſt citizens have *hent* the "gates." *Shak*.

HEPA'TIC, or HEPA'TICAL, Adj. [*hepatique*, Fr. *hepaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or ſituated in the liver.

HE'PTAGON, S. [*eptagone*, Fr. of επτα, and γωνια, Gr.] a figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HE'PTARCHY, S. [*heptarchie*, Fr.] a government in which ſeven perſons rule independent of each other.

HE'RALD, S. [*heraut*, Fr. *heraldo*, Span.] an officer who regiſters genealogies, adjuſts and paints coat armour, regulates funerals, and is employed in proclaiming peace and war. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of ſomething future.

To HE'RALD, V. A. to introduce. "To "*herald* thee into his ſight." *Shak*. Not in uſe.

HE'RALDRY, S. [*heraldique*, Fr.] the buſineſs or profeſſion of an herald; the ſcience of blazonry, or painting and deſcribing coat armour, pedigrees, *&c*.

HERB, S. [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.] in Botany,

Botany, a plant whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whoſe leaves are chiefly uſed, as ſage, or mint.

HERBA'CEOUS, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. "An *herbaceous* plant." *Brown.* Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE, S. [*herbage*, Fr.] a collective or general term applied to ſeveral ſorts of herbs; graſs, or paſture. In Law, the tythe and right of paſture.

HE'RBAL, S. a book containing the names and deſcriptions of plants.

HE'RBALIST, S. a perſon ſkilled in plants.

HE'RBARIST, S. one ſkilled in herbs. "Current among *herbariſts*." *Ray.*

HE'RBELET, S. a ſmall herb. "Theſe *herbelets*." *Shak.*

HE'RBOUS, Adj. abounding in herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, S. a woman who ſells herbs.

HE'RBY, Adj. partaking of the nature of herbs. "*Herby* ſubſtance." *Bacon.*

HERD, S. [*heard*, *heord*, Sax.] a number or multitude of beaſts, generally applied to black cattle; *flocks* being applied to ſheep.

To HERD, V. N. to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beaſts; to aſſociate, or mix in any company.

HE'RDMAN, or HE'RDSMAN, S. one employed in tending a number of cattle.

HERE, Adv. [*her*, *hære*, Sax. *hier*, Belg.] the place where a perſon is preſent. This place, applied to ſituation. The preſent ſtate, oppoſed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies in no certain place. "'Tis neither "*here* nor *there*." *Shak.*

HE'REABOUTS, Adv. near this place.

HE'REAFTER, Adv. after the preſent time. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a future ſtate. "Points out an *hereafter*." *Addiſ.*

HE'REAT, Adv. at this.

HE'REBY, Adv. by this; by this means.

HERE'DITABLE, Adj. [*hæres*, *hæredis*, Lat.] that which may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

HERE'DITAMENTS, S. [*hæredium*, Lat.] in Law, an inheritance, or eſtate deſcending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, Adv. by inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, Adj. [*hereditaire*, Fr. *hæreditarius*, Lat.] poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Hereditary diſeaſes*, are ſuch as children derive from their parents.

HE'REFORD, [*i. e.* in Saxon, *the Ford of the Army*, as being the head-quarters of the Saxons before the conqueſt, and of the Engliſh after] the metropolis and only city of the ſhire of its name: though large, it is not populous, is an antique place, and lies low, on the banks of the Wye, which ſometimes overflows the ſtreets; ſo that they are very dirty. Its flouriſhing ſtate it originally owed to the martyrdom of Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt Angles, who was baſely murdered by king Offa, and had a church built here to his memory, ſoon after erected into an epiſcopal ſee, and held in high veneration by the Weſt Saxons and Mercian kings. This is a ſtately fabric, the ſpire handſome, but not high; with a fine tower at the weſt end. The choir, though plain, is neat; and it has a very good organ. Here are great numbers of monuments of biſhops, &c. The chapter-houſe, which was very beautiful, was deſtroyed in the civil wars. Between the cathedral and the palace is a venerable pile, built and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels, St. Magdalen, and St. Catherine, the one over the other. The city is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It has particular privileges for its ſeveral companies, who have diſtinct halls. The aſſizes, &c. are holden here. It has an hoſpital liberally endowed, for twelve poor perſons; with two charity ſchools; one for ſixty boys, and the other for forty girls; all taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs are Tueſday after Candlemas-day, (February 2) for horned cattle, horſes, and hops; Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, for horned cattle and horſes; May 19, a pleaſure fair, and for toys; July 1, for horned cattle and wool; October 20, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and Welch butter.

HE'REFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Glouceſterſhire, on the S. by Monmouthſhire, on the W. by Brecknockſhire and Radnorſhire, and on the N. by Worceſterſhire and Shropſhire. It is nearly circular, containing thirty-five miles from N. to S. thirty from E. to W. In it are one city, eight market-towns, 176 pariſhes, two foreſts, eight parks, about 95,600 inhabitants, and ſends two members to parliament for the county, with two each for Hereford, Lempſter, and Weobly. The air here is generally reckoned good; and to ſhew how healthy and long-lived the inhabitants are, ſerjeant Hoſkins, at a progreſs of king James I. into theſe parts, procured ten old men and women to dance the maurice before him, whoſe ages put together made above a thouſand. And in this country the pleaſantneſs and ſalubrity of the tract, particularly between the Severn and Wye, have become proverbial. The ſoil of this country is very fruitful. It abounds in good corn and paſture, with wool, water, and wood. The bread and wool of Lempſter are equally famous; alſo the wool of Wigmore and the Golden-vale on the Duffrin-dore, is as fine as any in England, that of the South-downs not excepted. Cyder, which is the common drink of the country, is both good and cheap, having been reckoned the beſt in England, till the rough has been preferred to the ſoft, ſince which the Southam cyder of Devonſhire carries it.

HE'REIN, Adv. in this; in this caſe, ſenſe, or reſpect.

HEREMI-

HEREMI'TICAL, Adj. ſolitary; ſuitable to an hermit.

HE'RESY, S. [*hereſie*, Fr. *hæreſis*, Lat. αἱρεσις, Gr.] uſed in a good ſenſe, it implies a ſect or collection of perſons holding the ſame opinion. In this ſenſe it is uſed in the original, *Acts* xxvi. 5. In a bad ſenſe, it implies a ſect or number of perſons ſeparating from, and oppoſing the opinion of the catholic church, and as ſuch culpable; in this ſenſe it is uſed by St. *Paul*, *Gal.* v. 10. and 1 *Cor.* xi. 19. and by St. *Peter*, 2 *Eph.* ii. 1.

HE'RETIC, S. [*heretique*, Fr. αἱρετικος, Gr.] one who propagates his private opinion, in oppoſition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, Adj. containing hereſy; erroneous.

HERE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an heretic; with hereſy; contrary to the true ſenſe of the Scriptures.

HE'RETO, Adv. to this; add to this.

HE'RETOFORE, Adv. before the preſent time; formerly.

HE'REUNTO, Adv. to this.

HE'REWITH, Adv. with this.

HE'REOF, Adv. from hence; from this; of this.

HE'RIOT, S. [*hergild*, Sax.] in Law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a land-holder, generally the beſt thing in the poſſeſſion of the land-holder.

HE'RITABLE, Adj. [of *hæres*, Lat.] in Law, that which may be inherited.

HE'RITAGE, S. [Fr.] an inheritance; an eſtate deſcending by right of inheritance; an eſtate. In Divinity, the peculiar or choſen people of the Deity. "They afflict thy *heri-* "*tage*." *Pſal.* xciv. 5.

HERMA'PHRODITE, S. [Fr. from ερμης, Gr. Mercury, and αφροδιτη, Gr. Venus] an animal in which both ſexes are united.

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, Adj. partaking of both ſexes.

HERME'TIC, or HERME'TICAL, Adj. [*hermetique*, Fr.] chemical.

HERME'TICALLY, Adv. in a chemical manner, or for the purpoſes of chemiſtry. A glaſs or veſſel *hermetically ſealed*, is that which has its mouth or neck cloſed in ſuch a manner, that even the moſt ſubtile ſpirit cannot tranſpire.

HE'RMIT, S. a perſon who lives in a deſart, or at a diſtance from ſociety, for the ſake of contemplation or devotion.

HE'RMITAGE, S. the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HERMI'TICAL, Adj. like a hermit; ſuitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL, S. [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſnake's head, *Iris*. It hath a lilly-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped exactly like an *Iris*, but has a tuberous root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs.

HERN, S. contracted from *Heron*, which ſee.

HE'RNIA, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, any kind of rupture.

HE'RO, S. a man eminent for bravery; a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief perſonage in an epic poem, or in a piece of hiſtory painting.

HE'ROIC, or HERO'ICAL, adj. like an hero, performed under great diſadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HERO'ICALLY, Adv. like an hero.

HE'ROINE, S. [Fr.] a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery; a female who is the chief perſonage in an epic poem, or in a piece of hiſtory painting.

HERO'ISM, S. [Fr.] the qualities of an hero, reſtrained ſometims to courage or intrepidity. "The Iliad abounds with more *heroiſm*, "this with more morality." *Broom*'s Notes on the Odyſſ.

HE'RON, S. [Fr.] a bird with long ſlender legs that feeds on fiſh. Now commonly pronounced and written *hern*. "Let them on "high the frighted *hern* ſurvey." *Gay*.

HE'RPES, S. [Gr. and Lat. from ερπω, Gr. to creep] a cutaneous heat or inflamation, divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet ſeed upon the ſkin, and the *herpes exedens*, more corroſive, attended with ruddy itching puſtules, which in time ulcerate the parts.

HE'RRING, S. [*herine*, Sax. *harang*, Fr.] a ſmall ſalt-water fiſh, coming in incredible ſhoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and ſo gradually round our iſland. A *white herring*, is that which is ſalted and pickled; a *red herring*, that which is ſalted and dried in ſmoke.

HERSE, S. [See *Hearſe*] in Fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beſet with iron ſpikes, uſually hung by a rope, to be cut down in caſe of a ſurprize, or when the firſt gate is broken with a petard, that it may fall and ſtop up the paſſage.

To HERSE, V. A. to put into a herſe.

HE'RSELF, the female perſonal pronoun, whereby a woman is ſpoken of as diſtinguiſhed from others of her ſex: this is uſed after the nouns and verbs.

HE'SITANCY, S. [*heſitans*, Lat.] a pauſe from ſpeaking or acting, ariſing from an impediment of ſpeech, doubt, or want of reſolution.

To HE'SITATE, V. N. [*heſito*, Lat. *heſiter*, Fr.] to pauſe, or ceaſe from action or ſpeaking for want of reſolution; to delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty.

HESITA'TION, S. a pauſe or delay, ariſing from doubt or ſuſpicion; a ſcruple; an intermiſſion of ſpeech, owing to ſome natural impediment.

HEST, S. [*hæſt*, Sax.] the command, precept, law, or order of a ſuperior. "Refu- "ſing her grand *heſts*." *Shak.* Uſed only in poetry.

HETERO'CLITE, S. [*heteroclitum*, Lat.] a noun which varies from the common forms of declenſion by redundancy, deſect, or otherwiſe.

wiſe. Figuratively, any perſon or thing deviating from the common rule and ſtandard.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, Adj. deviating from the common rule. "Sins *heteroclitical*." *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX, Adj. [of ετερος, and δοξα, Gr.] contrary to the eſtabliſhed opinion, oppoſed to *orthodox*.

HE'TERODOXY, S. a peculiar opinion; an opinion differing from the generality of mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL, Adj. of a different nature, kind, or quality.

HETEROGENE'ITY, S. [*heterogeneité*. Fr. See *Heterogeneous*] oppoſition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, Adj. [the *g* in this word, and all its derivates is ſounded ſoft] of a different kind; contrary, diſſimilar, or different in properties or nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, S. [ετερος, and σκια, Gr.] in Geography, thoſe whoſe ſhadows, at noon-day, are always projected or directed the ſame way; ſuch are thoſe who live in the temperate zones, the ſhadows of thoſe of the northern tropic, falling always north. In its primary ſenſe, it denotes thoſe inhabitants of the earth who have their ſhadows projected different ways from each other: in this ſenſe, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroſcians* to thoſe who inhabit the ſouth temperate zone.

To HEW, V. A. [*heawian*, Sax.] to cut by force with an edged inſtrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or ſhape with an axe.

HE'WER, S. one who cuts wood or ſtone. A carver, in ſacred writ.

HE'XAGON, S. [*hexagone*, Fr.] a figure containing ſix ſides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, Adj. conſiſting of, or having ſix ſides or corners.

HEXA'GONY, S. a figure conſiſting of ſix ſides. See *Hexagon*. "I read in St. Am-"broſe of *hexagonies*." *Brown.*

HEXA'METER, S. a verſe containing ſix feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, Adj. having ſix angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, S. an animal having ſix feet. "That ſort of *hexapods* are eaten." *Ray.*

HEXA'STICH, S. a poem conſiſting of ſix lines or verſes.

HEY, Interj. [from *high*] a word uſed to expreſs ſudden or mutual encouragement.

HE'Y-HO, Interj. See *Heigh-ho*.

HE'Y-DAY, Interj. [for *high day*] an expreſſion of frolic, joy, and ſometimes of ſurpriſe and wonder.

HIA'TION, S. [*hiatus*, of *hio*, Lat.] the act of gaping. "Obſerving the continual "*hiation*." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

HIA'TUS, S. [Lat. of *hio*, Lat.] an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning, with a vowel. In Grammar, a fault in compoſing, ariſing from the uſing two words together, the former of which ends and the latter begins with a vowel. In Manuſcripts, a gape or defect in the copy by time or accident.

HIBE'RNAL, Adj. [*hibernus*, Lat.] belonging to the winter. "In its *hibernal* con-"verſion." *Brown.*

HIBE'RNIAN, Adj. [*hibernia*, Lat.] belonging to Ireland. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HI'CCIUS-DOCTIUS, S. [corrupted from *hic eſt Doctus*, Lat. *i. e.* this, or here is the learned man] a cant word for a juggler, or one that pretends to conjuring; the art of dexterity of hand. Figuratively, one that plays faſt and looſe.

HICCO'UGH, S. [*hoquet*, Fr.] a convulſive, interrupted, and uneaſy motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent, made in drawing in our breath, whereby the muſcle retiring impetuouſly downwards, impels the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a ſonorous exploſion of the air through the mouth.

To HICCO'UGH, V. N. to ſob or make a noiſe from a convulſive or ſpaſmodic concuſſion of the diaphragm.

To HIC'CUP, V. N. [a corruption of *hiccough*] to make a noiſe from a counvulſion of the diaphragm. "When I'm in a fit to "*hiccup*." *Hudib.*

HI'CKWALL, or HI'CKWAY, S. a bird.

To HIDE, V. A. [preter *hid*, part. paſſ. *hid*, or *hidden*, of *beidan*, Sax.] to conceal, or withdraw from a perſon's ſight or knowledge.

HIDE and SEEK, S. a play among children, in which one hides himſelf, and another ſeeks after, or endeavours to find him.

HIDE, S. [*hyd*, *hyde*, Sax.] the ſkin of any brute, either raw or dreſſed; the human ſkin, ſo called when coarſe, or in contempt.

HI'DEBOUND, Adj. in Farriery, applied to a horſe, when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or looſened. In Botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth; harſh; reſerved; untractable. "The harſher "and *hidebounder* — the damſels prove." *Hudib.* Figuratively, niggardly; penurious; parſimonious.

HIDE'OUS, Adj. [*hideux*, Fr.] affecting with terror, fear, or horror; ſhocking.

HIDE'OUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to frighten or ſhock.

HIDE'OUSNESS, S. that quality which renders a perſon or thing an object of terror.

HI'DER, S. the perſon that conceals himſelf, or withdraws from ſight.

To HIE, V. N. [*higan*, Sax.] to haſten, or to go in haſte. Formerly it was uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. but is now ſcarce ever uſed, unleſs in poetry.

HI'ERARCH, S. the chief of a ſacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*hierarchique*, Fr.] belonging to the ſpiritual order, or to eccleſiaſtical government.

HIE'RARCHY, S. [*hierarchie*, Fr. See *Hierach*]

rarch] in Divinity, ſacred government, or the order and ſubordination among the ſeveral ranks of angels; an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HIEROGLY'PH, or HIEROGLY'PHIC, S. [*hieroglyphe*, Fr. of ιερος, ſacred, and γλυφω, Gr. to engrave or carve, becauſe originally carved on walls or obeliſks] an emblem, or pictureſque repreſentation of ſomething. This being the firſt method of writing, was generally underſtood by every one; but when characters were introduced inſtead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphics became at length unintelligible, and thence gave riſe to idolatry. Being made uſe of by the Egyptian prieſts to keep the myſteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were thence called *hieroglyphics*, or ſacred characters.

HI'EROPHANT, S. [ιεροφαντης, Gr.] one who teaches the rules of religion. "Hea-"theniſh prieſts, and *hierophants*." *Brown*.

To HI'GGLE, V. N. [of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *haggle*] to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity; to ſell proviſions from door to door: this, according to Johnſon, ſeems to be the original meaning.

HI'GGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, Adv. [a cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, higglers carrying a huddle or confuſed medly of proviſions together] in a confuſed or diſorderly manner.

HI'GGLER, S. one who ſells proviſions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to ſell.

HIGH, Adj. [*heah*, Sax.] long upwards, or the diſtance of the top of a thing from the ground. "The Monument is 202 feet *high*. "The tower of St. Paul's, before it was con-"ſumed by fire, was 528 feet *high*, excluſive "of a pole of copper, whereon was a croſs 15 "one-half feet *high*." Elevated in place; raiſed above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or ſublime, applied to thoughts or ſentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempeſtuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the paſſions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almoſt elapſed. Strong, hot, warm with ſpices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, oppoſed to little or petty, as "*high* treaſon." Dear or coſting much, applied to price. *High*, when uſed in compoſition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. *From high*, from above; from a ſuperior region; from heaven. *On high*, aloft; above; into ſuperior regions; into heaven.

HI'GH-BLEST, Adj. ſupremely happy. "God *high-bleſt*." *Par. Loſt*.

HI'GH-BLOWN, Adj. puffed up exceſſively. "*High-blown* pride." *Shak*.

HI'GH-BORN, Adj. of a race ſuperior to the vulgar; of noble extraction.

HI'GH-BUILT, Adj. of a lofty ſtructure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings. "The *high-built* elephant." *Creech*.

HI'GH-COLOURED, Adj. having a deep or glaring colour.

HI'GH-DESIGNING, Adj. forming at ſchemes or plans. "His *high-deſigning* "thoughts." *Dryd*.

HI'GH-FED, Adj. pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HI'GH-FLIER, S. one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HI'GH-FLOWN, Adj. elevated; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denh*. Turgid; extravagant. "A *high-flown* hyperbole." *L'Eſtrange*.

HI'GH-FLYING, Part. extravagant in claims or opinions. "*High-flying* kings." *Dryd*.

HI'GH-HEAPED, Adj. covered with large heaps; or riſing in great heaps.

HI'GH-METTLED, Adj. proud; not eaſily governed, or provoked with reſtraint. "A "*high-mettled* Pegaſus." *Garth*.

HI'GHLAND, S. a place abounding in mountains.

HI'GHLANDER, S. one who inhabits the mountains: generally applied to the Scotch who inhabit the mountains in the north and weſt.

HI'GHLY, Adv. lofty, applied to place or ſituation. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HI'GH-MINDED, Adj. proud or arrogant.

HI'GHMOST, Adj. [an irregular word] higheſt; higher in ſituation than another.

HI'GHNESS, S. loftineſs, or diſtance from the ſurface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy. Perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the deity.

HI'GH-RED. Adj. of a deep red.

HI'GH-SEASONED, Adj. warm with ſpices.

HI'GH-STOMACHED, Adj. obſtinate; eaſily provoked; proud.

HI'GH-TASTED, Adj. ſeaſoned with hot ſpices.

HI'GH-VICED, Adj. exceedingly wicked. "Some *high-viced* city." *Shak*.

HI'GH-WATER, S. the utmoſt flow, the greateſt ſwell, or that ſtate of the tide when it ceaſes to flow up.

HI'GHWAY, S. a great or public road.

HI'GHWAYMAN, S. a perſon who robs on horſeback on the public roads.

HI'GH-WROUGHT, Adj. finiſhed to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HIG'LAPER, S. an herb.

HILA'RITY, S. [*hilaritas*, Lat.] gaiety or mirth. "Averroes reſtraineth his *hilarity*." *Brown*.

HIL'ARY, Adj. [from *Hilarius*, a Romiſh ſaint] a term which begins in January, ſo called from the feaſt of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HI'LDING, S. a contemptible, cowardly fellow. "This idle ray, this *bilding*." *Shak.* A mean or worthleſs woman. "Harlots and "*bildings*." *Shak.*

HILL, S. [*bille*, Sax. *bil*, Belg.] an eminence, or heap of earth leſs than a mountain.

HI'LLOCK, S. a little hill.

HI'LLY, Adj. full of hills.

HILT, S. [*bielt*, *belt*, of *bealdan*, Sax.] the handle of any inſtrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a ſword.

HIM, Pron. the oblique caſe of *he*; from *him*, Sax. the dative and ablative of *he*. *Him* and *his*, though now only applied to males, were formerly uſed as a neuter.

HI'MSELF, Pron. [*hyſſylfes*, Sax.] in the nominative, of the ſame ſignification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to diſtinguiſh the perſon it is applied to from any other. Among ancient authors it is uſed inſtead of *itſelf*. "As "high as heaven *himſelf*." *Shak.* In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification, and ſometimes not.

HIN, S. [הין, Heb.] a Hebrew meaſure, containing one gallon and two pints.

HIND, Adj. [compar. *binder*, ſuperlat. *bindmoſt*; *binda*, *byndan*, Sax.] that which is behind another, or backward, oppoſed to *fore*.

HIND, S. [*bind*, Sax.] the female of a hart, ſtag, or red deer: the firſt year ſhe is called a *calf*, the ſecond a *bearſe*, ſometimes a *brocket's ſiſter*, and the third a *hind*. A ſervant, from *hine*, Sax. "A couple of Ford's "knaves, his *hinds*." *Shak.*

HI'NDBERRIES, S. a fruit, likewiſe named *raſpberries*.

To HI'NDER, V. A. [*hindrian*, Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to ſtop, or impede.

HI'NDER, Adj. [the comparative of *hind*] that which is placed backwards, or in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

HI'NDERANCE, S. an obſtruction, or impediment; any thing which prevents a perſon from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accompliſhing what he intends.

HI'NDERER, S. any perſon or thing that prevents or ſtops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HI'NDERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *hind*; *bindmoſt* is the moſt proper] the laſt in order, or fartheſt off in ſituation.

HI'NDMOST, Adj. [the proper ſuperlative of *hind*] the laſt in order; the fartheſt off in ſituation.

HINGE, S. a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivat, and faſtens two pieces of board together, ſo as they may play backwards and forwards without being ſeparated: doors are, by means of this mechaniſm, hung ſo as to open and ſhut. Figuratively, the cardinal points. See *Cardinal*. A governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, a phraſe, ſignifying to be in a ſtate of irregularity or diſorder.

To HINGE, V. A. to furniſh with or hang upon hinges. Figuratively, to bend like an hinge. "*Hinge* thy knee." *Shak.*

To HINT, V. A. [*hentan*, Sax.] to bring to mind by ſlight mention; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word, by which the hearer may be enabled to trace out ſomething, which we do not mention. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

HINT, S. a faint notice given; a remote alluſion; an inſinuation by which an hearer may come to the knowledge of ſomething not expreſsly mentioned; a ſuggeſtion; an intimation.

HIP, S. [*hipe*, *hippe*, Sax.] the joint or fleſhy part of the thigh. In Botany, the fruit of the briar or dogroſe; from *heopa*, Sax. In Medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac*.

To HIP, V. A. to ſprain or ſhoot the hip. "His horſe was *hipp'd*." *Shak.*

HIP'-HOP, a cant word uſed to expreſs the motion of a perſon who has ſprained his leg or foot, and is formed from a corrupt repetition of *hop*. "Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in ſingle "boots." *Congr.*

HIP, Interj. a word uſed in calling to a perſon, in order to ſtop him, or bring him towards one.

HI'PPISH, Adj. See *Hypochondriac*.

HI'PPOCENTAUR, S. [from ἱππος, and κένταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous monſter, half a horſe and half a man.

HIP'POCRASS, S. [*hypocras*, Fr.] a medicated wine. "Sack and the well-ſpiced *hippocraſs*." *King.*

HIP'POCRATES'S-SLEEVE, S. a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two oppoſite corners of a ſquare piece of flannel together: uſed in ſtraining of ſyrups, wines, &c.

HIP'POGRIFF, S. [ἱππος, and γρυφ, Gr. *hippogriffe*, Fr.] a winged horſe. "Without wing of *hippogriff*." *Par. Loſt.*

HIPPO'TAMUS, S. [ἱππος, and ποταμος, Gr.] the river horſe; an animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT, Adj. having the hip ſprained, or out of joint.

HI'PWORT, S. a plant.

To HIRE, V. A. [*hyran*, *hyrian*, Sax. *hueren*, Belg.] to procure a thing, for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a perſon to work a certain time, or do a particular ſervice, for a ſum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a perſon to do a thing for the ſake of money, which he would not otherwiſe.

HIRE, S. money paid for the uſe of a thing, or wages paid a perſon for labour or attendance.

HI'RELING, S. one who works for wages: In Scripture, a mercenary perſon, or one who has no other regard for him whom he ſerves, or the things he is intruſted with, but a meer proſpect of lucre. See *John* x. 12. A woman who turns proſtitute for lucre.

HI'RELING, Adj. ſerving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the ſake of lucre.

HI'RER, S. one who pays money for the uſe of a thing, or engages the ſervice of another, by promiſing him wages for his labour.

HIRSU'TE, Adj. [*hirſutus*, Lat.] rough or rugged.

HIS, Pronoun poſſeſſive, [*hys*, gen. of *heo*, Sax.] this word is maſculine, and ſhews that a thing belongs to the perſon mentioned before, and was formerly uſed in a neutral ſenſe inſtead of *its*.

To HISS, V. N. [*hiſſen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe by ſhutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing through them, reſembling the noiſe of a ſerpent; to uſe with the higheſt degree of contempt; to explode, or condemn a performance.

HISS, S. a noiſe made by breathing through the teeth when ſhut; a noiſe made by a ſerpent and ſome other animals; cenſure, or an expreſſion of contempt and diſapprobation, ſhewn by hiſſing.

HIST, Interj. a word uſed to command ſilence.

HISTO'RIAN, S. [*hiſtorin*, Fr. *hiſtoricus*, Lat.] one who gives an account of facts and events.

HISTO'RIC, or HISTO'RICAL, Adj. containing or giving an account of facts or events; ſuitable and belonging to hiſtory.

HISTO'RICALLY, Adv. in the manner of hiſtory; by way of narrative.

To HISTO'RIFY, V. A. to relate or record in hiſtory.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, S. a profeſſed hiſtorian or writer of hiſtory.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, S. the art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HI'STORY, S. [ἱστορια, Gr. *hiſtoria*, Lat. *hiſtoire*, Fr.] a narration, or deſcription of the ſeveral tranſactions, actions, or events of a ſtate, king, or private perſon, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. *Natural hiſtory*, is a deſcription of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, mines, *&c. &c.*

HISTRIO'NIC, or HISTRIO'NICAL, Adj. [*hiſtrio*, Lat. *hiſtrion*, Fr.] befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To HIT, V. A. [*hitten*, Belg. to ſtrike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a perſon at a diſtance; to attain; to reach a point; to ſtrike a ruling paſſion; to mention a perſon's peculiar foible, uſed with *off*. To determine preciſely; to pitch upon without labour. To claſh, applied to two things which are made to touch each other.

HIT, S. a ſtroke; a lucky chance; ſucceſs owing to meer accident; or a diſcovery made by chance.

To HITCH, V. N. [*hiegan*, Sax. *hocher*, Fr.] to be catched as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to ſtrike one ankle againſt another in walking.

HI'TCHEL, S. [*hechel*, Teut.] the inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed. See *Hatchel*.

To HI'TCHEL, V. A. [See *Hatchel*] to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITHE, S. [*hythe*, Sax.] a ſmall port, haven, or wharf for landing goods; hence Queen-hithe, Lamb-hithe, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HI'THER, Adv. [*hider*, Sax.] to this place, including motion from ſome other: uſed in oppoſition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, deſign, or argument; in this ſenſe.

HI'THERMOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *hither*] neareſt to us; neareſt on this ſide.

HI'THERTO, Adv. to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the preſent.

HI'THERWARD, or HI'THERWARDS, Adv. [*hitherweard*, Sax.] this way; towards this place.

HIVE, S. [*hyfe*, of *hivan*, Sax.] a ſmall convenient houſe, or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive; a company.

To HIVE, V. A. to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive.

HI'VER, S. one who covers bees with hives.

HO, or HO'A, Interj. [*ebu*, Lat.] a word uſed to give notice of approach; or to fix the attention of a perſon at a diſtance.

HOAR, Adj. [*har*, Sax.] white; white with froſt, or age.

HOARD, S. [*hord*, Sax.] money, or any thing elſe laid up in ſecret; a hidden heap or ſtock.

To HOARD, V. A. to lay up ſtore; to lay up money in heaps and in ſecret. Neuterly, to make hoards.

HO'ARDER, S. one that heaps up treaſure, and hides it.

HO'ARHOUND, S. a plant, ſo called becauſe its leaves and flower are covered with a hoary colour.

HO'ARINESS, S. the quality of appearing white; whiteneſs occaſioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, Adj. [*has*, Sax. *heerſch*, Belg.] having the voice rough with a cold; having a rough ſound.

HO'ARSELY, Adv. ſpeaking rough or harſh with a cold; with a rough harſh voice or ſound.

HO'ARSENESS, S. [*haſneſſe*, Sax.] roughneſs of voice, peculiarly applied to the harſhneſs occaſioned by a cold.

HO'ARY, Adj. [*har*, *harung*, Sax.] white, or whitiſh; white or grey with age or froſt.

To HOBBLE, V. N. [*kubbelen*, or *hobler*, Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches.

HOBBLE, S. a rough or lame motion in walking; an awkward gait.

HO'BBLINGLY, Adv. after the manner of a perſon who is lame; with a halting or awkward gait.

HO'BBY, S. [*haubereau*, Fr.] a ſpecies of hawk; a pacing horſe; a ſtick hung with bells, &c. on which children get aſtride and ride. Figuratively, a ſtupid fellow.

HO'BBY-HORSE, S. a ſtick on which children get aſtride and ride; a ſtupid fellow. See *Hobby*. Uſed by the author of *Triſtram Shandy* in a burleſque ſenſe, to imply the ruling paſſion, or the peculiar foible of a perſon.

HO'BBY-HORSICALLY, Adv. in an odd manner; ſtupidly; according to a perſon's ruling paſſion, or particular foible.

HOBGO'BLIN, S. an elf, ſpirit, or chief among the goblins. "Crier *hobgoblins*." *Shak.*

HO'BIT, S. a ſmall mortar from ſix to eight inches diameter, mounted on a carriage, made gun-faſhion, and uſed for annoying an enemy at a diſtance with ſmall bombs.

HOBNA'IL, S. a nail with a thick, ſtrong head, ſo called, becauſe uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe.

HOBNAI'LED, Adj. covered with hobnails.

HOCK, S. [*hob*, Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore-end or quarter of a flitch, or the leſs and bony end of a gammon of bacon; old ſtrong beer, wine, &c. particularly old, ſtrong Rheniſh wine.

To HOCK, V. A. to cut the joint between the knee and fetlock.

HO'CKHERB, S. [*hoc*, *hoce*, Sax.] an herb called likewiſe *mallows*.

To HO'CKLE, V. A. to hamſtring; to cut the ſinews near the ham or hock. See *Hock*.

HO'CUS-POCUS, S. a juggle or cheat. A cant word uſed by jugglers, practiſing dexterity of hand.

HOD, S. [*hod*, Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or ſhoulders to bricklayers, or maſons.

HO'DMAN, S. a labourer, or one that carries mortar in a hod.

HO'DGE-PODGE, S. [of *hoché pocché*, Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HOE, S. [*houë*, Fr. *houwe*, Belg.] an inſtrument uſed in cutting or ſcraping up the earth.

To HOE, V. A. to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to ſcrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOG, S. a general name for ſwine, peculiarly applied to a caſtrated boar. Figuratively, a brutiſh, ſelfiſh, or greedy perſon. *To bring one's hogs to a fair market*, implies to be diſappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'G-COTE, S. [from *hog* and *cot*, Sax.] a houſe for hogs; a hog-ſty. "Out of a ſmall *hog-cote*." *Mortim.*

HO'GHERD, S. one that keeps hogs.

HO'GGISH, Adj. having the qualities of a hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

HO'GGISHNESS, S. the quality in which a perſon reſembles an hog; ſelfiſhneſs; greedineſs; or brutiſhneſs.

HO'GSFNNEL, S. a plant.

HO'GSHEAD, S. [from *ockſhood*, or *ogſhood* Belg.] a meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons; a veſſel or caſk containing ſixty-three gallons; any large caſk.

HO'G-STY, S. the place in which ſwine are confined.

HO'GWASH, S. the draff or liquor given to ſwine.

HOI'DEN, S. [*hoeden*, Brit.] a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To HOI'DEN, V. N. to romp indecently; to behave with levity and wantonneſs.

To HOI'SE, or HOI'ST, V. A. [*hauſſer*, Fr.] to lift or raiſe on high.

To HOLD, V. A. [preter *held*, part. paſſ. *held*, or *holden*; from *haldan*, Goth.] Figuratively, to maintain, ſupport, or ſtick to an opinion; to poſſeſs or enjoy. To ſtop, reſtrain, or ſuſpend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To perſevere or continue in a deſign; to ſolemnize or celebrate. "He *held* a feaſt." 1 *Sam.* xxv. 36. To aſſemble, or collect together. "The quen—*holds* her parliament." *Shak.* To continue in any ſtate; to retain. *To hold forth*, in common and low diſcourſe, to preach, or deliver a diſcourſe in public. To exhibit or preſent to a perſon's view. To ſtretch forth, or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To laſt, endure, or remain unbroken.

HOLD, at the beginning of a ſentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really nothing but the preſent tenſe of the imperative mood.

HOLD, S. the act of ſeizing, or keeping a thing faſt in the hand; a ſeizure or graſp; ſomething which may afford ſupport, when ſeized or held by the hand; a catch; or the power of ſeizing or keeping; a priſon, or place of cuſtody. All that part that is between the keelſon and the lower deck, applied to a ſhip. A lurking place, the lurking place or den of a wild beaſt.

HO'LDER, S. one who keeps any thing in his hand by ſhutting it; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by leaſe.

HO'LDER-FORTH, S. an haranguer; one who preaches or ſpeaks in public: a word of contempt.

HO'LDFAST, S. any thing by which a door is faſtened when put cloſe; a catch; a hook.

HO'LDING, S. a tenure; a farm.

HOLE, S. [*hola*, Iſl. *hole*, Sax.] a cavity that is narrow and long; a den; a cavity made with a borer; a rent, or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling, or houſe; a ſubterfuge; a ſhift.

HO'LIDAM, S. bleſſed lady, applied to the Virgin Mary. "By my *holidam*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

HO'LILY, Adv. in a pious manner.

HO'LINESS, S. when applied to God, that attribute which repreſents him as diſliking and deteſting all wickedneſs. Applied to men, an abſolute abhorrence of all kinds of ſin, and a conformity

conformity to the nature and will of God; the ſtate of being hallowed, conſecrated, or ſanctified; the title aſſumed by the pope.

HO'LLA, Interj. [*hola*, Fr. or of *halloo*] a word uſed in calling to a perſon at a diſtance, or out of ſight. Uſed ſubſtantively by *Milton*. "I hear—ſome far off *holla* break."

To HO'LLA, V. A. [Johnſon ſays this word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors; and ſometimes *halloo*] to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *hollo* Mortimer." *Shak.* "What *halloing* and what ſtir is this." *Shak.*

HO'LLAND, S. namely, *South Holland*, or ſimply *Holland*, is one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, but including North Holland, otherwiſe denominated Weſt Frieſland: both are commonly in the public acts called in Latin *Hollandia* and *Weſt Friſia*. It has the German ocean or North ſea to the W. the Zuyder-zee to the N. the ſame ſea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland, to the E. and is bounded by Duch Brabant and Zealand to the S. It lies between lat 51 deg. 40 min. and 53 deg. 10 min. N. and from long. 3 deg. 56 min. to 5 deg. 30 min. E. of London: its extent from N. to S. including the iſle of Texel, being upwards of 100 miles; but of irregular breadth, and hardly exceeding 30 where broadeſt. The ſoil is low and marſhy, but by the induſtry of its inhabitants, in draining out the waters by means of their mills and artificial canals, the land is made to produce very good paſture, and ſome corn; but eſpecially the former, for the food of their vaſt herds of kine, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheeſe, almoſt the only produce and ſtaple, or native commodities of their country. Holland has, however, the moſt conſiderable foreign trade of any province in the world, ſo that in reſpect to ſtrength and wealth, it at leaſt equals the other ſix United Provinces; having in it, beſides many other trading places the cities of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, &c.

HO'LLAND, S. a fine linen, ſo called from its being made in Holland.

HO'LLOW, Adj. [from *hole*] having the inſide or any part ſcooped out; having a void ſpace within, oppoſed to *ſolid*. Noiſy, or like a ſound made in ſome cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical.

HO'LLOW, S. a cavity, or empty ſpace; a concavity; a cavern, or den; a pit, paſſage, or empty ſpace in the inſide of a thing.

To HO'LLOW, V. A. to ſcoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing; to ſhout or make a loud noiſe. "Becauſe I do not hoot and "*hollow*." *Addiſ.* "Comes *hollowing* from "the ſtable." *Pope*. So written, by neglect of etymology, inſtead of *holla*, ſays *Johnſon*. See *Holla*.

HO'LLOWLY, Adv. with empty ſpaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with inſincerity.

HO'LLOWNESS, S. cavity; the ſtate of having empty ſpaces; want of ſincerity; deceit; treachery.

HO'LLY, S. a plant, or tree, whoſe leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff, prickles, which bears ſmall, round, and ſometimes red berries, and is green all the year round.

HO'LLYHOCK, S. [commonly ſtiled *holyoak*, from *holibee*, Sax.] a plant named likewiſe the roſe-mallow: it is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow, has rougher leaves, and its flowers adhere cloſely to the ſtalk. It flowers in July.

HOLME, S. in Botany, the *ilex*, or evergreen oak.

HO'LOCAUST, S. [from ολος and καιω Gr.] a burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice which was entirely conſumed by fire.

HO'LOGRAPH, S. [ολως, and γραφω, Gr.] in the Scottiſh law, applied to a deed written entirely by the granter's hand.

HO'LSTER, S. [*hulſter*, Teut.] a caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLT, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *holt*, Sax. a wood, ſignifies, that it is, or has been, a wood; ſometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

HO'LY, Adj. [*halig*, Sax. *heyligh*, Belg.] performing every duty of religion, and abſtaining entirely from ſin; ſet apart, conſecrated, or dedicated to divine uſes; pure or without ſpot.

HO'LY GHOST, S. [from *halig*, Sax. holy, and *gaſt*, Sax. ſpirit] the holy ſpirit, or ſecond perſon in the adorable Trinity, whoſe peculiar office, as diſtinguiſhed from the Father and Son, is ſanctification and inſpiration: with reſpect to the manner of his exiſtence, he is ſaid to proceed from the Father and the Son, and with the Father and Son together is worſhipped. His divinity and his peculiar offices are plainly deſcribed in Scripture.

HO'LY-ROOD-DAY, S. [*eaſtron be thære rode*, Sax. the feaſt of the invention of the croſs.] a feſtival obſerved by the Roman Catholics, in commemoration of the invention of the croſs, on the 3d of May, and, in memory of its exaltation, on the 14th of September.

HO'LY-WEEK, S. [*halgan wuca*, or *wucu*, Sax.] the week before Eaſter, ſo called, becauſe ſet apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the enſuing feſtival of Eaſter, or the reſurrection of Chriſt.

HO'LYDAY, or HO'LIDAY, S. [of *halgan*, Sax. and *dæg* Sax.] a day ſet apart by the church for commemoration of ſome ſaint, or ſome remarkable particular in the life of Chriſt; a day wherein people abſtain from work, and entertain themſelves with feaſts, &c. a day of gayety and joy.

HO'MAGE, S. [*hommage*, Fr.] the reverence, reſpect, ſubmiſſion, or fealty profeſſed and performed to a ſovereign or ſuperior; reſpect or ſubmiſſion ſhewn by any external action.

HOME, S. [*ham*, *hæm*, Sax.] a perſon's own houſe. Figuratively, the country in which a perſon lives, or the place of his conſtant re-

ſidence. Uſed in compoſition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a perſon's own houſe.

HOME, Adv. to the houſe wherein a perſon lives; to one's own country; fully; cloſely; to the utmoſt; to the purpoſe; to the point deſigned. Joined to a ſubſtantive, it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* thurſt "of a friendly ſword." *Dryd.*

HO'MEBORN, Adj. natural; domeſtic; or of one's own country.

HO'MEBRED, Adj. native; natural; bred in a perſon's own breaſt. "*Homebred* luſts." *Hammond.* Figuratively, rude; artleſs; uncultivated; or not poliſhed by travel.

HO'MEFELT, Adj. internal; felt within; inward. "Such a ſacred and *homefelt* delight." *Milt.*

HO'MELILY, Adv. in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HO'MELINESS, S. plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

HO'MELY, Adj. plain; coarſe; rude, or not poliſhed by the aſſiſtance or information of foreigners.

HO'MELY, Adv. in a plain manner; coarſely.

HO'ME-MADE, Adj. made in our own country, oppoſed to *foreign*.

HO'MER, S. [חומר, Heb.] a meaſure among the Hebrews, containing ſix pints; Baily ſays, two buſhels.

HO'MESPUN, Adj. ſpun or wrought in a private houſe, not by profeſſed manufacturers. Made in one's own country, oppoſed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarſe; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a coarſe, rude, unpoliſhed, or ill-bred perſon. "What "hempen *homeſpuns* have we ſwaggering here." *Shak.*

HO'MESTALL, or HO'MESTEAD, S. [from *ham* Sax. and *ſtal*, Sax.] a houſe, or place where a houſe ſtood. "Both houſe, and "*homeſtead* into ſeas are born." *Dryd.*

HO'MEWARD, or HO'MEWARDS, Adj. towards home; or towards the houſe wherein a perſon conſtantly reſides.

HO'MICIDE, S. [Fr. *homicidium*, Lat.] murder. It is divided into *voluntary* when committed with malice; or *caſual* when done by accident.

HOMICI'DAL, Adj. murderous; bloody. "With *homicidal* rage." *Pope.*

HO'MILY, *homilie*, Fr. ομιλια, Gr.] a plain and popular diſcourſe on ſome divine ſubject; applied to thoſe which were compoſed at the reformation to be read in churches, in order to ſupply both the caſual and neceſſary defect of ſermons.

HOMOGE'NEAL, or HOMOGE'NEOUS, Adj. [the *g* is pronounced ſoft, from ομος and γενος Gr.] having the ſame nature, or principles of the ſame nature or kind.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGENE'ITY, HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, } S. [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal*] the quality of having the ſame nature or principles.

HOMOGE'NIA, S. [of ομογενια Gr.] joint nature; likeneſs; or ſameneſs of nature.

HOMO'LOGOUS, S. [*homologue*, Fr. ομος and λογος, Gr.] having the ſame proportion. In Logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

HOMO'NYMOUS, Adj. [ομος, and ονομα, Gr.] ſignifying ſeveral things, applied to words which have ſeveral ſenſes.

HOMO'TONOUS, Adj. [ομος, and τονος, Gr.] having the ſame ſound.

HOMO'TONY, S. [See *Homotonous*] ſameneſs of ſound.

HONE, S. [*hæn*, *han*, Sax.] a fine ſort of whet-ſtone, of different colours, uſed for ſetting an edge on penknives and razors.

To HONE, V. N. [*hon*, or *hona*, Sax.] to pine or long for any thing. Seldom uſed.

HO'NEST, Adj. [*honeſte*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.] performing every act of juſtice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we ſtand as members of ſociety.

HO'NESTLY, Adv. conſiſtent with juſtice; conſiſtent with our duty.

HO'NESTY, S. goodneſs which makes a perſon preſer his promiſe or duty to his paſſion, or intereſt.

HO'NIED, Adj. covered with honey. "The "bee with *honied* thigh." *Milt.* Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HO'NEY, S. [*hunig*, Sax.] a thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water, of a fragrant ſmell, ſecreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, ſucked up by the bee, in its proboſcis or trunk, ſwallowed, and diſcharged again from the ſtomach through its mouth into ſome of the cells of its comb; deſtined for the food of the young, but, in hard ſeaſons, fed on by the bee itſelf. Figuratively, ſweetneſs, or ſeducing allurements, applied to words: uſed as a term of tenderneſs and fondneſs. "*Honey*, you ſhall be well in Cyprus." *Shak.*

To HO'NEY, V. N. to make uſe of endearing, ſweet, or fond expreſſions. "*Honeying* "and making love." *Shak.*

HO'NEYBAG, S. the ſtomach of a bee, wherein the honey is included as in a bag.

HO'NEYCOMB, S. [*honig-camb*, Sax.] the cells of wax, in which a bee ſtores its honey.

HO'NEY-DEW, S. ſweet dew, found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HO'NEY-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a plant ſo called from its flowers containing a black ſweet liquor.

HO'NEY-GNAT, S. an inſect.

HO'NEY-MOON, S. the firſt month after marriage, ſo called from the fondneſs and tenderneſs which appears then between a married couple.

HO'NEYSUCKLE, S. [*hunig-ſucle*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant, ſo called from the ſweetneſs of its odour: it is likewiſe named the *woodbine*.

HO'NEYLESS, Adj. without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees. "Leave "them *honeyleſs*." *Shak.*

HO'NORARY, Adj. done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of eſteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

HO'NOUR, S. [*honeur*, Fr. *honor*, Lat.] dignity, or high rank. A teſtimony or token of reſpect and eſteem, uſed after *do*. The title of a perſon of rank; a ſubject of praiſe; glory; a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. Nobleneſs or majeſty, applied to perſons. "With native *honour* clad." *Par. Loſt*. A place, office, or title which attracts eſteem and reſpect; ornament. "The *honours* of his head." *Dryd*.

To HO'NOUR, V. A. to eſteem or reſpect; to entertain an inward eſteem and reverence for any perſon ſuperior to us in any relation, and to ſhew it by outward ſigns and actions.

HO'NOURABLE, Adj. [*honorable*, Fr.] worthy of reſpect or reverence; great, or ſuitable to a perſon's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting reſpect and reverence; without taint or reproach; honeſt; equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, S. highneſs of poſt or dignity, which attracts reverence and reſpect; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY, Adv. with tokens of honour; in ſuch a manner as to add dignity to a perſon's character; generouſly.

HO'NOURER, S. one that entertains reſpect and eſteem for another in his mind, and ſhews it in his actions.

HOOD, S. [from *had*, Sax.] denotes condition, quality, ſtate, or character, as in *childhood*. It is ſometimes taken collectively, and then ſignifies ſeveral united together, as *ſiſterhood*, i. e. a company of ſiſters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity, or ſeveral of the ſame profeſſion incorporated.

HOOD, S. [*hod*, Sax. from *hæd*, Iſl. the head, *hoed*, Belg. *hut*, Dan.] an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of any univerſity, to ſhew his degree.

HO'ODMAN's BLIND, S. a play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell his name before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called *blindman's buff*. "Cozened you at *hoodman's-blind*." *Shak*.

To HO'ODWINK, V. A. to hinder a perſon from ſeeing, by binding ſomething over his eyes.

HOOF, S. [*hof*, Sax.] the hard, horny ſubſtance which covers the feet of horſes, and other animals that feed on graſs.

HO'OFED, Adj. having a hoof.

HO'OFBOUND, Adj. applied to a horſe, when his hoof ſhrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the ſkin by that means ſtarts above, and grows over the hoof.

HOOK, S. [*hoc*, Sax. and Span.] any thing bent ſo as to catch hold. "A ſhepherd's *hook*; "a pot *hook*." A wire crooked, and barbed at the point, uſed in fiſhing; a ſnare, or trap. "Beſides that *hook* of wiving." *Shak*. Any bending inſtrument to cut or lop with. "A "reaping *hook*." "Like flaſhing Bentley with "his deſp'rate *hook*." *Pope*. That part of a hinge which is fixed to the poſts of a door; hence *off the hooks*, implies a ſtate of diſorder or confuſion. *By hook or crook*, a phraſe, ſignifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To HOOK, V. A. in fiſhing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or enſnare; to draw, or faſten, as with a hook.

HO'OKED, Adj. bent; crooked.

HO'OKEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being bent like a hook.

HO'OK-NOSED, Adj. having a crooked aquiline noſe.

HOOP, S. [*hop*, Sax. *hoep*, Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it ſurrounds, particularly caſks or barrels; ſeveral circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To HOOP, V. A. to put hoops on a caſk, or other veſſel. Figuratively, to claſp, encircle, or ſurround. "Thou ſhalt *hoop* this body with "thy embraces." *Shak*.

To HOOP, V. N. [of *wopgan*, or *wopyan*, Goth. or *hooper*, Fr.] to ſhout or make a noiſe by way of call or purſuit; to call to by a ſhout.

HO'OPER, S. a cooper; or one that puts hoops on veſſels.

HO'OPING-COUGH, S. a convulſive kind of cough, ſo called from the noiſe with which it is attended.

To HOOT, V. N. [*hwt*, Brit. *huer*, Fr.] to make a noiſe in contempt; to cry like an owl. "The clam'rous owl that nightly *hoots*." *Shak*.

HOOT, S. [*hwt*, Brit. *hue*, Fr.] a clamour, ſhout, or noiſe made at a perſon in contempt; the noiſe made by an owl.

To HOP, V. N. [*hoppan*, Sax.] to jump or ſkip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to halt or walk lamely, by laying all our ſtreſs on one leg.

HOP, S. a leap made with one leg; a light or ſmall jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. In Botany, a plant, whoſe flower is uſed as a bitter in brewing, to keep the beer from turning ſour; from *hop*, Belg.

To HOP, V. A. to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops; to leap with one leg.

HOPE, S. [*hopa*, Sax.] that pleaſure which ariſes in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of ſome future good; an expectation of ſome future good.

To HOPE, V. N. to expect a future good.

HO'PEFUL, Adj. full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing; full of hope or expectation of ſucceſs. "If *hopeful* of your aid." *Pope*. The laſt ſenſe, though ſtrictly analogical, is ſeldom uſed.

HO'PEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope, or encourage an expectation of ſome future good.

HO'PEFULNESS, S. the quality which encourages or occaſions a pleaſing expectation of ſucceſs, or of ſome future good.

HO'PELESS, Adj. without any expectation

of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HO'PER, S. one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HO'PINGLY, Adv. with hope, or confidence that nothing of evil will happen. "Going on boldly, *hopingly* or confidently in wilful habits of sin." *Hammond.*

HO'PPER, S. one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPER, S. the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HO'RARY, Adj. [*horaire*, Fr. *horarius*, Lat. of *hora*, Lat. an hour] relating, pointing to, or containing an hour. The *horary circle* on globes, is the brass circle at the north pole, on which the hours are marked, as on a clock.

HORDE, S. [*hierd*, *hiorde*, Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation. "Drove martial *hordes* on *hordes*." *Thomson.*

HORI'ZON, S. [ὁριζω, Gr.] the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon*, is the circular line which limits the view: the *real*, is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On the globes this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

HORIZO'NTAL, Adj. near the ground or horizon. "The *horizontal* misty air." *Par. Lost.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, Adv. in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HORN, S. [*haurn*, Goth. *horn*, Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal; the extremities of the waxing or waining moon, so called, because representing the horns of a cow, or from *hyrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers; but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities: hence the phrase to *draw in one's horns*, for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. The hieroglyphic for a cuckold, used figuratively for cuckoldom; whence *horn mad* implies, as mad as a person who discovers that he is cuckolded. In Scripture, *horn* is used for power, pride, or empire.

HO'RN-BEAM, S. a tree with leaves like the elm or beech.

HO'RNBOOK, S. a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HO'RNED, Adj. having, or appearing as having, horns.

HO'RNER, S. one that manufactures and sells horns.

HO'RNET, S. [*hyrnet*, Sax.] a large, strong, stinging fly, whose body is long, resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; it makes its nest in hollow trees, which consists of wood, for which purpose, like the wasps, they are furnished with strong toothed jaws.

HO'RN-FOOT, Adj. hoofed. "*Horn-foot* horses." *Hakew.*

HO'RN-OWL, S. an owl, so called from its having horns.

HO'RNPIPE, S. a jig, so called because formerly danced to an horn.

HO'RNWORK, S. in Fortification, an outwork, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtin.

HO'RNY, Adj. made of, or resembling, horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HORO'GRAPHY, S. [*horographie*, Fr. of ὡρα, and γραφω, Gr.] an account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE, or HO'ROLOGY, S. [*horloge*, Fr. *horologium*, Lat. of ὡρα, an hour, and λεγω, Gr. to tell] an instrument that tells the hour. "He'll watch the *horologe* a double set." *Shak.*

HORO'METRY, S. [*horometrie*, Fr. of ὡρα, and μετρεω, Gr.] the art of measuring the hours. "The *horometry* of antiquity." *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE, S. [Fr. of ὡρα, and σκοπεω, Gr.] in Astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HO'RRIBLE, Adj. [Fr. of *horribilis*, Lat.] occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HO'RRIBLENESS, S. that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c. a deep impression of odiousness.

HO'RRIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HO'RRID, Adj. [*horridus*, Lat.] hideous, shocking.

HO'RRIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORRI'FIC, Adj. [*horrificus*, Lat.] causing horror. "His jaws *horrific*." *Thomson.*

HO'RROR, S. [*horreur*, Fr. *horror*, Lat.] a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness which affects with horror. "Breathes a browner *horror* on the woods." *Pope.*

HORSE, S. [formerly spelt *hors*; of *hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. *Horse*, in War, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In Manufactories, any thing used as a support: hence a *horse* to dry linen on. Among mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when handing or reeving the sails.

To HORSE, V. A. [*horsan*, Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back; to sit astride upon a thing. "Leads filled, and ridges *horsed*." *Shak.* To cover a mare. "To *horse* mares." *Mortim.*

HOR'SE-

HO'RSEBACK, S. the back of a horſe; the ſtate of being mounted on a horſe.

HO'RSEBLOCK, S. a block made uſe of to aſſiſt a perſon in mounting a horſe.

HO'RSEBOAT, S. a large boat, uſed at ferries to carry horſes over the water.

HO'RSEBOY, S. a groom, or boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtable boy.

HOR'SE-BREAKER, S. one who tames horſes, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HOR'SE-COURSER, S. one that runs, or keeps running horſes; a dealer in horſes.

HOR'SE-EMMET, S. a large kind of ant or emmet.

HOR'SE-FLESH, S. the fleſh of horſes. *One ſkilled in horſefleſh*, is a low phraſe for a perſon ſkilled in buying horſes.

HOR'SE-FLY, S. a fly remarkable for ſtinging horſes.

HOR'SE-LAUGH, S. a loud, violent, and ſometimes affected laugh.

HOR'SE-LEECH, S. a great leech, which uſually faſtens to horſes when watering; a farrier, or horſe-doctor, from *horſe*, and *leece*, Sax. which ſignifies both a leech and a perſon who cures diſorders.

HOR'SELITTER, S. a carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon lies at full length.

HOR'SEMAN, S. a rider; or one mounted on horſeback; one ſkilled in riding; one that fights on horſeback, applied to an army.

HOR'SEMANSHIP, S. the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horſe.

HOR'SE-MATCH, S. a race, wherein two or more horſes contend for ſuperiority in ſwiftneſs.

HOR'SEMEAT, S. provender, or food fit for horſes.

HOR'SE-MINT, S. a large coarſe kind of mint.

HOR'SE-PLAY, S. coarſe, rough, or violent play. "Too much given to *horſe-play*." *Dryd.*

HOR'SE-RACE, S. a conteſt between horſes for a prize.

HOR'SERADISH, S. root of a ſtrong poignant taſte, uſed in cookery for a kind of ſauce, and eſteemed in medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a ſpecies of ſcurvy-graſs by botanical writers.

HOR'SESHOE, S. a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horſe. In Botany, an herb.

HOR'SEWAY, S. a broad way or road by which horſes may travel.

HOR'TATIVE, Adj. [*hortatus*, of *hortor*, Lat.] an argument by which a perſon endeavours to excite another to practiſe any thing.

HOR'TATORY, Adj. [from *hortor*, Lat.] encouraging, animating, or adviſing to perform a thing.

HOR'TULAN, Adj. [*hortulanus*, Lat.] belonging to a garden. "My *hortulan* kalen-"dar." *Evelyn.*

HOSA'NNA, S. [הושיעה, Heb. ſave us now, or ſave we beſeech thee] a form of bleſſing or wiſhing a perſon well, uſed by the Jews. Thus at our Saviour's entrance into Jeruſalem, when the people cried out, "*Hoſanna*, to the "ſon of David!" their meaning was, Lord preſerve this Son of David, this King; heap favours and bleſſings upon him.

HOSE, S. [plural *hoſen*, from *hoſa*, Sax. *hoſan*, Brit. *hoſſan*, Erſ.] a ſtocking, or a covering worn on the legs. "Will ſhe thy linen "waſh, or *hoſen* darn." *Garth.* Formerly uſed for breeches. "An Engliſh taylor—for "ſtealing out of a French *hoſe*." *Shak.*

HO'SIER, S. one who ſells ſtockings.

HO'SPITABLE, Adj. [*hoſpitabilis*, Lat.] giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind and affable to ſtrangers.

HO'SPITABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew kindneſs, and give entertainment, to ſtrangers.

HO'SPITAL, S. [*hoſpital*, Fr. of *hoſpitalis*, Lat.] a place built for the reception of the ſick, or the ſupport of the poor.

HOSPITA'LITY, S. [*hoſpitalité*, Fr.] the virtue exerciſed in the entertainment of ſtrangers.

HO'SPITALLER, S. [*hoſpitallier*, Fr.] one reſiding in an hoſpital to receive either the poor or ſtrangers; a poor perſon living in, and ſupported at, an hoſpital.

HOST, S. [*hôte*, Fr.] a perſon who keeps an inn; an army, from *hoſtis*, Lat. an enemy; any great number or multitude. "An *hoſt* of "tongues." *Shak.* The ſacrifice of the maſs, or the conſecrated wafer, in the Romiſh church, from *hoſtie*, Fr. *hoſtia*, Lat. a ſacrifice, or victim offered up in ſacrifice.

To HOST, V. N. to put up at an inn; to go to a public houſe for entertainment. "The "Centaur, where we *hoſt*." *Shak.* To engage or encounter in battle. "In fierce *hoſt*-"*ings* meet." *Par. Loſt.*

HO'STAGE, S. [*oſtage*, Fr. *hoſtaggia*, Ital.] a perſon given up as a pledge for the ſecurity of the performance of certain conditions.

HO'STEL, or HO'STELRY, S. [*hôtel*, *hôtelerie*, F.] an inn, or houſe where a perſon may meet with entertainment and lodging.

HO'STESS, S. [*hoſteſſe*, Fr.] a woman who keeps a publick houſe or inn.

HO'STILE, Adj. [*hoſtilis*, Lat.] like an enemy; adverſe; oppoſite.

HOSTI'LITY, S. [*hoſtilité*, Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement oppoſition.

HO'STLER, S. one who has the care of horſes at an inn.

HO'STRY, S. the ſtable or place where horſes are kept at an inn.

HOT, Adj. [*hat*, Sax. and Scot.] having the power to excite a ſenſation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, luſtful, or vehemently lewd; ſtrongly affected with any ſenſible quality, in alluſion to hounds. "*Hot* ſcent of "gain." *Dryd.* Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate, or furiouſly thoughtleſs; highly ſeaſoned, or affecting the palate very ſtrongly,

HO'T-

HO'T-BED, S. in Gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants, which would not thrive without that contrivance.

HO'T-BRAINED, Adj. furious; vehement; paſſionate.

HO'T-HEADED, Adj. vehement or violent in paſſion; ſoon provoked.

HO'T-HOUSE, S. a bagnio, or place to ſweat or cup in. "She profeſſes a *hot-houſe*." *Shak.* A brothel or bawdy-houſe; a houſe in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.

HO'TLY, Adv. with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdneſs, luſt, or laſciviouſneſs. "Birds that *hotly* bill and breed." *Dryd.*

HO'T-MOUTHED, Adj. headſtrong; ungovernable. "That *hot-mouthed* beaſt that "bears againſt the curb." *Dryd.*

HO'TNESS, S. that quality or ſtate which excites a ſenſation of heat; violence, or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonneſs, or luſt.

HO'TCH-POTCH, S. See *Hodge-Podge.*

HO'TSPUR, S. a perſon of violent paſſions, eaſily provoked, obſtinate, and ungovernable. "A hair-brained *hotſpur*." *Shak.* In Botany, a pea of ſpeedy growth.

HO'TSPURRED, Adj. vehement; of violent paſſions; raſh; ungovernable. "That "*hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil." *Peach.*

HO'TTENTOTS, S. country of the, a ſubdiviſion of Caffreria, and the moſt ſouthern land of all Africa, comprehending the Cape of Good Hope and the other Dutch ſettlements there. It is bounded on the N. W. by part of the river Bravaghul; on the N. it extends to the tropic of Capricorn; on the N. E. the river of the Holy Ghoſt parts it from the empire of Monomotapa. It has the eaſtern ocean on the E. and S. and the Ethiopic ocean on the W. lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. S. and between long. 15 and 35 deg. E. The appellation of Hottentot is not a nick-name, but an original and national name, by which they have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Thoſe are a different ſort of people from the Cafres: they indeed reſemble one another in their woolly hair, large lips, and flat noſes: the latter circumſtance is artificial; for as ſoon as a Hottentot woman is delivered of a child, ſhe breaks down the bridge of its noſe with one of her thumbs. Beſides, the Cafres are black and ſhining; whereas the Hottentots are of a dingy olive-colour. They alſo differ in their ways of living. Of the Hottentots there are about twenty different nations. Their country, though mountainous, is very fertile; being principally cultivated by the Dutch, and its productions very plentiful, and in the greateſt perfection, particularly at the Cape; by touching at which harbour, a kind of half-way houſe in outward and homeward bound voyages to and from the Eaſt Indies, the lives of many thouſands, almoſt rotten with the ſcurvy, are ſaved, by means of the freſh proviſions, eſpecially vegetables, to be eaſily procured here. The natives live chiefly upon grazing of cattle, hunting, and fiſhing. The Dutch allow them their own laws and cuſtoms; but oblige them to furniſh their ſettlements with cattle, and aſſiſt them in their huſbandry, &c. for which labour they receive in return proviſions, brandy, tobacco, &c. The men are of a moderate ſtature, the women ſmall and black, reſembling the negroes; but not naturally of ſo black a complexion, which they take a great deal of pains to heighten by a mixture of greaſe and ſoot. Before the Dutch had introduced ſtrong liquors among them, of which they now are very fond, they drank only milk and water, or butter-milk. The Hottentots are not ſo ſtupid and inhuman as they have been repreſented. They learn the Dutch, French, and Portugueſe tongues, ſo as to expreſs themſelves in them. In agriculture, though they practiſe none for themſelves, they excel all the Europeans reſiding among them: and in many other arts they diſcover good marks of capacity, could they be perſuaded to make a right uſe of it. They make excellent ſervants, and perhaps the moſt faithful in the world, not diminiſhing the leaſt article committed to their truſt; but then they are the lazieſt wretches under the ſun, placing their whole earthly happineſs in ſloth. They can think, and to purpoſe too, if they pleaſe; but they hate the trouble of it. If a Hottentot is not rouzed by any preſent appetite or neceſſity, he is as deaf to employment as a log: but when either urges him, he is all activity; after which he retires to enjoy again his beloved idleneſs. It is to this general lazineſs of the Hottentots we muſt aſcribe that part of their character, that in the matter of diet they are the filthieſt people in the world, but not ſo ravenous and uncleanly as they are generally repreſented; though, after all, they make an European abhor victuals. By their manner of dreſſing their food they ſeem to ſuffer nothing, either in health or length of days, moſt of them living to a great age, eſpecially where intemperance does not ſhorten their lives. What makes them ſtill a naſtier generation, is, the cuſtom of well-beſmearing their bodies and apparel, which is only a ſkin over their ſhoulders, with butter or ſheep's fat mixed with ſoot, and that paint is of greater or leſs ſweetneſs according to the ability of the perſon uſing it: and is ſometimes ſo rank, that it may be ſmelt at a conſiderable diſtance. The face and fore-part of the neck of a Hottentot man are always uncovered. About his neck hangs a little greaſy bag, in which he carries his knife, pipe, &c. Their cloaks, or kroſſes, as they call them, cover the trunks of their bodies; and are worn open or cloſe, according to the ſeaſon. They lie upon them at night, and when they die are tied up and interred in them. They generally wear three rings of ivory upon their left arms; and theſe they finiſh with exquiſite art, ſerving as guards when engaged with an enemy. The women generally wear two kroſſes; a leſſer under a greater, and alſo open like thoſe of the men. And both ſexes have a modeſty-piece tacked to their mantles. Girls, from their infancy till about twelve years of age, wear bul-

ruſhes

ruſhes tied in rings about their legs, from their knees down to their ankles; and then theſe are changed for rings made of narrow ſlips of ſheep or calf-ſkin; and theſe are worn to guard their legs from thorns and briars, as they go every day into the fields to gather roots and other things for food: in the next place they are one great diſtinction of the ſex, and reckoned very ornamental: and laſtly, they are proviſions againſt an hour of hunger and ſcarcity; which they bruiſe between two ſtones, and then devour with a great deal of ſatisfaction. They are kept from falling upon the women's heels by large wrappers of ruſhes or leather about their ankles. Both ſexes among the Hottentots are very fond of any ornament for the head, as braſs buttons, thin plates of that metal, bits of looking-glaſs, *&c.* They alſo wear earrings and beads of braſs or glaſs; the latter in their necklaces, bracelets, and girdles. The men diſtinguiſh themſelves by the bladders of the wild beaſts they have killed, blowing them up and faſtening them to their hair; and theſe they ever after wear as trophies of their atchievements.

HOVE, the preter of *heave*.

HO'VEL, S. a ſhed open at the ſides, covered over head; a mean, low habitation or cottage.

To HO'VEL, V. A. to ſhelter in, or repair to an hovel. "To *hovel* thee with ſwine." *Shak.*

To HO'VER, V. N. [*hovio*, Brit.] to hang in the air over a perſon's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place. "So warlike a prince *hovering* on the "borders of our confederates." *Addiſ.*

HOUGH, S. [*hog*, Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beaſt. "The camels *hough*." 2 *Eſd.* xiii. 36. An adz or hoe. See *Hoe*.

To HOUGH, V. A. to hamſtring; to diſable or hinder from running, by cutting the ſinew or tendon of the ham. "He *boughed* their horſes." *Joſh.* xi. 9. In Gardening, to cut or ſcrape up earth with an hoe. This is an unuſual manner of ſpelling, and ſhould not be imitated.

HOU'LET, S. [*hulette*, *houlotte*, Fr.] a young owl.

HOUND, S. [*hund*, Sax. Dan. Teut. and Scot.] a dog uſed in hunting.

To HOUND, V. A. to ſet on or let looſe to the chace. "He who only lets looſe a grey-"hound out of the ſlip, is ſaid to *hound* him "at the hare." *Brahm.* To hunt or purſue "If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers." *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUP, S. [*upupa*, Lat.] the lapwing or puet.

HOUR, S. [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat. ὡρα, Gr.] the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a ſpace of time conſiſting of ſixty minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper ſeaſon for the performance of any thing. "Mine *hour* is not yet come." *John* ii. 4.

HOU'R-GLASS, S. an inſtrument to meaſure time with, by means of ſand running through a ſmall aperture out of one glaſs into another; any ſpace of time, "Within the "*hour-glaſs* of two months." *Bacon.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete. See *Glaſs*.

HOU'RLY, Adj. and Adv. happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HOU'R-PLATE, S. the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or deſcribed, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, S. [*hus*, Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a perſon or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode. "The bees "—from their hives and *houſes* driven away." *Shak.* The manner of living, or eating. A table, joined to *keep*. "He kept a miſerable "*houſe*." *Shak.* The ſtation of a planet, in aſtrology. Family race, deſcendants or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine *houſe* in or-"der." 2 *Kings* xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively conſidered: when uſed with *upper*, it implies the lords, and when joined with *lower*, the commons. "The "major part of both *houſes*." *K. Charles.* The body in which the ſoul lodges or reſides. "If "our earthly *houſe*—were diſſolved." 2 *Cor.* v. 1. The glorious body or receptacle in which our ſoul will reſide in heaven. "We have a "*houſe* not made with hands." 2 *Cor.* v. 1.

To HOUSE, V. A. to harbour; to give lodging in a houſe; to ſhelter or keep under a roof. Neuterly, to take ſhelter; to reſide or live in a building. To have a ſtation in the heavens, applied to aſtrology.

HOU'SE-BREAKER, S. one who forces an entrance into another perſon's houſe to ſteal.

HOU'SE-BREAKING, S. the act of entering another perſon's houſe by force, in order to ſteal: called, in law, *burglary*.

HOU'SE-DOG, S. a maſtiff, or dog kept in a houſe to ſecure it from thieves.

HOU'SEHOLD, S. [from *houſe* and *hold*] a family living together in one dwelling-place or houſe; the management, œconomy, or government of a family. Uſed in compoſition to imply domeſtic, or making part of a family. "His "*houſhold* ſervants." *Acts* x. 7.

HOU'SEHOLDER, S. the maſter of a family.

HOU'SEHOLD-STUFF, S. furniture of an houſe, or utenſils fit or neceſſary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER. S. one who is maſter of a family, and rents a whole houſe, oppoſed to a *lodger*; a woman ſervant, who has the management of a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, Adj. domeſtic; fit or neceſſary for a family. "*Houſekeeping* commodi-"ties." *Carew.*

HOU'SEKEEPING, S. hoſpitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expence attending the keeping a family.

HOU'SELEEK, S. a plant, ſo called from growing on the walls or outſide roofs of houſes.

HOU'SELESS, Adj. without any abode or houſe to live in.

HOU'SEMAID, S. a female ſervant, employed in keeping a houſe clean.

HOU'SEROOM, S. ſhelter, place, or entertainment in a houſe.

HOU'SEWARMING, S. a feaſt or merry-making upon going into a new houſe.

HOU'SHOLD, and HOU'SHOLDER, S. See *Houſebold* and *Houſeholder*.

HOU'SING, S. [from *buſeo*] the quantity of houſes in any place. "To increaſe its inhabitants according to the increaſe of *houſing*." *Graunt*.

HOU'SEWIFE, S. [frequently written and pronounced *huſwife*, or *huſſy*] the miſtreſs of a family; one ſkilled in the regulating of a family, and practiſing frugality; a kind of purſe conſiſting of ſeveral pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, ſilk, and needles in.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adv. after the manner of a perſon who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adj. [pronounced *huſſifly*] ſkilled in the management of a family.

HOU'SEWIFERY, S. [pronounced *huſſifry*] the buſineſs or management of a miſtreſs of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOW, Adv. [*hu*, *hwa*, Sax.] to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reaſon; or from what cauſe; by what means. Uſed with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correſpondence.

HOWBE, or HOWBEIT, Adv. [from *how*, *be*, and *it*] nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; however.

HOWD'YE, [of *how*, *do*, and *ye*] in what ſtate is your health. Uſed as a ſubſtantive for a meer compliment of civility, or an enquiry into the ſtate of a perſon's health.

HOWE'VER, Adv. in whatſoever manner and degree. "Deem'd *however* wiſe." *Par. Loſt*. At leaſt; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; for all that.

To HOWL, V. N. [*hulen*, Teut. ολολυζω, Gr.] to cry, or make a noiſe, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful ſound or cry from deep diſtreſs; to pronounce in a tone like a beaſt. "*Howl* it out in deſarts." Poetically uſed for any noiſe that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, S. the cry or noiſe of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppreſſed with diſtreſs, and filled with horror.

HO'WSOEVER, Adv. See *However*.

To HOX, V. A. [*hoh*, Sax.] to hamſtring, to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a perſon, ſo as to make him bluſh or be aſhamed. "*Hox* the dancing maſter." A low phraſe, perhaps, from *hoxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HOY, S. [*hue*, Fr.] a ſmall veſſel, whoſe ſails are neither ſquare nor croſs like other ſhips, but mizen, ſo that ſhe can ſail nearer the wind than another veſſel can.

To HOYSE, V. A. [See *Hoiſt*] among mariners; to hale up any thing.

HU'BBUB, S. a mixed or confuſed noiſe made by ſeveral people talking at the ſame time; a tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, S. a kind of coarſe linen with raiſed figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, Adj. crooked in the ſhoulders; hunch or hump-backed.

HU'CKSTER, or HU'CKSTERER, S. a perſon that ſells goods or wares in ſmall quantities; a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickiſh, mean perſon.

To HU'CKSTER, V. A. to ſell wares in ſmall quantities.

To HUDDLE, V. A. to dreſs up cloſe in order to diſguiſe; to dreſs in a hurry, or put one's cloaths on careleſsly and in haſte. Figuratively, to cover up in haſte; to perform in a hurry; to join together in a confuſed and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a crowd or hurry. "His loſſes — that have of late ſo "*huddled* on his back." *Shak*.

HUDDLE, S. a confuſed crowd or mixture; a crowd aſſembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HUE, S. [*hiewe*, *heewe*, Sax.] colour; a clamour, or legal purſuit after a robber, attended with noiſe.

HUFF, S. [*heoſen*, Sax. lifted up. Johnſon derives it from *hoven*, or *hove* to ſwell] a ſwell of ſudden anger or inſolence; a ſevere and inſolent reprimand; one ſwelled and grown inſolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, V. A. [*heoſen*, Sax.] to ſwell or puff. "*Huffed* up with air." To hector, or treat with inſolence; to chide or reprimand with inſolence or ſeverity. In Gaming, to take a trick from a perſon, who did not play to a lead.

HU'FFER, S. a boaſter or bully.

HU'FFISH, Adj. with arrogance, inſolence, or braggings.

HU'FFISHNESS, S. noiſy bluſter; inſolent pride.

To HUG, V. A. [*begian*, Sax.] to preſs cloſe in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with tenderneſs; to hold faſt with great affection. "*Hug* and retain the good things of "life." *Atterb*.

HUG, S. [ſee the *Verb*] an embrace wherein a perſon is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, S. [*hoogh*, Belg.] large, applied to ſize, generally including exceſs; vaſt or immenſe.

HU'GELY, Adv. in an extenſive manner; immenſely, or enormouſly, applied to ſize. Greatly; very much; prodigiouſly, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, S. enormity, applied to bulk. Greatneſs or extenſiveneſs, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, S. ſecrecy; in a bye place. "A thing that's done in *hugger* "*mugger*." *L' Eſtrange*.

HUGY, Adj. vaſt; great; large, applied to ſize. "This *hugy rock*." *Carew*.

HU'KE, S. [*hûg*. Brit. *hugue*, Fr.] a cloak.

HU'LK, S. [*holck*, Dan. *hluc*, Sax.] the body of a ſhip. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty. "This *bulk*, Sir John." *Shak*.

To HULK, V. A. to pull out the entrails of animals. "To *bulk* a hare." *Ainſworth*.

HULL,

HULL, S. [of *helan*, Sax.] the huſk, or outward covering of corn or any other thing; the body of a ſhip; though *hulk* and *hull* be now uſed promiſcuouſly, *hulk* ſeems, according to Johnſon, to have been formerly applied, not only to the body or hull, but likewiſe to a whole ſhip of burthen.

To HU'LL, V. N. to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. "He look'd and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood." *Par. Loſt.*

HU'LLY, Adj. huſky, or abounding in huſks.

HU'LVER, S. in Botany, the holly. "*Hulver* and thorn." *Tuſs.*

To HUM, V. A. [*hommilen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noiſe, by forcing the breath through the lips when ſhut; to pauſe in ſpeaking, and fill up the interval by making a ſound with the breath forced through the lips when ſhut; to ſing ſo low as ſcarcely to be heard. "To *hum* "a tune." *Pope.* To applaud. To *hum a perſon*, is to render him ridiculous, by exerciſing ſome frolick upon him. See *Hummer.*

HUM, S. the hoarſe buzzing noiſe made by bees. Figuratively, the confuſed noiſe made by a crowd of people engaged in diſcourſe; any low, rough noiſe; a pauſe filled up by a forcible emiſſion of breath thorough the lips when ſhut. "You hear a *hum* in the right place." *Spect.*

HUM, Interj. a low inarticulate ſound, like that of a ſwarm of bees, made uſe of to imply doubt and deliberation --- *Hum!* I gueſs at it." *Shak.*

HU'MAN, Adj. [*humain*, Fr. *humanus*, Lat.] having the qualities of a reaſonable creature or man; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'NE, Adj. [*humaine*, Fr.] kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compaſſionate our fellow creatures.

HUMA'NELY, Adv. in a kind, civil, compaſſionate, or benevolent manner.

HU'MANIST, S. [*humaniſte*, Fr.] a perſon who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMA'NITY, S. [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.] the nature of man. "Reach not "beyond *humanity*." *Sidney.* Mankind, or the collective body of reaſonable creatures; the exerciſe of all the ſocial and benevolent virtues.

To HUMA'NIZE, V. A. to ſoften or render ſuſceptive of the impreſſions of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, S. the race of reaſonable creatures, called men.

HU'MANLY, Adv. after the manner, or according to the power of men.

HU'M-BIRD, S. one of the ſmalleſt birds we know of, ſo called from its humming ſounds.

HUMBLE, Adj. [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.] having a modeſt or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modeſty, ſubmiſſion, and deference to others. Low, applied to ſituation or rank. "An *humble* neſt built "on the ground." *Cowley.* "*Humbler* titles." *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE, V. A. to deſtroy or diminiſh a perſon's pride; to make leſs arrogant; to make ſubmiſſive; to mortify; to ſubdue; to diminiſh the height of a thing. "Moun- "tains may be *humbled* to valleys." *Hakew.*

HUMBLE-BEE, S. a wild bee, ſo called from its buzzing. In Botany, a herb.

HU'MBLENESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon has a low opinion of his abilities, and is ſubmiſſive to others.

HU'MBLER, S. one that ſubdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, Adj. mild or meek in ſpeech. "You are meek, *humble-* "*mouthed*." *Shak.*

HU'MBLE-PLANT, S. a ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant, which derives its name from its proſtrating itſelf on the ground when touched, and recovering its former ſtate in a ſhort time afterwards: it is raiſed in hot-beds.

HU'MBLY, Adv. with a proper deference and ſubmiſſion to others; without pride. Low, applied to ſituation or diſtance from the earth.

HU'MDRUM, Adj. [from *hum* and *drone*] dull; ſtupid; not anſwering or taking notice when ſpoken to, on account of ſtupidity. "An "old *humdrum* fellow." *Addiſ.*

To HUME'CT, or HUMECTA'TE, V. A. [*humectatus*, Lat. of *humecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.] to wet or moiſten. "Refreſh and "*humectate* the earth." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

HUMECTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of wetting or moiſtening. "Without *humectati-* "*on*." *Brown.*

HU'MERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *humerus*, Lat.] belonging to a ſhoulder.

HUMICUBA'TION, S. [from *humi*, Lat. and *cubo*, Lat.] the act of lying on the ground. "Faſting — and *humicubation*." *Bramh.* Not in uſe.

HU'MID, Adj. [*humide*, F. *humidus*, Lat.] moiſt; or having the power to wet; wet.

HUMI'DITY, S. [*humidité*, Fr.] moiſture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIA'TION, S. [Fr.] an act whereby a perſon voluntarily deſcends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; Mortification, or a ſenſe and expreſſion of our defects or unworthineſs; abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon has a low opinion of himſelf and his advantages, is ſubmiſſive to authority, and attentive to inſtruction.

HU'MMER, S. an applauder. Uſed at preſent as a cant word for a perſon who tells a plauſible ſtory to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falſity; one who tells a lye.

HU'MOR, or HU'MOUR, S. [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.] moiſture; any fluid body. In Anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abſceſs. Temper, diſpoſition, or the ruling paſſion, applied to the mind. Paſſion, or the preſent diſpoſition of the mind; any odd medley of ideas which extort a ſmile, or raiſe a laugh; pleaſantry; jocularity; a trick, habit,

or

or practice. "I like not the *humour* of lying." *Shak.*

HU'MORAL, Adj. [from *humor*] proceeding from humors redundant in the body. "*Humoral* fever." *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST S. [*humoriſte*, Fr. *humoriſto*, Ital.] one who is greatly pleaſed or diſpleaſed with little things, and conducts his actions not by reaſon and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or ſome predominant paſſion.

HU'MOROUS, Adj. full of odd or comical ideas and ſentiments; capricious; without any rule but the preſent whim; pleaſant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a jocoſe or pleaſant manner, ſo as to extort a ſmile, or raiſe a laugh; with caprice or whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, S. fickleneſs of temper; a diſpoſition pleaſed or offended with trifles.

HU'MORSOME, Adj. eaſily pleaſed or diſpleaſed with trifles; peeviſh; odd; of a changeable diſpoſition, or not pleaſed long with any thing.

HU'MORSOMELY, Adv. in a peeviſh manner; in ſuch a manner as to be pleaſed or diſpleaſed with trifles, or not to be pleaſed with any thing long.

To HU'MOUR, V. A. to pleaſe or ſooth, by complying with a perſon's ruling paſſion, or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to ſuit any deſign in ſuch a manner to an obſtacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. "The king has *humoured* the genius "of the place." *Addiſ.* To comply with.

HUMP, S. [corrupted, perhaps, from *Bump*] the ſwelling on a crooked back.

HU'MP-BACK, S. a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of a bump or knob ſwelling above the other parts of its ſurface.

To HUNCH, V. N. in its primary ſenſe, to give a blow with the fiſt. At preſent it ſignifies, to puſh as with the elbow. "Thy "crooked mind within *bunch'd* out thy "back." *Dryd.*

HU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. having a hump, or a crooked back.

HU'NDRED, Adj. [*hund*, Goth. and Sax. *hundrad*, Iſl.] a number conſiſting of ten times ten. Subſtantively it implies a diviſion of a country, perhaps ſo called from containing a hundred ſecurities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax. a body of one hundred men. Likewiſe a meaſure or certain quantity of things; a *hundred of ſalt*, at Amſterdam, is 14 tons. A *hundred of deal boards* conſiſt of ſix-ſcore, *i. e.* 120, which is likewiſe called the *long hundred*.

HU'NDREDTH, Adj. [*hundteonteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, preter and part. paſſ. of *Hang*.

HU'NGARY, kingdom of, in Europe, is by the Turks called Magiar, by the Sclavonians Wergierſka, by the Germans Ungern and Hungerland, and by the Italians Ungharia. It has its name of Hungary from the Huns, a Scythian or Tartar nation, who poſſeſſed themſelves of this part of the country, when the whole was over-run by the barbarous northern nations, upon the decline of the Roman empire. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 deg. N. and between long. 16 and 25 deg. E. In its ſtate of proſperity, and when taken in a larger ſenſe, it included the provinces of Tranſylvania, even the Moldaw and Walachia, Moldavia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, and others of leſs note, which were all ſubject to it; and is the Lower Pannonia of the Romans. But when taken in a more limited ſenſe, it is bounded on the S. by the river Drave, or Draw, which divides it from Sclavonia; to the E. by Servia; on the N. by Walachia, Tranſylvania, and the Carpathian mountains, the laſt ſeparating it from Poland; to the W. by Moravia, Auſtria, and Stiria. Its dimenſions are variouſly given. Moll ſays, that Hungary is 240 miles long, and 235 broad. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary: the Upper being that part beyond the Danube, towards Poland, Tranſylvania; and the Lower on the S. W. ſide of the ſame river. The northern part of Hungary is mountainous and barren; but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Preſburg, the capital, to Belgrade, being extremely fruitful, but abounding in moraſſes. Its moſt conſiderable mountains are the Crapack or Carpathian, the general name for all thoſe hills that ſeparate this kingdom from Poland, Moravia, Silefia, and ſome part of Auſtria; though the people that live near them call them by different names. Beſides theſe, there are very few mountains or woods. In them are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, vitriol, ſulphur, and pits of ſalt. No ſoil can be more fruitful, producing corn in ſuch abundance, that it is ſaid to be ſix times as cheap as in England; though generally much inferior to ours both in body and in quality.

HU'NGER, [Sax. *honger*, Belg.] the pain felt on faſting long; a deſire of food. Figuratively, any violent deſire.

To HUNGER, V. N. to feel a pain on long faſting; to be deſirous of eating. Figuratively, to deſire any thing with great eagerneſs.

HU'NGER-BIT, or HU'NGER-BITTEN, Adj. pained or worn out for want of food.

HU'NGERLY, Adj. hungry; wanting food or nouriſhment.

HU'NGERLY, or HU'NGRILY, Adv. with a keen appetite; or like a perſon who wanteth food.

HU'NGRY, Adj. feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

HUNKS, S. [*bunſkur*, Iſl.] a perſon who is covetous of money, and ſpends very little; a miſer. "A cloſe *hunks*." *Spectator.*

To HUNT, V. A. [*huntian*, Sax. of *hund*, Sax. a hound] to chaſe wild animals; to purſue

ſue with dogs. Figuratively, to purſue or follow cloſe; to ſearch after; to direct or manage hounds in the chace. "He *hunts* a pack of "dogs better." *Spect.*

HUNT, S. a pack of hounds. "The "common *hunt*." *Dryd.* A chace after wild animals. "The *hunt* is up." *Shak.* Purſuit.

HU'NTER, S. [*hunta*, Iſl.] one who chaſes animals for pleaſure or exerciſe, a dog that ſcents, or is uſed in purſuing beaſts of prey; a ſwift and ſtrong horſe that is fit to follow the chace.

HU'NTINGDON, anciently HU'NTERSDUNE or DOWN, a populous trading town, and the capital of the county of its name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence, upon the N. ſide of the river Ouſe, over which is a free-ſtone bridge, and near it was formerly a caſtle, which, with the borough, formerly belonged to David king of Scots, which king Stephen granted him; but the caſtle was demoliſhed by king Henry II. in order to put an end to the competition about this earldom between the Scottiſh kings and the family of St. Liz: yet the former ſtill claimed it. This town is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and full of very good inns. It is a ſtrong p ſs on the Ouſe, and in the civil wars both parties thought it ſo. This is the conſtant place for the aſſizes, as well as the county-gaol; but conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, which is pretty well built, with a handſome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. Here is a good grammar-ſchool; and one Mr. Richard Fiſhbourne, of London, gave 2000 l. to the town for charitable uſes. It had anciently fifteen churches, among which was an abbey built by the empreſs Maud. In latter times it had but four, and in the civil wars theſe were reduced to two.

HU'NTINGDONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, ſo called from the ſhire-town, on account of the conveniency of hunting in it, being formerly one entire foreſt, till diſforeſted by Henry II. and III. and Edward I. the latter leaving no more foreſt in it than what was his own ground. On the W. and N. it is bounded by Northamptonſhire, being parted on the latter boundary by the river Avon or Nen. It has Bedfordſhire on the S. and Cambridgeſhire on the E. from which laſt it is moſtly divided by the Ouſe. It is not above twenty-five miles long, nor twenty broad. In this compaſs it contains four hundreds, ſix market-towns, ſeventy-nine pariſhes, two principal rivers, namely the Ouſe and the Nen, five bridges, 240,000 acres, and about 50,000 inhabitants. In the low-lands are ſo many meers or lakes, and fens, beſides ſmaller ſtreams, that the air in general is neither pleaſant nor ſalubrious: for though the fogs and exhalations ariſing from theſe are not ſo unwholſome as thoſe of the ſtagnated ſalt water in Eſſex, Kent, Suſſex, &c. yet they are always damp, and often noxious, eſpecially to ſtrangers; though moſt of the inhabitants are healthy, and many of them long-lived.

HU'NTRESS, S. a woman that follows the chace, or purſues animals for ſport.

HU'NTSMAN, S. one who diverts himſelf in chaſing animals; a ſervant who has the direction of a chace.

HURDLE, S. [*hyrdl*, Sax. *hurde*, Belg. and Teut.] in Huſbandry, frames of ſplit timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or plaited together, to ſerve for gates, ſheep-folds, or to ſtop a gape in a hedge. In Fortification, twigs of willows or oſiers interwoven together, ſuſtained by ſtrong ſtakes, ſometimes covered with earth, and uſed for ſtrengthening batteries, for making a paſſage over muddy ditches, for covering traverſes and lodgments from the ſtones, ſhot, *&c.* of the enemy.

HURDS, S. See *Hards*.

To HURL, V. A. [*huerlt*, Iſl.] to throw, caſt or drive any thing with violence; to utter with vehemence, from *hurler*, Fr. to make a hideous or howling noiſe. "*Hurling* defiance." *Par. Loſt.* To play at caſting or hurling a ball.

HU'RL-BONE, S. a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horſe, very eaſily put out of its ſocket by a hurt or ſtrain.

HU'RLER, S. one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to ſeventeen large ſtones ſet in a kind of a ſquare near St. Clare, in Cornwall, from an old tradition, that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the Sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has ſeen Stonehenge, or read Wormius's diſſertation on the Daniſh antiquities, would ſmile at the ſimplicity of the relaters, and eaſily ſee, that theſe ſtones are ſome funeral monument.

HU'RLY, or HU'RLY-BURLY, S. a tumult, uproar, or buſtle. "I ſee this *hurly* "all on foot." *Shak.* "All places were "filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*." *Knolles.*

HU'RRICANE, or HURRICA'NO, S. [*huracan*, Span.] a furious ſtorm ariſing from an oppoſition of ſeveral winds.

To HURRY, V. A. [*hergian*, Sax.] to drive faſt; to make a perſon quicken his pace, to do a thing in haſte.

HU'RRY, S. a tumult; a confuſion attended with haſte; a haſty or violent emotion of mind.

To HURT, V. A. [preter *I hurt*, compound preter *I have hurt*, part. paſſ. *hurt*; of *hyrt*, Sax. *heurter*, Fr.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue "may me be aſſail'd but never *hurt*." *Milt.*

HURT, S. damage; miſchief, or harm. A wound or bruiſe, applied to the body.

HU'RTFUL, Adj. miſchievous; pernicious; affecting a perſon with loſs, damages, or pain.

HU'RTFULLY, Adv. in a miſchievous, or pernicious manner.

To

To HU'RTLE, V. N. [*heurter*, Fr. *urtare*, Ital.] to ſtrike or claſh; to meet with a ſhock, and encounter. "The noiſe of battle "*hurtled* in the air." *Shak.* Obſolete.

HU'RTLEBERRY, S. [*hiort bar*, Dan.] the *bilberry*.

HU'RTLESS, Adj. without injury or doing harm; innocent; harmleſs.

HU'SBAND, S. [from *hus*, Sax. a houſe, and *handa*, Run. a maſter] a man married to a woman. Figuratively an œconomiſt, or one who underſtands and practiſes frugality; a farmer or tiller of ground. "The painful "*huſband* plowing up his ground." *Dryd.*

To HU'SBAND, V. A. to marry, or ſupply with an huſband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground. "A farmer "cannot *huſband* his ground." *Bac.*

HU'SBANDLESS, Adj. without a huſband.

HU'SBANDLY, Adv. in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDRY, S. tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parſimony, or a careful management of money or time; the care of a family.

HUSH, Interj. [formed from the ſound] be ſilent.

HUSH, Adj. ſilent, quiet, or ſtill, generally uſed in a comparative ſenſe. "As *huſh* as "death." *Shak.*

To HUSH, V. A. to ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

HU'SH-MONEY, S. money given to ſtifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, S. [*huldſch*, Belg.] the outmoſt covering of fruit or corn.

To HUSK, V. A. to ſtrip off the outward covering from corn, or fruit.

HU'SKED, Adj. bearing, or covered with a huſk or hull.

HU'SKY, Adj. abounding in, or conſiſting of, huſks.

HU'SSY, S. [a corruption of *huſwife*, uſed in an ill ſenſe] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, S. [*huſtinge*, Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and higheſt court belonging to the city; and exiſted ſo early as the reign of Edward the Confeſſor.

To HU'STLE, V. A. to ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE, S. [*huſwif*, Sax. from *hus*, Sax. a houſe, and *wif*, Sax. a woman or wife] a woman that is either a bad manager, or a perſon of infamous character; an œconomiſt, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The bounteous "*huſwife*, nature." *Shak.* Johnſon obſerves, that it is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good ſenſe, but *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad one.

To HU'SWIFE, V. A. to manage with œconomy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY, S. management of houſhold affairs; management of ſuch branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, S. [*butte*, Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, S. [*buche*, Fr. *hwæcca*, Sax.] a corn cheſt; a kind of houſe, with a wired door, otherwiſe reſembling a cheſt, uſed to keep rabbits in.

To HUZZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to buzz or murmur.

HUZZA' Interj. a ſhout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA' V. N. to make a ſhout of joy. Actively, to receive with ſhouts of joy, or acclamations.

HY'ACINTH, S. [*hyacinthus*, Lat. *jacinthe*, Fr.] in Botany, a flower. Among jewellers, a gem of the ſize of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs, but always of a deadiſh red, with a mixture of yellow.

HY'ACINTHINE, Adj. [*ὑακινθινος*, Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths. "His *hyancinthine* locks." *Par. Loſt.*

HY'ADS, or HY'ADES, S. [of *ὑαδες*, Gr.] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in the Bull's head, the principal of which, called *Aldebaran*, by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous among the ancient poets for bringing rain.

HY'ALINE. Adj. [*ὑαλινος*, Gr.] glaſſy; cryſtalline; made of, or reſembling glaſs. Uſed ſubſtantively by Milton "on the clear "*hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea." *Par. Loſt.*

HY'BRIDOUS, Adj. [*hybrida*, Lat. *ὑβρις*, Gr.] begotten between animals of a different ſpecies.

HYDA'TIDES, S. in Medicine, little tranſparent bladders of water in any part of the body.

HY'DRA, S. [Lat. from *ὑδωρ*, Gr.] a kind of water ſnake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In Aſtronomy, a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 26 ſtars.

HY'DRAGOGUES, S. [*ὑδωρ*, and *αγω*, Gr.] ſuch medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, or HY'DRAULICAL, Adj. [from *hydraulics*] relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, S. [*ὑδωρ*, and *αυλοι*, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, the ſcience of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at preſent extended not only to the conducting and raiſing of water, the conſtructing of engines for that purpoſe, but likewiſe the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HYDRO'CELE, S. [of *ὑδωρ*, and *κηλη*, Gr.] a watery rupture, ſituated in the ſcrotum, or groin.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, S. [from *ὑδωρ*, and *κεφαλη*, Gr.] in Medicine, a watery head, or dropſy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER. S. [from *ὑδωρ*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the ſea.

HYDRO'-

HYDRO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Hydrographer*] the art of deſcribing or drawing maps or charts of the ſea.

HY'DROMANCY, S. [*hydromantie*, Fr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HY'DROMEL, S. [of ὑδωρ, and μελι, Gr.] mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HY'DROMETER, S. [of ὑδωρ, and μετρον, Gr.] an inſtrument to meaſure the gravity, denſity, velocity, and other properties of water.

HYDRO'METRY, S. [See *Hydrometer*] the act or art of meaſuring the gravity, and other properties of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, S. [*hydrophobie*, Fr. of ὑδωρ, and φοβεω, Gr.] in Medicine, an averſion or dread of water; a dangerous ſymptom attending perſons bit by a mad dog.

HYDRO'PIC, or HYDRO'PICAL, Adj. [*hydropique*, Fr. *hydropicus*, Lat.] dropſical, or affected with the dropſy. See *Dropſy*.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, S. [from *hydroſtatics*] relating to, or taught by hydroſtatics.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner, or according to the principles of hydroſtatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, S. [of ὑδωρ, and ςατικη, Gr.] that part of mechanics which conſiders the weight of gravity of fluids, or of ſolid bodies immerged or placed in them.

HYDRO'TIC, S. [*hydrotique*, Fr. of ὑδωρ, Gr.] a medicine which purges water or phlegm, and cauſes ſweating.

HY'EN, or HYE'NA, S. [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] a wild beaſt of a darkiſh grey colour, ſpotted with black, reſembling a wolf, reckoned untameable, and reported to imitate a human voice, in order to ſeduce its prey.

HYGRO'METER, S. [of ὑγρος, and μετρεω, Gr.] a machine or inſtrument uſed to meaſure the degrees of moiſture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, S. [from ὑγρος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] an inſtrument to ſhew the different degrees of moiſture or dryneſs of the air.

HY'MEN, S. [υμην, Gr.] the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage. In Anatomy, the virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, or HYMENE'AN, Adj. relating or belonging to marriage.

HYMN, S. [*hymne*, Fr. *hymne*, Sax.] a religious ſong or ode.

To HYMN, V. A. [υμνεω, Gr.] to praiſe in ſongs. Neuterly, to ſing religious ſongs in worſhip.

HY'MNIC, Adj. relating to hymns or ſongs of praiſe uſed in religious worſhip. "The *hymnic* notes." *Donne*.

To HYP, V. A. [contracted from *hypochondriac*] to diſpirit, or make melancholy.

HYPA'LLAGE, S. [from υπαλλαττω, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein words change caſes with each other; as in *Dare claſſibus auſtros*. Where *claſſibus* is the dative inſtead of *auſtros*, the grammatical ſenſe and conſtruction being *Dare claſſes auſtris*.

HY'PER, S. [a word curtailed from *hypercritic*] a perſon more critical than he need be. "Critics I read on other men—and *hyper*s upon "them." *Prior*.

HYPE'RBOLA, S. [*hyperbole*, Fr.] in Geometry, a curve line, formed by the ſection of a cone.

HYPE'RBOLE, S. [Fr. υπερ, and βαλλω, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth; as in the following ſentence. "He "was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagelet was a "manſion for him." *Shak*.

HYPERBO'LIC, or HYPERBO'LICAL, Adj. [*hyperbolique*, Fr.] in Geometry, belonging to or having the properties of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, Adv. in the form, or after the manner of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, in ſuch a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LIFORM, Adj. having the form or reſemblance of an hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN, Adj. [*hyperboreen*, Fr. *hyperboreas*, Lat.] northern.

HYPERCRI'TIC, S. [*hypercritique*, Fr.] a perſon who criticiſes or cenſures with too great nicety and rigour. See *Hyper*.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, Adj. critical beyond meaſure.

HYPERME'TER, S. [of υπερ, and μετρον, Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the ſtandard requires; any thing beyond a rule, or the uſual meaſure. "When a man riſes "beyond ſix feet, he his an *hypermeter*." *Guard*.

HYPERSA'RCOSIS, S. [Gr. of υπερ, and σαρκος, Gr.] in Surgery, the growth of fungous fleſh.

HY'PHEN, S. [υφην, Gr.] in Grammar and Printing, a ſhort line drawn between ſyllables or compound words, and ſhewing that they are to be joined, as in *God-head, ever-living*, &c.

HYPNO'TIC, S. [from υπνος, Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, S. [*hypochondre*, Fr. υποχονδριον, Gr.] the two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, thoſe of the ribs and the tip of the breaſt, one of which contains the liver, and the other the ſpleen.

HYPOCHO'NDRIAC, or HYPOCHONDRIA'CAL, Adj. melancholy; diſordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondriac paſſion*, is a diſeaſe which affects the hypochondres; and occaſions melancholy, or diſordered imagination, and is variouſly named according to its ſituation; when ſeated in the hypochondres,

arising from some disorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the *hypochondriac passion*, contractedly, the *hyp*, the *spleen*, &c. and when the flatulent rumblings in the intestines are considered, it is then named the *vapours*.

HY'POCIST, S. [*hypociſte*, Fr. of ὑποκιςος, Gr.] in Medicine, an inspissated juice of a fine shining black colour when broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from the fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent, and is used in the theriaca.

HYPO'CRISY, S. [*hypocriſie*, Fr.] the act of counterfeiting religion or virtue, in order to pass for religious and good, without really being either.

HY'POCRITE, S. [ὑποκριτης, Gr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, Adj. dissembling; affected.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, Adv. in a dissembling, insincere manner.

HYPOGA'STRIC, Adj. [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr.] seated in, or belonging to, the lower belly.

HYPOGE'UM, S. a name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building under ground, as cellars, *&c.*

HYPO'STASIS, S. [*hypoſtaſe*, Fr.] a distinct substance. In Divinity, personality: used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTA'TICAL, Adj. [*hypoſtatique*, Fr.] in Chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In Divinity, personal. The *hypostatical union*, is the union of the human nature with the divine.

HYPOTHENU'SE, S. [*hypotenuſe*, Fr. of ὑποθειτουσα, Gr.] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or that side which subtends, or is under and opposite to the right angle.

HYPO'THESIS, S. [Gr.] a system formed on some principle not proved, and laid down from the imagination, to account for some phænomena; a supposition.

HYPOTHE'TIC, or HYPOTHE'TICAL, Adj. [*hypothetique*, Fr.] including a supposition; conditional, opposite to *positive*.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, Adv. upon supposition; conditionally.

HY'SSOP, S. [*hyſop*, Sax. *hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſopus*, Lat. אזוב, Heb.] in Botany, the empalement is oblong, streaked, and permanent. The flower of one petal, with a narrow cylindrical tube, the chaps inclining, and the under lip trifid. It has four stamina which stand apart, and four germens, which become so many oval seeds sitting on the empalement. The branches were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the Scriptures allude in several places.

HYSTE'RIC, or HYSTERICAL, S. [*hyſterique*, Fr.] troubled with fits, affected with disorders in the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICS, S. [υςερικος, of υςερα, Gr.] fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hysterics.

JAC

I, Is the ninth letter of the English alphabet, considered both as a vowel and a consonant, and agreeable to that difference is written or printed in a different form, the consonant being produced below the line thus J; but the vowel standing even with the other letters. The consonant is called a *jod*, which is the name by which the Hebrew י is called: in some words it is sounded like a soft *g*, as in *Jew*, *jeſt*. The I vowel has two sounds, 1st long, which is generally noted by an *e* final, as in *wine*; 2dly short, as in *thin*. When placed before *e*, it makes a dipthong of the same sound as a double *e*, as in *field*, pronounced *feeld*. After *o* it makes a mingled sound composed of that of the two vowels, as in *coil*, *coin*. In abbreviatures, it stands for the name of Jesus, and was formerly a numeral letter signifying 101, but at present is used to denote an unit or one.

I, Pronoun personal [of *it*, Goth. *ic*, Sax. or *ich*, Belg.] used by a person when speaking of, or ascribing an action to, himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay*, *yea*, or *yes*; from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them, and read them "in my presence." *Shak.*

To JA'BBER, V. N. [*gaber*, Fr. *gabbare*, Ital.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, or so as not to be understood.

JA'BBERER, S. one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JA'CENT, Adj. [*jacens*, Lat.] lying at length. "In the *jacent* posture." *Wotton.*

JA'CINTH, S. [*jacinte*, Fr.] the same as *Hyacinth*, which see.

JACK, S. [the diminutive of John] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." *Shak.* The instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned; a young pike, applied to fish. In Music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which, being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet, or harpsicord, *&c.* Joined to the name of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *jack*-ass; a small bowl.

JACKA'L, S. [*chacal*, Fr.] a small animal, said to start prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LA'NTHORN, S. [for *Jack with a lanthorn*, because it resembles a person going with a lanthorn and candle] a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance; the reflexion of the sun beams thrown by means of a looking glass upon a wall.

JACKALE'NT, S. a simple or sheepish fellow.

JACK-

JA'CKANAPES, S. a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert, impertinent fellow.

JA'CKBOOTS, S. large thick boots, uſed by the horſe of an army to defend the legs.

JA'CKDAW, S. a blackiſh bird, taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET, S. [*jaquette*, Fr. *jacke*, Teut.] a ſhort coat, or kind of waiſtcoat, worn by women for the upper part of their riding dreſs, &c. *To beat one's jacket*, is to threſh or beat a perſon.

JA'CK-KETCH, S. a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JA'CK-PUDDING, S. a perſon who plays tricks and other pleaſantries, in order to divert a mob.

JA'COB's-LADDER, S. in Botany, the Greek valerian.

JA'COB's-STAFF, S. [*Jacob's-ſtab*, Teut.] a pilgrim's ſtaff, ſo called, from the pilgrimages made to St. James at Compoſtella. In Aſtronomy, a croſs ſtaff, uſed for taking heights, ſo called, in alluſion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JACULA'TION, S. [*jaculatio*, of *jaculor*, Lat.] the act of throwing a dart or other miſſive weapon. "Hurld to and fro with *jaculations* "dire." *Par. Loſt.*

JADE, S. [from *gaad*, Sax.] a horſe of no ſpirit or value; a hired horſe. Figuratively, a woman of bad character: generally uſed as a term of contempt, noting ſometimes age, generally vice: but when applied to a young woman, it expreſſes rather irony than reproach. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſpecies of jaſper, of extreme hardneſs, of a colour compoſed of a pale bluiſh grey, or aſh colour, and a pale green intermixed.

To JADE, V. N. to tire or make weary; to overbear or harraſs like a horſe that is over ridden. "Thus *jaded* by a piece of ſcarlet." *Shak.* To ride or tyrannize over. "To let "imagination *jade* me." *Shak.*

JA'DISH, Adj. uſed with *trick*, miſchievous, applied to the qualities of a vitious horſe. Unchaſte, applied to women.

To JAG, V. A. [*gaggan*, Brit.] to hack or cut into ſlits and notches, like the teeth of a ſaw.

JAG, S. any thing reſembling the teeth of a ſaw; an eſcallop.

JA'GGY, Adj. of an uneven ſurface; having extremities reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

JA'GGEDNESS, S. unevenneſs at the extremity; having its extremities reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

JAIL, S. [formerly written *jaole*, of *geol*, Fr. See *Gaol.*] a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JA'IL-BIRD, S. a perſon who has been confined in a priſon for ſome crime.

JA'ILER, S. one who has the care of a priſon.

JAKES, S. [of uncertain etymology] a place where perſons anſwer the calls of nature, and depoſite their excrements, called by Londoners an *houſe of office*.

JA'LLAP, S. [Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] a firm and ſolid root of a wrinkled ſurface, a faintiſh ſmell, and acrid taſte. It is an excellent purge in all caſes where ſerous humours are to be evacuated, was not known in Europe till after the diſcovery of America, and received its name *Jalap* or Jalop from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was diſcovered.

JAM, S. [the etymology unknown] a tart, or conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water. "A raſpberry *jam*."

JA'MAICA, S. one of the Greater Antilles of the Weſt Indies, and in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. This iſland having been diſcovered in 1493, by Columbus, in his ſecond voyage to the Weſt Indies, he changed the name Jamaica to St. Jago, which it retained while in the hands of the Spaniards for 150 years, during which time they deſtroyed moſt of the natives; but after they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh, it recovered its old appellation. It lies between lat. 17 and nearly 19 deg. N. and between long. 76 and 79 deg. W. It is in length from E. to W. 140 Engliſh miles, and about 60 in breadth from N. to S. Its form is oval. This country is interſected from E. to W. with a ridge of lofty mountains, rugged and rocky, which are called the blue mountains; on each ſide of theſe are chains of ſmaller mountains gradually lower. The larger mountains are little better than ſo many rocks; and where there is any earth, it is only a ſtubborn clay. The mountains are very ſteep, and the rocks tumbled upon one another ſtupenduouſly, occaſioned by the frequent earthquakes which have ſhaken this iſland in all times; yet bare of earth as they are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing as it were in a perpetual ſpring, from the rains frequently falling, and the miſts perpetually brooding upon them. The rocks are the parents of about 100 fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts, forming amidſt the precipices and verdure of the trees, a wildly pleaſing imagery, and carrying down with its torrent ſtones and timber: but none of them are navigable. This iſland is of great importance to the crown of Great Britain, not only for its trade, but for its ſite in the very heart of the Spaniſh acquiſitions in America: ſo that no veſſel can come to or go from the continent, but muſt neceſſarily ſail within ſight of Jamaica. It abounds with ſeveral fine bays, which are convenient and ſafe for any number of ſhipping.

JAMB, S. [*jambe*, Fr. *jambios*, Span.] any ſupporter, particularly applied to thoſe on each ſide a door, &c.

IA'MBIC, S. [*iambique*, Fr. *jambicus*, Lat.] verſes compoſed of iambic feet, or a ſhort and long ſyllable: and being generally uſed in ſatyrical compoſitions, is applied figuratively to ſignify ſatire. "In keen *iambics*." *Dryd.*

To JANGLE, V. A. [*jangler*, Fr.] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untuneable ſound.

JA'NGLER, S. a quarrelſome, noiſy, prattling fellow.

JA'NITOR, S. a doorkeeper, or porter at a gate.

JA'NIZARY, S. [from *genitcheri*, Turk.] an order of foot ſoldiers in the Turkiſh armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand ſeignor.

JA'NTY, or JAUNTY, Adj. [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] ſhowy; or careleſsly adorned. "A *janty* ſlattern." *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY, S. [*januarius*, Lat.] the firſt month of the year, ſo named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JA'PAN, or HI'PHON, S. (as it is called by the inhabitants) is an empire of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, divided into ſeveral diſtinct kingdoms under one monarch of the whole. It is the moſt eaſterly part in all our hemiſphere; and conſequently the place where the riſing ſun is firſt ſeen, at leaſt eight hours before us. It conſiſts of ſeveral large iſlands, beſides many ſmall ones, lying between lat 30 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 144 deg. E.

JA'PAN, S. [from *Japan* in Aſia, where this kind of work was originally done] wood varniſhed and raiſed in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelaine.

To JAPA'N, S. to varniſh, or embelliſh with figures glazed with varniſh.

JAPA'NNER, S. one ſkilled in varniſhing.

To JAR, [from *eorre*, Sax. *guerre*, Fr.] to ſtrike together with a kind of a ſhort rattling; to make a diſagreeable harſh tune. Figuratively, to claſh, interfere, act in oppoſition, or be inconſiſtent; to quarrel or diſpute.

JAR, S. a diſagreeable, harſh, untuneable ſound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or ſtate of diſcord. A *door left a jar*, is a door left half open; an earthen veſſel.

JARDES, S. hard calleus tumors in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide.

JA'RGON, S. [Fr. *gericonça*, Span.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the uſe of words without ideas.

JA'SMINE, S. [*jaſmin*, Fr. it is commonly pronounced *jeſſamine*] a tree with narrow ſpear-ſhaped leaves, bearing a white ſweet-ſcented flower.

JA'SMINE-PERSIAN, S. a plant; a ſpecies of the lilac.

JA'SPER, S. [*jaſpe*, Fr. *jaſpis*, Lat.] a hard ſtone of a bright, beautiful, green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, &c. in maſſes of various ſizes.

JA'VELIN, S. [*javeline*, Fr. *javelina*, Span.] a ſpear or half pike, with an iron pointed head: formerly uſed either by foot or horſe.

JAU'NDICE, S. [*jauniſſe*, of *jaune*, Fr. yellow] in Medicine, a diſeaſe ariſing from a vitiated ſtate of the blood and humours, by an excrementitious bile, from a fault of the bilious ducts, greatly injuring the functions of the body, and rendering the ſkin of a yellow colour.

JAU'NDICED, Adj. affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, V. N. [*janter*, Fr.] to wander about.

JAUNT, S. a ramble, flight, or excurſion.

JAU'NTINESS, S. [See *Janty*] airineſs; a looſe and careleſs air; genteelneſs.

JAW, S. the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth; a term of contempt.

JAY, S. [ſo named from his cry] a bird about the ſize of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breaſt.

JA'ZEL, S. a precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE, S. [of *is*, Sax.] water or other liquor frozen hard by cold; ſugar melted and grown hard afterwards. *To break the ice*, is to make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To ICE, V. to freeze water hard; to cover with ice, or concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE, S. a houſe in which ice is preſerved for uſe in the hot ſeaſon.

I'CELAND, S. in Latin *Iſlandia*, ſo called from its extreme coldneſs, a large iſland in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark. It lies between lat. 64 and 67 deg. ſo that the Artic circle paſſes through its northern parts; and between long. 10 and 27 deg. W. about 500 miles W. of Norway, and nearly the ſame from the moſt northern iſles of Scotland. Its governor or viceroy reſides at fort Beſſeſtid, on the S. W. part of the iſland. In the N. part of this iſland, for two months, namely, while the ſun is in Gemini and Cancer, it never goes entirely below the horizon; and one half of it remains above the ſame during the longeſt day, from ten at night till two in the morning, when it riſes quite above the horizon. And about the winter-ſolſtice, while the ſun is in Sagittarius and Capricorn, that is, for the ſpace of two months, it does not riſe entirely above the horizon; but one half of it is only to be ſeen from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when it ſets entirely. The natives live in little huts covered with turf, and half under ground. The cold is very intenſe; between which and ſummer is a ſhort ſpring and autumn; and yet the ſoil is ſaid to be not ſo barren as that of Norway under the ſame parallel; and affords ſome paſture for cattle. The heat in ſummer, for the ſhort time it laſts, is very conſiderable; the ſun being only between three and four hours under the horizon.

ICH'DIEN, S. [*I ſerve*, from the Teut. or Sax.] the motto of the prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia on his ſhield, to denote that he was ſubſervient to Philip king of France, whoſe pay he received, but being ſlain by Edward the black prince, the ſon of Edward III. he then aſſumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father; ſince which it has always been borne by the prince of Wales.

ICHNEU'MON, S. [ιχνευμων, Gr.] a ſmall animal remarkable for its antipathy to the crocodile, whoſe eggs its breaks. The *ichneumon fly*, is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars

pillars, and is ſo called in alluſion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way out through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, S. [from ἰχνος, and γραφω, Gr.] in Perſpective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, juſt at the bottom of it.

I'CHOR, S. [ἰχωρ, Gr.] in Medicine, a thin watery humour, or that matter which flows from ulcers.

I'CHOROUS, Adj. ſanious; thin; undigeſted, applied to humours.

I'CICLE, S. [from *ice*] a ſhoot or thread of ice hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, S. the ſtate of water grown hard by cold.

I'CON, S. [εικων, Gr.] a picture, reſemblance, portrait, or repreſentation; an image.

ICO'NOCLAST, S. [*iconoclaſte*, Fr. of εικων and κλαω, Gr.] a breaker of images.

ICTE'RICAL, Adj. [*icterius*, Lat.] affected with the jaundice. Good againſt the jaundice, applied to medicines.

I'CY, Adj. full of, or covered with, ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Frоſty, applied to the weather. Not warm; free from paſſion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted from *I would*.

IDE'A, S. [*idée*, Fr. ἰδεα, Gr.] whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding; the form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion.

IDE'AL, Adj. mental; intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, Adv. mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or IDE'NTICAL, Adj. [*identique*, Fr.] the ſame; implying the ſame thing, or the ſame idea.

IDE'NTITY, S. [*identité*, Fr.] ſameneſs; that by which a thing is itſelf, or by which it is diſtinguiſhed from any other.

IDES, S. [*idus*, Lat.] a term anciently uſed to diſtinguiſh time: it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, July, October, in which it is the 11th, becauſe in thoſe months it was ſix days before the nones, but in the others only four.

IDIO'CRASY, S. [*idiocraſe*, Fr.] a peculiarity of conſtitution.

I'DIOCY, S. [ἰδιωτια, Gr.] fooliſhneſs, or weakneſs of underſtanding. "I ſtand not "upon their *idiocy*." *Bac.* Not in uſe.

I'DIOM, S. [*idiome*, Fr. ἰδιωμα, Gr.] a manner of ſpeaking, or phraſe peculiar to any particular language.

IDIOMA'TIC, or IDIOMA'TICAL, Adj. peculiar to a language.

IDIOSY'NCRASY, S. [from ἰδιος, συν, and κρασις, Gr.] a diſpoſition or temper peculiar to a perſon.

IDI'OT, S. [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Lat.] a changeling, or one who has not the uſe of reaſon.

I'DIOTISM, S. [*idiotiſme*, Fr. ἰδιωτισμος, Gr.] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to a language; folly; weakneſs of underſtanding, or want of reaſon.

IDLE, Adj. [*idol*, *ydel*, Sax.] lazy; averſe to labour, or unemployed, applied to perſons. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual; worthleſs, applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or diſcourſes. *Idle* formerly was uſed to ſignify wicked, as in Spenſer, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called "*idle* "offers."

I'DLER, S. a perſon who paſſes his time in idleneſs, or without employment.

To IDLE, V. N. to paſs time in lazineſs or without employment.

I'DLE-HEADED, Adj. fooliſh, or wanting underſtanding.

I'DLENESS, S. [*idelneſſe*, Sax.] averſion to labour; want of employment.

I'DLY, Adv. lazily; in a fooliſh or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit. "I *idly* heard." *Shak.* Without effect; in vain. "Ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* againſt "the truth." *Hooker.*

I'DOL, S. [*idole*, Fr. *idolum*, Lat. ειδωλον, Gr.] an image worſhipped as a god; a counterfeit, image, or reſemblance: hence the word *dol*, for a jointed image played with by children. A perſon loved or reſpected to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *Denham.*

IDO'LATER, S. [*idolatre*, Fr. *idololatra*, Lat.] one who pays divine worſhip to images, or transfers the homage, due to the Creator, unto a creature.

IDO'LATRIZE, V. A, to honour idols with divine worſhip.

IRO'LATROUS, Adj. tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worſhip due to God unto other things.

IDO'LATRY, S. [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat. See *Idolater*] the worſhip of images, the act of making any image to repreſent the Deity; an inordinate love or reſpect for any perſon or creature.

I'DOLIST, S. a worſhipper of images or falſe gods: a poetical word. "*Idoliſts* and "atheiſts." *Milt.*

To I'DOLIZE, V. A. to love or reverence any thing or perſon to an exceſs approaching to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS, Adj. [*idoneus*, Lat.] fit; proper; convenient. "Conferred on an *idoneous* "perſon." *Ayliffe.* Not in uſe.

I'DYL, S. [ειδυλλιον, Gr. *idyllum*, Lat.] a ſhort poem.

I. E. an abreviature for *id eſt*, Lat. that is; that is to ſay.

JE'ALOUS, Adj. [pronounced *jellous*, *jaloux*, Fr. *gelolo*, Ital.] ſuſpicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; ſuſpicious of the ſincerity of a married perſon's affections; fond; emulous, or proſecuting with a kind of rivalſhip; full of ſuſpicion.

JEA'LOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to betray ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of a lover or married perſon; extremely cautious, vigilant, or zealous.

JEA'LOUSNESS, S. the ſtate of being jealous; ſuſpicious with reſpect to the ſincerity of love, or extremely zealous; nor to be ſurpaſſed in any performance by another.

JEA'LOUSY, S. [*jalouſie*, Fr.] a ſtate of mind wherein a lover imagines himſelf not equally beloved, or a married perſon who ſuſpects the huſband or wife not faithful to the marriage bed; a ſuſpicious fear.

To JEER, V. N. to ſcoff; to mock; to railly, or treat with ridicule.

JEER, S. an expreſſion wherein a perſon is ridiculed and rendered angry; a diſpleaſing jeſt or ſcoff.

JEE'RER, S. one who ſcoffs or mocks a perſon; one who treats another with ridicule and diſpleaſing jeſts.

JEE'RINGLY, Adv. in a ſcornful or contemptuous manner; with a ſly and offenſive jeſt.

JEHO'VAH, S. [יהוה, Heb.] the proper name of God in the Hebrew. The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels, and therefore in the Maſorete bibles it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim.

JEJUNA'TION, S. faſting; abſtaining from eating.

JEJU'NE, Adj. [*jejunus*, Lat.] wanting, empty, or void. "*Jejune* of ſpirit." *Bacon.* Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "*Jejune*, or limpid water." *Brown.* Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to ſtile.

JEJU'NENESS, S. penury, poverty, or want of ſpirit, applied to bodies. Dryneſs, or wanting matter and embelliſhments to engage the attention and pleaſe the mind, applied to ſtile or literary compoſitions.

JE'LLY, S. See *Gelly*, which is the proper ſpelling.

JE'NNET, S. See *Gennet*.

To JEO'PARD, V. A. [pronounced *jépard*, in this and other words from the ſame original. See *Jeopardy*] to hazard, or expoſe to danger. "That *jeoparded* their lives." *Jude* v. 18. Uſed only in divinity.

JE'OPARDOUS, Adj. expoſed to hazard or danger.

JE'OPARDY, S. [pronounced *jepardy*, from *jai*, or *jeu perdu*, Fr.] hazard, or a ſtate wherein a perſon is expoſed to extreme danger. "Were "in *jeopardy*." *Luke* viii. 23.

JERICHO, S. once a large, populous, and royal city of Judæa, in Aſiatic Turky. It lies in a wide and fertile plain. It was the firſt city Joſhua took after croſſing the Jordan, from which it lay ſix miles W. Here Herod had a magnificent palace, where he cauſed the high-prieſt Ariſtobulus to be ſmothered in a bath. Our bleſſed Saviour often viſited it; and here he was nobly entertained by Zaccheus. Among the great variety of trees and plants that grew in the plains of Jericho, the roſe called by its name has been often celebrated, both by the ancient and modern travellers: alſo the famous balm-tree was produced in this neighbourhood. Jericho, as moſt of the places in Paleſtine, is now greatly reduced from its former ſplendor. It lies twenty-three miles almoſt E. from Jeruſalem.

To JERK, V. A. to ſtrike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, S. a blow given with a kind of a ſpring and forcible quickneſs; a ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks and ſtarts. "Lobſters "ſwim backwards by *jerks*, or ſprings." *Grew.*

JE'RKEN, S. [a diminutive of *cyrtel*, Sax.] a jacket, ſhort coat, or cloſe waiſtcoat.

JE'RSEY, S. one of the iſlands and old remains of the duchy of Normandy, in France, belonging ever ſince the conqueſt to the Engliſh crown. It lies in the Engliſh channel, pretty near the coaſt of France. This, with the other iſles of Guernſey, Alderney, and Sarke, from being members of the biſhopric of Coutance, in Normandy, were transferred from that dioceſe to Wincheſter by the pope's bull in 1499, and further annexed to the latter ſee by queen Elizabeth: and conſequently may be reckoned a part of Hampſhire. They lie in the great bay called Mount St. Michael's, between Cape La Hogue in Normandy, and Cape Frebelle in Bretagne. Jerſey, in the time of the Romans, was called Cæſarea, probably from the dictator (for that the Romans were here, is evident from an ancient camp near the manor of Dilament, and from ſeveral of their coins found in different parts of the iſland) and the modern name is only a corruption of the old one; as *Jer*, for Cæſar, and *ey*, an iſland, or Cæſar's iſland. Augia was a name of ſtill earlier date than that given by the Romans. Jerſey lies in lat. 49 deg. 7 min. N. and long. 2 deg. 26 min. W. from the meridian of London; eighteen miles W. of Normandy, and eighty-four S. of Portland, in Dorſetſhire. It is not above twelve Engliſh miles in length; and its greateſt breadth at each extremity is but between ſix and ſeven, being about thirty in circuit: it is defended by rocks and quickſands; but theſe prove dangerous to its navigation; and the north ſide, by reaſon of its high cliffs, is almoſt inacceſſible; but the ſouth ſide is nearly level with the water. The valleys are well watered with brooks, which drive ſeveral corn and fulling-mills. Here they have plenty of cattle and ſheep; ſmall indeed, but their wool is fine, and their fleſh is ſweet. Their butter is very good, and honey incomparable. They have here abundance of ſea-fowl, alſo ſoland geeſe or barnacles. This iſland abounds with fiſh; beſides ſuch as are common in England, they have ſeveral peculiar ſpecies. The horſes are good for draught, but few of them fit for the ſaddle. The only wild game here is hares and rabbits. The iſland produces roots and herbs, but not corn enough for the inhabitants, who have it either from England or France, and ſometimes for cheapneſs they ſend to fetch it from Dantzic; the woollen manufactory of ſtockings, caps, &c. and the culture of cyder, of which they make 24,000 hogſheads in ſome years, though they expor little, together with the increaſe of incloſures and

and highways, taking them off the tillage of the land. The fields here are incloſed with large mounds of earth, from ſix to eight or ten feet high; proportionally thick and ſolid, planted with quickſets, trees, and many of them faced with ſtone. The ſea-weed, called vraid, ſerves them both for fuel, and is the common manure uſed on their land. French wine and brandy being very cheap, it is not worth their while to ſet up malting and brewing. The whole iſland being one entire rock, hardly a houſe even on the higheſt hill, but has ſome ſpring near it: and here is one impregnated with a purging mineral. The climate of Jerſey is in general ſalubrious, and the temperate inhabitants live to a great age, though ſometimes the ague attacks them. The tides here are rapid and ſtrong; and by reaſon of the vaſt chain of rocks round the iſland, the water is at no time ſtill, as in the reſt of the Engliſh channel. The cold is not ſo violent in Jerſey as in other places of the ſame latitude, it being tempered by breezes almoſt continually blowing from the ſea; but ſubject to ſtorms by weſterly winds. This iſland is extremely well ſituated for trade in time of peace, and for annoying the French by their privateers in time of war. The inhabitants are computed to be about 20,000. French is the language both of the pulpit and the bar. The chief officer, who repreſents the king's perſon, is the governor. On the iſland are five well diſciplined regiments of militia, and the civil government is adminiſtered by a bailey, aſſiſted by twelve jurats.

JE'RSEY, S. [from the iſland of Jerſey, which is famous for ſpinning of yarn, and its ſtocking manufacture] a fine woollen yarn.

JE'SSAMINE, S. See *Jaſmine*.

JE'RUSALEM, S. anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hieroſolyma*, the capital of Judæa or Paleſtine, in Aſia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country; and in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, it conſiſted of four parts, each being incloſed within its own walls; namely, 1. The old city, which ſtood on Mount Zion, where king David built a palace. 2. The lower city, ſtiled alſo the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where king Solomon's palace ſtood, alſo Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 perſons. 3. The new city, moſtly inhabited by tradeſmen and numbers of merchants. And 4. Mount Moriah, were Solomon's magnificent temple ſtood. But all this glory has long ſince been laid in the duſt, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one ſtone of it ſhould not be left upon "another." It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant ſea, and ninety-four S. of Damaſcus; and ſtands on a high rock, the aſcents to which, on all ſides, are exceeding ſteep, except that on the N. and ſurrounded with a deep valley encompaſſed with hills.

JERU'SALEM-ARTICHOKE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of ſun-flower, or helianthus, which is propagated for the ſake of its roots, by ſome eſteemed equal with potatoes.

To JEST, V. N. [*geſticulari*, Lat.] to make a perſon merry by pleaſant and witty turns in expreſſion, and odd or comical motions of the body; to ſpeak a thing one knows to be falſe, purely to divert another.

JEST, S. [*chiſtes*, Span.] any thing meant only to divert a perſon, or raiſe laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts, or raiſes laughter; the object of mirth or laughter.

JE'STER, S. one given to witty turns in expreſſion, to ſarcaſms, or to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great perſons to divert them by his witty turns, or odd pranks.

JE'SUIT, S. a religious of the ſociety of Jeſus, an order firſt founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniſh ſoldier, and confirmed by pope Paul III. anno 1540.

JE'SUITICAL, Adj. belonging to the jeſuits; after the manner of the jeſuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JET, S. [*get*, Belg. *gagat*, Sax.] a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and even ſtructure, a ſmooth ſurface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein reſembling wood, and found in ſmall maſſes lodged in clay.

To JET, V. N. [*jetter*, Fr.] to ſhoot forward, or ſtand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. "To *jet* upon "a prince's right." *Shak.* To ſtrut. "How "he *jets* under his advanced plumes." *Shak.*

JET, or JET d'EAU, S. [Fr.] a fountain, or contrivance which ſpouts water in the air.

JE'TTY, Adj. made of, or as black as, jet.

JE'WEL, S. [*jeweel*, Belg. *joyel*, Ital.] in its primary ſenſe, any ornament of great value, generally applied to ſuch as were ſet with precious ſtones; a gem or precious ſtone. Figuratively, applied to perſons, to convey an idea of great eſteem and affection towards them.

JE'WELLER, S. one who deals in precious ſtones.

JE'WS-EARS, S. a rough, tough, and thin fungus, ſo called from a reſemblance of the human ear.

JE'WS-MALLOW, S. in Botany, a kind of mallow, ſown in great plenty near Aleppo, and deriving its name from its being uſed by the Jews as a pot-herb; its name among Botaniſts is *corchorus*.

JE'WS-STONE, S. a foſſil, being the ſpine of a very large urchin petrified by lying long in the earth: it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the reſidence of Jews.

JE'WS-HARP, S. [of *joue*, Fr. a cheek, and *harp*, from its being held againſt the cheek] a kind of muſical inſtrument, uſed by the vulgar, made of ſteel, held againſt the teeth, and ſounded by the motion of a ſpring,

which when ſtruck by the finger, vibrates againſt the breath.

IF, Conj. [of *gif*, Sax. from *gifan*, Sax.] granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or ſuppoſition. Followed by another ſentence that includes oppoſition, it implies, whether or no; provided; or upon condition.

IG'NEOUS, Adj. [of *igneus*, Lat.] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNI'POTENT, Adj. [of *ignis*, Lat. and *potens*, Lat.] preſiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

IG'NIS FA'TUUS, S. [Lat.] a common meteor, ſeen in meadows, and other moiſt places, in dark nights, cauſed by viſcous exhalations, which being kindled in the air, reflect a ſort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, *Will with the wiſp*, or *Jack with a lantern*.

To IGNI'TE, V. A. [from *ignitus*, of *ignis*, Lat.] to ſet on fire.

IGNI'TIBLE, Adj. capable of being ſet on fire.

IGNI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of kindling or ſetting on fire. In Chemiſtry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red hot, without melting.

IGNI'VOMOUS, Adj. [*ignivomus*, Lat. of *ignis*, and *vomo*, Lat.] vomiting or caſting out fire.

IGNO'BLE, Adj. [Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthleſs, baſe, or not deſerving honour, applied to perſons or things.

IGNO'BLY, Adv. in a diſgraceful, mean, baſe, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMI'NIOUS, Adj. [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] diſgraceful, diſhonorable, reproachful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe loſs of fame.

IG'NOMINY, S. [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.] loſs of fame, or honour; diſgrace, ſhame, or reproach.

IGNORA'MUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, a word uſed by a grand inqueſt, and written on the back of a bill, when they miſlike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains; hence it ſignifies figuratively, a perſon who knows nothing.

IG'NORANCE, S. [Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.] want of knowledge, or inſtruction; unſkilfulneſs.

IG'NORANT, Adj. [Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of ſome particular; unacquainted with.

IG'NORANTLY, Adv. without knowledge, learning, or deſign.

To IGNO'RE, V. A. [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] not to know, or have an idea of a thing.

JIG, S. [*giga*, Ital. *geige*, Teut.] a light, ſprightly, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, V. N. to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

JILT, S. [*gilia*, Iſl.] a woman who receives the addreſſes of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him. Uſed in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To JILT, V. A. to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To JINGLE, V. A. [either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the ſound] to clink, or make a noiſe like money or other ſounding metal flung on a ſtone or other hard body. In Poetry or Stile, applied to the ſound formed by ſeveral words or ſyllables which end in the ſame letters.

JI'NGLE, S. the ſound made by money or other metal flung againſt a hard body. The ſound made by words ending in the ſame letters and ſyllables, applied to ſtile.

ILEUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a twiſting of the guts, or a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut into another.

I'LEX, S. [Lat.] the great ſcarlet oak.

I'LIAC, Adj. [of *ileus*] cauſed by twiſting in the guts; belonging to the lower belly. The *iliac paſſion*, is a kind of nervous cholic, ſeated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

ILL, Adj. [contracted from *evil*, *idle*, Dan. *ill*, Brit.] inconſiſtent with our duty, as citizens or chriſtians; contrary to good; ſick or diſordered.

ILL, S an action contrary to our duty, either to GOD or man; wickedneſs; a misfortune.

ILL, Adv. not well or rightly. "*Ill* at "eaſe." *Dryd.* Not able. "*Ill* able to ſuſ-"tain." *Par. Loſt.* *Ill* in compoſition, whether ſubſtantive, or adverb, implies defect, or ſomething bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

ILLA'CERABLE, Adj. [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] not to be torn.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, Adj. [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] not capable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE, S. [*illapſus*, Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a ſudden attack, or accident.

To ILLA'QUEATE, V. A. [*illaqueatus*, Lat.] to entrap, or enſnare. "*Illaqueated* in-"to an aſſent." *More.* Seldom uſed.

ILLAQUEA'TION, S. [*illaqueatio*, Lat.] the act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare or artifice made uſe of to entrap, or catch.

ILLA'TION, S. [*illatio*, Lat.] an inference, or concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLA'TIVE, Adj. [*illatus*, Lat.] uſed to imply an inference or concluſion. "The *illa*-"*tive* particles." *Watts.*

ILLAU'DABLE, Adj. [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] unworthy of praiſe.

ILLAU'DABLY, Adv. in a manner not deſerving praiſe.

ILLE'GAL, Adj. [of *in*, and *legalis*, Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, S. the quality of being unlawful or contrary to law.

ILLE'GI-

ILLE'GIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, S. [of *illigitimate*] the ſtate of a baſtard; the ſtate of baſtardry.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, Adj. [*illegitimus*, Lat.] unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE, V. A. in Law, to prove a perſon a baſtard.

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, Adv. not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, S. the ſtate of a baſtard, or of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE, Adj. [of *il*, and *lever*, Fr.] what cannot be levied, raiſed, or exacted.

ILL-FA'VOURED, Adj. [See *Ill*] ugly or deformed.

ILL-FA'VOUREDLY, Adv. with uglineſs or deformity, generally applied to the face.

ILL-FA'VOUREDNESS, S. want of harmony in the features. Uglineſs or deformity, applied to the face.

ILLI'BERAL, Adj. [*illiberalis*, Lat.] wanting generoſity, or gentility.

ILLIBERA'LITY, S. want of generoſity or dignity.

ILLI'BERALLY, Adv. in a mean, niggardly, or diſingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, Adj. [*illicite*, Fr. *illicitus*, Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLI'MITABLE, Adj. [of *il*, Lat. and *limes*, Lat.] not to be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLI'MITED, Adj. unbounded; without bounds, limits, or reſtraint.

ILLI'TERATE, Adj. [*illiteratus*, Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or inſtruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, S. the ſtate of having never received any improvements from learning.

ILLI'TERATURE, S. want of the advantages of learning.

I'LLNESS, S. any thing which is productive of inconvenience, or deſtructive of our happineſs, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickneſs or diſorder, applied to health.

ILL-NA'TURE, S. a natural diſpoſition whereby a perſon is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happineſs of another, attended with a ſecret joy on the ſight of any miſchief which befals another, and an entire inſenſibility of any kindneſs received.

ILL-NA'TURED, Adj. habitually unkind, malicious, or miſchievous.

ILL-NA'TUREDLY, Adv. in a peeviſh, froward, miſchievous manner.

ILLO'GICAL, Adj. ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or reaſon; contrary to the rules of logic or reaſon.

ILLO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the rules of logic or reaſon.

To ILLU'DE, V. A. [*illudo*, Lat.] to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To ILLU'ME, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to ſupply with light; to brighten, or adorn. "*Il-*"*lum'd* with fluid gold." *Thomſon.*

To ILLU'MINE, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or make light; to ſupply with lights. Figuratively, to adorn. "O let my "country's friends *illumine* mine." *Addiſ.*

To ILLU'MINATE, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten, or ſupply with light. Figuratively, to ſupply the mind with a power of underſtanding any difficulty.

ILLUMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *illuminatio*, Lat.] the act of ſupplying with light; the cauſe of light; brightneſs; ſplendor; light communicated to the mind by inſpiration.

ILLU'MINATIVE, Adj. [*illuminatif*, Fr.] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, S. [from *illuminatus*, Lat.] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult paſſage in an author.

ILLU'SION, S. [*illuſio*, Lat.] a falſe ſhew or appearance; error occaſioned by a falſe appearance.

ILLU'SIVE, Adj. [*illuſus*, Lat.] deceiving by falſe ſhew.

ILLU'SORY, Adj. [*illuſoire*, Fr.] fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To ILLU'STRATE, V. A. [*illuſtrer*, Fr.] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of rendering a difficult paſſage eaſy to be underſtood; an expoſition, or explanation.

ILLU'STRATIVE, Adj. having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obſcure paſſage in an author.

ILLU'STRATIVELY, Adv. by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, Adj. [*illuſtris*, Lat. *illuſtre*, Fr.] noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, Adv. in a conſpicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, S. eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

I'M, a contraction, uſed in diſcourſe for *I am.*

I'MAGE, S. [Fr. of *imago*, Lat.] the appearance of any object; an idea impreſſed by outward objects on the mind; a repreſentation of any thing expreſſed either in painting, ſculpture, &c. moſt commonly applied to ſtatues; a copy, or likeneſs; a lively deſcription of any thing in diſcourſe; a picture drawn in the fancy; a falſe god; or a ſtatue made to repreſent, and be worſhipped as a god.

To I'MAGE, V. A. to form a repreſentation, likeneſs, or idea of a thing in the mind.

I'MAGERY, S. ſtatues or pictures. Figuratively, a reſemblance. "This *imagery* of "ſorrow." *Prior.* Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

IMA'GI-

IMA'GINARY, Adj. exiſting only in the imagination or fancy, oppoſed to real.

IMAGINA'TION, S. [Fr. *imaginatio*, Lat.] a power or faculty of the ſoul, whereby it can join or ſeparate the ideas it has received by the ſenſes, in ſuch a manner as to form other compound ideas, which have no reſemblance exiſting out of the mind; fancy; the power of repreſenting things abſent; a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind.

To IMA'GINE, V. N. to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive, or plot.

IMA'GINER. S. one who forms an idea in his mind.

IMBE'CILE, Adj. [Fr. *imbecillis*, Lat.] wanting ſtrength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBECI'LITY, S. [*imbecilité*, Fr.] frailty, or weakneſs of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE, V. A. [*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.] to drink, or draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, or ſoak; to impregnate. "This earth *imbibed* with more acid." *Newt.*

IMBI'BER, S. that which drinks in, ſucks up, or abſorbs.

IMBIBI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of drinking or ſucking up moiſture.

To IMBI'TTER, V. A. to make bitter; to deprive of happineſs or pleaſure. "Paſſions "which *imbitter* their lives." *Addiſ.*

To IMBO'DY, V. A. to cover with, or thicken to a body; to bring together into one maſs or company; to incloſe. "*Imbodied* in "ſtone." *Woodw.*

To IMBO'LDEN, V. A. to raiſe to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To IMBO'SOM, V. A. to hold on the boſom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the boſom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendſhip.

To IMBO'W, V. A. to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

IMBO'WMENT, S. an arch or vault.

To IMBO'WER, V. A. to cover with a bower; to cover with branches or trees.

IM'BRICATED, Adj. [*imbrex*, Lat.] in Botany, formed in hollows, like thoſe of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, S. an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBRO'WN, V. A. to make brown, or dark.

To IMBRU'TE, V. A. to make like a brute, either in quality or ſhape; to become like a brute.

To IMBRU'E, V. A. to ſteep, ſoak, or wet much and long.

To IMBU'E, V. A. [*imbuo*, Lat.] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye or impregnate with any liquor.

IMITABI'LITY, S. [*imitabilis*, Lat.] the quality of being imitable.

IM'ITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *imitabilis*, Lat.] worthy of being reſembled or imitated; poſſible to be imitated or copied.

To IMI'TATE, V. A. [*imitatus*, Lat. *imiter*, Fr.] to copy; to counterfeit.

IMITA'TION, S. the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like ſomething elſe.

IM'ITATIVE, Adj. [*imitativus*, Lat.] inclined to imitate; copied from, or reſembling.

IMITA'TOR, S. [*imitator*, Lat. *imitateur*, Fr.] one who copies from, and endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMA'CULATE, Adj. [*immaculatus*, Lat.] without ſpot, ſtain, or crime; pure, or clear. "Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver foun-"tain." *Shak.*

To IMMA'NACLE, V. A. to put in manacles; to fetter or confine.

IM'MANENT, Adj. [Fr.] internal; or ſituated within the mind.

IMMA'NITY, S. [*immanitas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty. "Such *immanity* and bloody "ſtrife." *Shak.*

To IMMA'SK, V. A. to put in a maſk; to cover; to diſguiſe. "Caſes of buckram to "*immaſk* our outward garments." *Shak.*

IMMATE'RIAL, Adj. [*immateriel*, Fr.] ſpiritual; diſtinct from, and not conſiſting of matter; of no importance, or weight. The laſt ſenſe is branded as a barbariſm by Johnſon.

IMMATE'RIALLY, Adv. in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, Adj. freed from or void of matter. "*Immaterialized* ſpirits." *Glanv.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, S. diſtinctneſs or freedom from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, Adj. not conſiſting of matter. "Incorporeal and *immateriate*." *Bac.*

IMMATU'RE, Adj. [*immaturus*, Lat.] not ripe; not perfect; too early or before the natural time. "Call not that death *imma-*"*ture*." *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY, Adv. too ſoon; before ripe, complete, or exiſtent.

IMMATU'RENESS, or IMMATU'RITY, S. unripeneſs.

IMMEABI'LITY, S. [*immeabilis*, Lat.] want of power to paſs or make itſelf a paſſage, applied to fluids. "*Immeability* of the juices." *Arbuth.*

IMME'ASURABLE, Adj. [pronounced *immeſurable*] not to be meaſured; not to be conceived.

IMME'ASURABLY, Adv. beyond all meaſure; beyond all comprehenſion or conception.

IMMECHA'NICAL, Adj. not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'DIACY, S. the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMME'DIATE, Adj. [*immediat*, Fr.] in ſuch a ſtate, with reſpect to ſomething elſe, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by ſecond cauſes. Inſtant or preſent, applied to time. "Armed "with more *immediate* power." *Prior.*

IMME'DI-

IMME'DIATELY, Adv. without the intervention of any other cauſe or event; inſtantly; without delay.

IMME'DIATENESS, S. preſence, applied to time. The ſtate or quality of being without any ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE, Adj. [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] not to be healed or cured.

IMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, Adj. not within the memory of any perſon living; ſo ancient as not to be eaſily traced with any degree of certainty.

IMME'NSE, Adj. [Fr. of *immenſus*, Lat.] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMME'NSITY, S. [*immenſité*, Fr.] unbounded or incomprehenſible greatneſs.

IMME'NSURABLE, Adj. impoſſible to be meaſured; infinite.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, S. impoſſibility of being meaſured.

To IMME'RGE, V. A. [*immergo*, Lat.] to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RSE, Adj. [*immerſus*, Lat. of *immergo*, Lat.] buried; covered; ſunk deep.

To IMME'RSE, V. A. [*immerſum*, Lat.] to put under water; to ſink deep or cover; to plunge, ſink, or keep depreſſed.

IMME'RSION, S. [Fr. of *immerſio*, Lat.] the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking or being ſunk in liquor below its ſurface. The ſtate of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind.

IMMETHO'DICAL, Adj. without order, regularity, or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, Adv. in an irregular manner.

IM'MINENT, Adj. [Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] hanging over one's head; threatning; near: applied always to ſomething ill.

To IMMI'NGLE, V. A. to mingle, mix, or unite. "Purity and peace *immingle* charms." *Thomſ.* Seldom uſed.

IMMI'SCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being mixed. A word uſed by the author of *Clariſſa*.

IMMI'SSION, S. [*immiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending in, oppoſed to *emiſſion*.

To IMMIX, V. A. to mix together; to join or unite. "With theſe *immixt*." *Milt.*

IMMI'XABLE, Adj. [from *immix*] not to be mixed together. "Liquor of the ſame co-"lour, and *immixable*." *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY, S. [*immobilité*, Fr. from *immobilis*, Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of motion; a ſtate of reſt.

IMMO'DERATE, Adj [*immoderatus*, Lat. *immoderé*, Fr.] exceſſive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMO'DERATELY, Adv. in an exceſſive degree or manner.

IMMODERA'TION, S. [Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST, Adj. [*immodeſte*, Fr.] unchaſte, or inconſiſtent with modeſty; obſcene.

IMMO'DESTY, S. [*immodeſtie*, Fr.] want of modeſty, or of a regard to chaſtity and decency.

To IM'MOLATE, V. A. [*immolatus*, of *immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.] to ſacrifice, or kill in ſacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſacrificing, or killing as an offering to GOD; the thing offered in ſacrifice.

IMMO'MENT, Adj. trifling; of no value or importance. "*Immoment* toys." *Shak.* A barbarous word.

IMMO'RAL, Adj. inconſiſtent with, or contrary to the laws of morality; bad or unjuſt.

IMMORA'LITY, S. an action inconſiſtent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, Adj. [*immortalis*, Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, S. a ſtate which has no end; an exemption from death; that which makes immortal. "Quaff *immortality* and joy." *Par. Loſt.*

IMMO'RTALLY, Adv. ſo as never to die or ceaſe.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, V. A. [*immortaliſer*, Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a perſon endleſs.

IMMO'RTALLY, Adv. without death; without ceaſing or ending.

IMMO'VEABLE, Adj. not be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be ſhaken or affected.

IMMO'VEABLY, Adv. in a ſtate not to be ſhaken or affected.

IMMU'NITY, S. [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.] diſcharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMU'RE, V. A. [*emmurer*, old Fr.] to incloſe within a wall; to impriſon; to confine.

IMMU'RE, S. a wall or incloſure. "With-"in whoſe ſtrong *immures*." *Shak.*

IMMU'SICAL, Adj. without harmony or concord. "The *immuſical* note." *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY, S. [*immutabilité*, Fr. of *immutabilitas*, Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMU'TABLE, Adj. not ſubject to change or alter.

IMMU'TABLY, Adv. without altering or changing; in a manner not ſubject to change or alter.

IMP, S. [*imp*, Brit.] an inferior devil; an emiſſary of the devil.

To IMP, V. A. [*impio*, Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of ſomething elſe. "*Imp* "out our drooping country's broken wings." *Shak.*

To IMPA'CT, V. A. [*impactus*, of *impingo*, Lat.] to drive or force the particles of a body cloſer together.

To IMPAI'R, V. A. [*empirer*, Fr.] to leſſen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe.

IMPAI'R,

IMPAI'R, S. a decay, or decreaſe; loſs of power, degree, or quality.

IMPAI'RMENT, S. decay; injury; decay of ſtrength.

IMPA'LPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

To IMPA'RADISE, V. A. [*imparadiſare*. Ital.] to render as happy as the ſtate of paradiſe is ſuppoſed to be. "*Imparadis'd* in one "another's arms." *Par. Loſt.*

IMPA'RITY, S. diſproportion; the exceſs of two things compared together; oddneſs.

To IMPA'RK, V. A. to ſeparate from a common; to make a park of; to incloſe with a park.

To IMPA'RT, V. A. [*impartior*, Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPA'RTIAL, S. juſt; without any bias, or undue influence.

IMPARTIA'LITY, S. [*impartialité*, Fr.] the act of diſtributing juſtice without any bias, or undue influence; ſtrict juſtice.

IMPA'RTIALLY, Adv. in a manner free from any bias.

IMPA'RTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be communicated or beſtowed in part; without parts.

IMPA'SSABLE, Adj. not to be paſſed.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, S. [*impaſſabilité*, Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being ſubject to external injury or ſuffering.

IMPA'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of ſuffering injury or pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, Adj. ſeized, or inflamed with paſſion. "The tempter all *impaſſioned*." *Par. Loſt.*

IMPA'STED, Adj. covered with paſte. "Bak'd and *impaſted*." *Shak.*

IMPA'TIENCE, S. [Fr.] inability of ſuffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPA'TIENT, Adj. [Fr. of *impatiens*, Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by any paſſion; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, Adv. with great intenſeneſs, application, or ardour. "He conſidered "one thing ſo *impatiently*." *Clarend.* With great eagerneſs, or longing deſire.

To IMPA'WN, V. A. to give a perſon as an hoſtage, or a thing as pledge and ſecurity, for the performance of certain conditions.

To IMPE'ACH, V. A. [pronounced in this word, and its derivatives, *impeech*, of *empecher*, Fr.] to hinder. In Law, to accuſe a perſon of being guilty of a crime.

IMPEA'CH, S. an hindrance, or obſtacle. "What an intricate *impeach* is this." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

IMPEA'CHABLE, Adj. worthy of being found fault with; accuſable.

IMPEA'CHMENT, S. [*empechement*, Fr.] an hindrance, or obſtacle. "March on to "Calais without *impeachment*." *Shak.* A public accuſation or charge of being guilty of ſome crime.

To IMPE'ARL, V. A. to adorn with pearls; to adorn with ſomething reſembling pearls.

IMPECCABI'LITY, Adj. [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] freedom from ſin.

IMPE'CCABLE, Adj. [Fr.] without being guilty of ſin; without ſin.

To IMPE'DE, V. A. [*impedio*, Lat.] to hinder; to ſtop.

IMPE'DIMENT, S. [*impedimentum*, Lat.] an hindrance, obſtacle or motive which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impoſſible.

To IMPE'L, V. A. [*impello*, Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPE'LLENT, S. [*impellens*, Lat.] a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPE'ND, V. N. [*impendeo*, Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near: generally applied to ſome evil.

IMPE'NDENT, Adj. [*impendens*, Lat.] ſuſpended or hanging over; very near.

IMPE'NDENCE, S. the ſtate of hanging over, or being near. "The *impendence* of a "greater or ſenſible evil." *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY, S. [*impenetrabilité*, Fr.] the quality of being not pierceable. Hardneſs, or a ſtate not ſuſceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLE, Adj. [Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not be known or diſcovered, applied to things and perſons. Not to be moved, or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLY, Adv. with ſo much hardneſs as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by inſtruction, applied to defects of the underſtanding. "*Impenetrably* dull." *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE, or IMPE'NITENCY, S. [*impenitence*, Fr.] a ſtate of mind wherein a perſon continues in ſin, without any ſorrow, or ſenſe of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, Adj. [Fr.] not grieving or repenting of ſin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, Adv. without repentance, or ſhewing any ſorrow for ſin.

IMPE'NNOUS, Adj. without wings. "*Im*"*pennous* inſects." *Brown.*

IMPE'RATE, Adj. [*imperatus*, Lat.] done with conſciouſneſs, or the direction of the will. "*Imperate* acts." *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE, Adj. [*imperativus*, of *impero*, Lat.] commanding, or expreſſing command. The imperative mood in Engliſh is formed either with auxiliary words, implying a command, requeſt, or permiſſion, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus *Peter runs*, is the indicative; but *run Peter*, or *let Peter run*, is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third perſon ſingular, and to the firſt and third perſons plural; as *let* him hear; *let* us regard; *let* them repent.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be

seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPE'RFECT, Adj. [*imperfectus*, Lat. *imparfait*, Fr.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE'CTION, S. [Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPE'RFECTLY, Adv. not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE, Adj. not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE, Adj. not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through. "Sometimes children are born "*imperforate*." *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *imperialis*, Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper.

IMPE'RIALIST, S. a person who is a subject to the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS, Adj. [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Lat.] commanding in an haughty and insolent manner; over-bearing; powerful; proud. "Vast and *imperious* mind." *Fiilotf.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY, Adv. with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, S. the exercise of authority; a rigid, haughty, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE'RISHABLE, Adj. [*imperissable*, Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPE'RSONAL, Adj. [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] in Grammar, used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb, as, "*It* thundered; *hyt* "*thunrode*, Sax." Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*, as, "*One told* "*me. One had better.*"

IMPE'RSONALLY, Adv. in Grammar, after the manner of a verb, which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY, S. [Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesomeness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPE'RTINENT, Adj. [Fr.] of no relation the matter in hand; of no weight; troublesome by enquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT, S. a person who is troublesome by enquiring into, or meddling with things that do not concern him.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, Adv. without relation to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by enquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPE'RVIOUS, Adj. [*impervius*, Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible. "A river's mouth *impervious* to the "winds." *Pope.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, S. the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IM'PETRABLE, Adj. [Fr. *impetrabilis*, Lat.] possible to be attained.

IMPETRA'TION, S. [Fr. *impetratio*, Lat.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUO'SITY, S. [*impetuosité*, Fr. of *impetus*, Lat.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE'TUOUS, Adj. [*impetueux*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, Adv. in a violent or furious manner.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, S. violence; fury.

IMPE'TUS, S. the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPI'ETY, S. [*impieté*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.] a state of open opposition to the laws of GOD, attended with want of reverence, and a neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligious.

To IMPI'NGE, V. A. [*impingo*, Lat.] to fall or strike against; to clash.

To IMPI'NGUATE, V. A. to fatten or make fat.

IM'PIOUS, Adj. [*impius*, Lat. *impie*, Fr.] without devotion; without reverence to GOD, or religious duties.

IM'PIOUSLY, Adv. in a profane, wicked manner.

IM'PIOUSNESS, S. See *Impiety.*

IMPLACABI'LITY, S. [from *implacable*] the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLA'CABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *implacabilis*, Lat.] not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLA'CABLY, Adv. with malice or anger not to be pacified.

To IMPLA'NT, V. A. to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind, *&c.*

IMPLANTA'TION, the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAU'SIBLE, Adj. not likely to seduce or persuade.

IM'PLEMENT, S. [*implementum*, Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLE'TION, S. [*impletus*, Lat.] the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full. "A plentiful *impletion*." *Bac.*

IM'PLEX, Adj. [*implexus*, Lat.] complicated; consisting of a variety or change; intricate.

To IM'PLICATE, V. A. [*implicatum*, Lat.

Lat. of *implico*, Lat.] to infold or involve. Figuratively, to embarraſs or entangle by variety.

IMPLICA'TION, S. [Fr. *implicatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing whoſe parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expreſſed.

IMPLI'CIT, Adj. [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.] entangled, or complicated with; tacitly compriſed or underſtood, and to be gathered only by inference; reſting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLI'CITLY, Adv. by inference, becauſe included, but not expreſſed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLO'RE, V. A. [*imploro*, Lat. *implorer*, Fr.] to entreat with prayers; to aſk or beg with great earneſtneſs and ſubmiſſion.

IMPLO'RER, S. one that requeſts or entreats with earneſtneſs.

IMPLU'MED, Adj. [*implumis*, Lat.] without feathers. Wants authority.

IMPLU'VIOUS, Adj. [*impluvius*, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY', V. A. [*implico*, Lat. *impliquer*, Fr.] to include as a conſequence, but not in expreſs terms.

To IMPOI'SON, V. A. [*empoiſoner*, Fr.] to kill with poiſon. Figuratively, to corrupt or ſeduce.

IMPO'LARLY, Adv. not according to the direction of the poles. "*Impolarly*, adjoined." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

IMPO'LITIC, or IMPOLI'TICAL, Adj. not uſing forecaſt; indiſcreet.

IMPOLI'TICALLY, or IMPO'LITICLY, Adv. without art, or diſcretion; without guarding againſt the bad conſequences of an action; imprudently.

IMPORO'SITY, S. the quality of being without pores or interſtices between the parts.

IMPO'ROUS, Adj. free from pores or interſtices between its parts. "Perfectly ſolid "and *imporous*." *Ray.*

To IMPO'RT, V. A. [*importo*, Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. To imply, mean, or ſignify; to produce as a conſequence.

IMPO'RT, S. moment; weight, or conſequence; tendency. "A third of the ſame "*import*." *Boyle.* Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTANCE, S. [Fr.] the meaning or ſignification of a word; a matter, ſubject, or affair; conſequence, value, or moment.

IMPO'RTANT, Adj. [Fr.] of great weight, moment, or conſequence.

IMPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of bringing goods into one kingdom from another.

IMPO'RTLESS, Adj. of no moment or conſequence. "Of *importleſs* burthen." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

IMPO'RTUNATE, Adj. [*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.] requeſting with great earneſtneſs and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulſed or denied.

IMPO'RTUNATELY, Adv. with inceſſant and earneſt requeſt.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, S. inceſſant and earneſt requeſt, or ſolicitation.

To IMPORTU'NE, V. A. [*importuno*, Lat. *importuner*, Fr.] to requeſt with earneſtneſs and frequency; to teize or wear out with inceſſant and earneſt requeſt.

IMPORTU'NE, Adj. [of *importunus*, Lat.] conſtantly returning, or troubling by its frequency. "*Importune* and inceſſant labour." *Bac.* Troubleſome or vexatious.

IMPORTU'NELY, Adv. with earneſtneſs and frequency; troubleſomely; unſeaſonably, or improperly. "Very *importunely* urged." *Sanderſ.*

IMPORTU'NITY, S. [*importunite*, Fr. *importunitas*, Lat] earneſt and inceſſant entreaty.

To IMPO'SE, V. A. [*impoſer*, Fr.] to lay on as a burthen; to exact as a puniſhment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive; In Printing to put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs. In the Univerſities, to give a taſk as a puniſhment for ſome miſdemeanor.

IMPO'SE, S. a command. "Your lady-"ſhip's *impoſe*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

IMPO'SEABLE, Adj. to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPO'SER, S. one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

IMPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *impoſitus*, Lat.] the act of laying or putting any thing on another. "*Impoſition* of hands." *Hammond.* The act of giving or affixing. "*Impoſition* of "names." *Camd.* The commanding any thing as a law or duty. "Your father's *impoſition*." *Shak.* Conſtraint or oppreſſion; a cheat, trick, or impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practiſed.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, S. [*impoſſibilité*, Fr.] the ſtate of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

IM'POST, S. [*impoſt*, *impôt*, Fr.] *impoſitum*, Lat.] a toll; cuſtom paid for goods or merchandize. Uſed in the plural, in Architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or ſtreſs of the whole building beareth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, V. N. [from *impoſthume*] to form an abſceſs; to gather, or form a cyſt or bag, applied to matter. Neuterly, to afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, S. the act of forming an abſceſs, gathering, or cyſt; the ſtate

ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, S. a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, S. [*impoſteur*, Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by aſſuming a falſe character.

IMPO'STURE, S. [Fr. *impoſtura*, Lat.] a cheat committed by giving perſons or things a character or appearance, which does not properly belong to them.

IM'POTENCE, or IM'POTENCY, S. want of power, either of body or mind. Rage, including the idea of not being able to reſtrain it; incapacity to propagate.

IM'POTENT, Adj. [Fr. *impotens*, Lat.] not able nor having ſufficient ſtrength to perform a thing, applied both to the mind and body; weak; diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; without a power to reſtrain. "*Impotent* of "tongue." *Dryd.* Without virility.

IM'POTENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews want of power.

To IM'POVERISH, V. A. [*appauvrir*, Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IM'POVERISHMENT, S. want of riches; mean and low circumſtances.

To IMPOU'ND, V. A. to ſhut up in a pound or pinfold; to confine or cloſe in a pound.

To IMPOW'ER, V. A. See *Empower*.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done or practiſed; not to be governed or managed. "That fierce *impracticable* nature." *Knolles*.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, S. impoſſibility of performing, or practiſing.

To IM'PRECATE, V. A. [*imprecatus*, of *imprecor*, Lat.] to pray for evil to befal one's ſelf or others; to curſe.

IMPRECA'TION, S. a curſe.

IM'PRECATORY, Adj. containing wiſhes of evil, or curſes.

To IMPRE'GN, V. A. to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPRE'GNABLE, Adj. [*impregnable*, Fr.] not to be ſtormed, or taken, applied to forts. Not to be ſhaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

To IMPRE'GNATE, V. A. [See *Impregn*] to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To ſaturate, or fill, applied to fluids.

IMPREGNA'TION, S. the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; ſaturation, applied to liquors.

IMPREJU'DICATE, Adj. not prejudiced, or forming an opinion againſt any thing before examination.

To IMPRE'SS, V. A. [*impreſſum*, Lat. of *imprimo*, Lat.] to print or mark by preſſure. To force a perſon to enter either as a ſailor or ſoldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'SS, S. a print or mark made by preſſure; an effect, a mark of diſtinction, character, or ſtamp; the act of forcing into any ſervice.

IMPRE'SSION, S. [*impreſſio*, Lat.] a motion which produces ſome perception, applied to the organs of ſenſe, or the mind. The act of preſſing one body upon another; a ſtamp, or mark made by preſſure; operation or influence. "The *impreſſions* of flattery." *Attrb.* An edition, or a number printed off at one time, applied to books.

IMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. that which may be preſſed; liable to be forced into the ſervice, or preſſed.

To IMPRINT, V. A. [*imprimer*, Fr.] to mark any ſubſtance by preſſure; to ſtamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON, V. A. [*empriſonner*, Fr.] to confine in a priſon, to confine, reſtrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRI'SONMENT, S. [*impriſonnement*, Fr.] the act of confining a perſon in priſon; the ſtate of a perſon or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABI'LITY, S. [from *improbable*] want of likelihood; impoſſibility of being proved.

IMPRO'BABLE, Adj. [Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat.] unlikely.

IMPRO'BABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as cannot be proved. "He ſpeaks very *im*-"*probably*." *Boyle*.

IMPRO'BITY, S. [*improbitas*, Lat.] want of honeſty.

IMPRO'CREATION, S. unfruitfulneſs; barrenneſs.

IMPRO'PER, Adj. [*impropre*, Fr *improprius* Lat.] not fit or qualified; not ſuited to the uſe it is deſigned for.

IMPRO'PERLY, Adv. in a manner not fit or adapted to its end; unſeaſonable; in an inaccurate manner; in a manner inconſiſtent with reaſon, or the nature of things.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, V. A. to convert any thing public to private uſe; to arrogate, or aſſume as belonging to one's ſelf. In Canon Law, to transfer the poſſeſſions of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TION, S. the ſtate of a church benifice which is in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, S. a layman, who has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRI'ETY, S. [*impropriété*, Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end it is aſſigned, and unſuitable to the perſon to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a ſenſe inconſiſtent with the rules of grammar.

To IMPRO'VE, V. A to advance or raiſe a thing from a bad ſtate to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodneſs, or learning.

IMPRO'VEABLE, Adj. [of *improve*] capable

capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better ſtate.

IMPRO'VEABLENESS, S. capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VEABLY, Adv. in a manner that admits of being made better.

IMPRO'VEMENT, S. the advancement or progreſs of any thing from a good to a better ſtate; advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, S. one who advances in learning and goodneſs, or makes either himſelf or any thing elſe better; that which makes any thing better.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, S. [See *Improvident*] want of caution or forethought; want of taking ſuch meaſures as might leſſen or prevent any future calamity.

IMPROVI'DENT, Adj. [*improvidus*, Lat.] without any foreſight or caution, with reſpect to any future circumſtance; without any regard or preparation for any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, Adv. without care or caution to prevent or prepare againſt any future calamity.

IMPROVI'SION, S. want of forethought or preparation to prevent or ſupport any future calamity.

IMPRU'DENCE, S. [Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] wanting judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our intereſt, and the conſequences of our actions.

IM'PUDENCE, or IM'PUDENCY, S. [*impudentia*, Lat.] want of modeſty; the quality of doing amiſs, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any ſenſe of the nature of the crime.

IM'PUDENT, Adj. [*impudent*, Lat.] not affected with ſhame for having done amiſs; perſiſting in a fault with boaſting; wanting modeſty.

IM'PUDENTLY, Adv. in a ſhameleſs manner; without modeſty.

To IMPU'GN, V. A. [*impugner*, Fr.] to attack; to oppoſe or contradict an aſſertion.

IMPU'GNER, S. one that attacks or oppoſes an opinion.

IMPUI'SSANCE, S. [Fr.] feebleneſs, or want of ſtrength.

IM'PULSE, S. [*impulſus*, Lat.] the ſhock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy. "Suſtain the *impulſe*." *Prior*.

IMPU'LSION, S. [*impulſio*, Lat.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE, Adj. [*impulſif*, Fr.] having the power of moving or acting upon.

IMPU'NITY, S. [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] freedom from puniſhment; exemption from the puniſhment due to crimes.

IMPU'RE, Adj. [*impure*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.] not having that ſanctity, virtue, or modeſty required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or droſſy, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RELY, Adj. with immodeſty, or unchaſtity. With foulneſs, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RENESS, or IMPU'RITY, S. want of that regard to decency, chaſteneſs, virtue, or holineſs, which our duty requires; an act of unchaſtity. Foulneſs, applied to liquors.

To IMPU'RPLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour.

IMPU'TABLE, Adj. [from *impute*] that which may be laid to a perſon's charge; accuſable; liable to be accuſed with a fault.

IMPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of charging with ill; cenſure, reproach, or accuſation.

IMPU'TATIVE, Adj. that which a perſon may be accuſed for; that which may be aſcribed to another.

To IMPU'TE, V. A. [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.] to charge with; to accuſe, or attribute; to reckon as belonging to, or done by a perſon, though performed by another.

IMPU'TER, S. he that charges a perſon with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a perſon to another.

IMPU'TRIBLE, Adj. [*imputribilis*, Lat.] not able to putrify; incorruptible.

IN, Prep. [Lat.] applied to place, ſignifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then exiſtent, or the ſtate then preſent. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not *in* man." *Hubb. Tale*. By, or for the ſake of, uſed in ſolemn entreaties. "*In* the names of all the "gods." *Shak*. For, applied to cauſe. "To "fight *in* thy defence." *Shak*. *In as much* implies, ſeeing that, or becauſe.

IN, Adv. within ſome place, oppoſed to *without*. Placed in ſome particular ſtate. After *come* or *go*, it denotes entrance. Cloſe, or home, applied to fencing. *In*, in compoſition has a negative or privative ſenſe, from the Lat. *in*, thus *arable* denotes, that which may be tilled, *inarable* that which cannot be tilled; before a word beginning with *r* it is changed into *r*, as *ir-regular*; before *l* into *l*, as *il-legal*, and into *m* before *m*, and other conſonants, as *im-mutable*, *im-probable*, &c.

INABI'LITY, S. want of power ſufficient for the performance of any particular action or deſign.

INA'BSTINENCE, S. want of abſtaining; intemperance.

INACCE'SSIBLE, Adj. not to be reached; not to be come near or aproached.

INA'CCURACY, S. [from *inaccurate*] want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE, Adj. wanting accuracy, or exactneſs.

INA'CTION, S. [Fr.] ceſſation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INA'CTIVE, Adj. idle; lazy; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY, Adv. in a lazy, ſluggiſh manner.

INA'CTIVITY, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon ceaſes from labour or action; idleneſs; reſt.

IN-

INA'DEQUATE, Adj. not equal to the purpose; defective. *Inadequate ideas* are such as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

INA'DEQUATELY, Adv. defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY, S. [*inadvertence*, Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation; an act, or the effect, of negligence, or inattention.

INADVE'RTENT, Adj. without care or attention; negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, Adv. in a careless or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INA'LIENABLE, Adj. that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INA'LIMENTAL, Adj. affording no nourishment. "Things *inalimental* to become ali-"mental." *Bac.*

INAMI'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be lost. "These advantages are *inamissable*." *Hammond.*

INA'MORATO, S. a rapturous lover.

INA'NE, Adj. [*inanis*, Lat.] void of matter. Used substantively for space or extent void of matter. "In the great *inane*." *Locke.*

INA'NIMATE, or INA'NIMATED, Adj. [of *inanimatus*, Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a soul.

INANI'TION, S. [Fr.] emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fulness.

INA'NITY, S. emptiness; space void of matter.

INA'PPETENCY, S. [of *in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] in Medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, Adj. not proper for a particular use; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICA'TION, S. want of industry in business or study; want of attention.

INA'RABLE, Adj. not fit to be tilled or plowed.

To INA'RCH, V. A. in Gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARGENTA'TION, S. [of *in*, and *argentum*, Lat.] silvering, or covering a thing with silver.

INARTI'CULATE, Adj. [*inarticulé*, Fr.] not uttered with such distinctness, that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

INARTI'CULATELY, Adv. in a confused manner, so as the distinct syllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

INARTI'CULATENESS, S. confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of art.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. without art.

INATTE'NTION, S. [Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, Adj. without regarding or considering a thing heard; neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us, or done in our sight.

INAU'DIBLE, Adj. not to be heard; without sound.

To INAU'GURATE, V. A. [*inauguratus*, of *inauguro*, Lat.] to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

INAUGURA'TION, S. the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAURA'TION, S. [*inauratus*, of *inauro*, Lat.] to gild or cover with gold. "Their *in-"auration* or gilding." *Arbuth.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. ill-omened; unluky; unfortunate.

INBE'ING, S. existing within a thing; inherence. "A sort of *inbeing* in the sub-"stance itself." *Watts.*

INBO'RN, Adj. born within; innated; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, Adj. breathed within. Figuratively, inspired, or infused by inspiration. "Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense." *Milt.*

IN'BRED, Adj. produced, bred, hatched, or generated within.

To INCA'GE, V. A. to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

INCALE'SCENCE, or INCALE'SCENCY, S. the state of growing warm; warmth.

INCANTA'TION, S. [of *incantatus*, Lat.] charms or enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, Adj. dealing in, or performing by enchantment or magic.

To INCAN'TON, V. A. to unite to a canton, or to a separate community.

INCAPABI'LITY, S. natural inability, or feebleness; a legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform; rendered unfit; disqualified by law; not subject or liable to. "*Incapable* of falshood."

INCAPA'CIOUS, Adj. narrow; containing but little.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. narrowness.

To INCAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, S. [*incapacité*, Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

INCARCERA'TION, S. the act of confining in prison; the state of imprisonment.

To INCA'RN, V. A. [*incarno*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow. Neuterly, to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNARDINE, S. [Fr. *incarnadino*, Ital.] to dye of a pale red or flesh colour.

To INCA'RNATE, V. A. [*incarnatus*, of *incarno*, Lat.] to cloath or embody with flesh.

INCARNA'TION, S. the act of assuming a body, applied in divinity to that of Christ

whereby he became man. In Surgery, the ſtate of breeding fleſh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, Adj. [*incarnatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, that which produces or generates fleſh.

To INCA'SE, V. A. to cover, incloſe, or wrap as in a caſe.

INCAU'TIOUS, Adj. careleſs or heedleſs.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, Adv. without ſuſpecting deceit; unwarily; heedleſsly.

INCE'NDIARY, S. [*incendiarius*, Lat.] one who maliciouſly and wilfully ſets towns or houſes on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who cauſes commotions in a ſtate, or promotes quarrels between private perſons.

IN'CENSE, S. [*incenſum*, Lat.] a perfume offered up in ſacrifice. "The *incenſe* of rams." *Pſal.* lvi. 15.

To INCE'NSE, V. A. to kindle or provoke the anger of a perſon.

INCE'NSEMENT, S. rage or anger occaſioned by ſome offence.

INCE'NSION, S. [*incenſio*, Lat.] the act of kindling; or the ſtate of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, S. one who kindles anger, or inflames the paſſions.

INCE'NSORY, S. the veſſel in which incenſe or perfumes are burnt.

INCE'NTIVE, S. [*incentivum*, Lat.] that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or ſpur to action.

INCE'NTIVE, Adj. acting as a ſpur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'PTION, S. [*inceptio*, Lat.] beginning. "The *inception* of putrefaction." *Bac.*

INCE'PTIVE, Adj. [*inceptivus*, Lat.] that which implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, S. [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCE'RTITUDE, S. [*incertitudo*, Lat.] want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, Adj. [of *in*, negative, and *ceſſans*, Lat.] continually; without intermiſſion.

INCE'SSANTLY, Adv. without ceaſing; continually; without intermiſſion.

IN'CEST, S. [*inceſte*, Fr. *inceſtum*, Lat.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a perſon within the degrees forbidden by the law: this formerly extended to the ſeventh, but ſeems now confined to the third degree.

INCE'STUOUS, Adj. [*inceſtueux*, Fr.] guilty of inceſt, or the knowledge of a perſon within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCE'STUOUSLY, Adv. in an inceſtuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, S. [*ince*, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.] a meaſure ſuppoſed equal to three barley corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expreſſion for a ſmall quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "We watched you "at an *inch*." *Shak.*

To INCH, V. A. to drive out, or force in by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

INCHOA'TION, S. [*inchoatus*, Lat.] a beginning. "The firſt *inchoation* of them." *Hale.*

INCHO'ATIVE, Adj. [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] noting beginning.

To INCI'DE, V. A. [*incido*, Lat.] to cut, applied, in medicine, to acids or ſalts.

I'NCIDENCE, or I'NCIDENCY, S. [*incidens*, of *incido*, Lat.] the direction with which one body ſtrikes or falls upon another.

I'NCIDENT, Adj. [*incidens*, Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreſeen; falling in beſides the main deſign; happening, or liable to befal.

I'NCIDENT, S. ſomething that happens beſides the main deſign; a caſualty, or unexpected and unforeſeen event.

INCIDE'NTAL, Adj. happening without being foreſeen, expected, or intended; caſual.

I'NCIDENTLY, Adv. occaſionally; beſides the main deſign; by the way; by the bye.

To INCI'NERATE, V. A. to burn to aſhes. "It doth *incinerate* and calcinate." *Bac.*

INCINERA'TION, S. the act of burning any thing to aſhes. "Salts made by *incinera*- "*tion*." *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPEC'TION, S. want of caution.

INCI'SED, Adj. [*inciſus*, Lat. *inciſer*, Fr.] cut, or made by cutting. "The *inciſed* lips." *Wiſem.*

INCI'SION, S. [*inciſio*, Lat.] a cut, or wound made by a ſharp inſtrument, generally applied to thoſe made by a ſurgeon. The diviſion of the particles of viſcous matter by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, Adj. [*inciſif*, Fr.] having the quality of cutting or ſeparating.

INCI'SOR, S. [Lat.] a cutter. In Anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the fore-part of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, Adj. [*inciſoire*, Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SURE, S. [*inciſura*, Lat.] in Surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a ſharp inſtrument.

INCITA'TION, S. [*incitatio*, Lat.] an incentive; an impulſe; a motive which ſpurs a perſon to action.

To INCI'TE, V. A. [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] to ſtir up; to puſh forward in a deſign; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCI'TEMENT, S. a motive which urges a perſon to action.

INCI'VIL, Adj. [*incivilis*, Lat.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindneſs. See *Uncivil.*

INCIVI'LITY, S. [*incivilité*, Fr.] want of complaiſance; rudeneſs.

INCLE'MENCY, S. [*inclemence*, Fr.] want of clemency or mercy; cruelty, or harſhneſs of treatment.

INCLE'MENT, Adj. not exerciſing mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderneſs. Figuratively, ſevere, or prodigiouſly cold, applied to ſeaſons or climates.

INCLI'NABLE, Adj. [*inclinabilis*, Lat.] having

having a propenſity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINA'TION, S. [*inclination*, Fr.] tendency towards any point; or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptneſs or fitneſs; diſpoſition or propenſity of the mind to any particular action. In Navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compaſs to the E. or W. In Pharmacy, the act of ſtooping or ſloping a veſſel in order to pour a liquor out free from its dregs or ſentiments; called likewiſe decantation.

INCLI'NATORY, Adj. having the quality of tending to any particular point.

INCLI'NATORILY, Adj. obliquely; with a greater tendency to one ſide than another; with ſome deviation from N. or S.

To INCLI'NE, V. N. [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.] to bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably diſpoſed to.

To INCLOI'STER, V. A. to ſhut up or confine in a cloiſter or monaſtery.

To INCLO'SE, V. A. See *Encloſe*.

To INCLOU'D, V. A. to darken with clouds; to make dark; to obſcure.

To INCLU'DE, V. A. [*includo*, Lat.] to incloſe, or ſhut in. Figuratively, to imply; to compriſe, comprehend, or contain.

INCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*incluſif*, Fr. of *incluſus*, Lat.] incloſed; contained; comprehended in any ſum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY, Adv. comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCOEXI'STENCE, S. the quality of not exiſting together. "The *incoexiſtence* of diſ-"ferent ideas." *Locke*.

INCO'G. Adv. [contracted from *incognito*] in a private manner; in ſuch a manner as ſhews that a perſon would not be known.

INCO'GITANCY, S. [*incogitantia*, low Lat.] want of thought; or want of thinking on the nature and conſequences of our actions.

INCOGITA'TIVE, Adj. wanting the power of thinking.

INCO'GNITO, Adv. See *Incog*.

INCOHE'RENCE, or INCOHE'RENCY, S. want of being connected together, or of dependance on each other; inconſiſtence; want of cohefion.

INCOHE'RENT, Adj. not following as a conſequence; inconſiſtent; without cohefion.

INCOHE'RENTLY, Adv. inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being conſumed in fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, Adj. [*incombuſtibilis*, Lat.] not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being waſted or conſumed by fire.

IN'COME, S. that which an eſtate or poſt produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, S. [from *incommenſurable*] the ſtate of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be meaſured by any common meaſure, however ſmall.

INCOMME'NSURABLE, Adj. not to be reduced to, or meaſured by, any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURATE, Adj. not admitting a common meaſure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCO'MMODATE, or INCOMMODE, V. A. [*incommodo*, Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; to affect with trouble.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [*incommodus*, Lat.] inconvenient; vexatious, or troubleſome.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, Adj. inconveniently; not ſuited to uſe or neceſſity; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DITY, S. [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] an inconvenience; that which affects a perſon with a ſlight uneaſineſs, without cauſing any great injury.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, S. [from *incommunicable*] the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, Adj. not to be imparted, or made the common right or property of another; not to be expreſſed or explained by words.

INCOMMU'NICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in ſuch a manner as cannot be expreſſed or explained.

INCOMMU'NICATING, Part. having no commerce or intercourſe with another.

INCOMMU'NICATIVE, Adj. reſerved.

INCOMPA'CT, or INCOMPA'CTED, Adj. porous; looſe, or not having its parts cloſely and ſtrongly joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE, Adj. ſo excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond competition.

INCO'MPARABLY, Adv. beyond compariſon or competition; excellently.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. void of pity or tenderneſs; not touched or affected with the miſeries of another.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, S. [from *incompatible*,] the quality which renders a thing not poſſible to exiſt, or to be reconciled, with another; inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, Adj. [*incompatible*, Fr.] impoſſible to ſubſiſt with ſomething elſe; inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; irreconcileable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, Adv. inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY, S. [*incompetence*, Fr.] inability. In Law, want of a proper qualification.

INCO'MPETENT, Adj. not ſufficient, or not proportionate to an undertaking. In Civil Law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY, Adv. unſuitably; in ſuch a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLE'TE, Adj. not perfect or finiſhed.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, S. imperfection; the ſtate of a thing which is not finiſhed.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, S. obſtinate or untract-

ableneſs of temper; want or refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, Adj. diſturbed or diſordered.

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being joined or exiſting together with ſomething elſe; inconſiſtency.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. not poſſible at one and the ſame time, or in one and the ſame ſubject.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, S. [*incomprehenſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. not to be fully or perfectly underſtood or comprehended.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being comprehended.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not capable of being preſſed or ſqueezed together into a narrower compaſs.

INCOMPRE'SSIBILITY, S. impoſſibility of being preſſed or ſqueezed into a leſs ſpace.

INCONCE'ALABLE, Adj. not to be hid, or kept ſecret. "The *inconcealable* imperfec-"tions." *Brown.*

INCONCEI'VABLE, Adv. not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCE'IVABLY, Adv. in a manner beyond the apprehenſion of the mind.

INCONCE'PTIBLE, Adj. not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONCLU'DENT, Adj. not concluſive; not inferring a conſequence. "Single, *incon-"cludent*." *Ayliff.*

INCONCLU'SIVE, Adj. not forcing any aſſent of the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, S. want of ſtrength of reaſoning ſufficient to prove a thing, or gain the aſſent of the mind.

INCONCO'CT, or INCONCOCTED, Adj. [of *in*, *con* and *coctus*, Lat.] in Surgery, not ripened or digeſted.

INCONCO'CTION, S. in Medicine, the ſtate of being crude, indigeſted, or unripe.

INCON'CURRING, Adj. not concurring.

INCO'NDITE, Adj. [*inconditus*, Lat.] irregular; rude; unpoliſhed. "Carol *incondite* "rhimes." *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL, Adj. without reſtriction, limitation, or condition.

INCO'NGRUENCE, S. want of fitneſs or ſuitableneſs.

INCONGRU'ITY, S. [*incongruité*, Fr.] unſuitableneſs of one thing to another; inconſiſtence; impropriety; abſurdity.

INCO'NGRUOUS, Adj. [*incongru*, Fr.] unſuitable; inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCONGRU'OUSLY, Adv. improperly; inconſiſtently; abſurdly.

INCO'NSCIONABLE, Adj. void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without any remorſe of conſcience.

INCO'NSEQUENT, Adj. without a juſt concluſion; without a regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE, Adj. unworthy of notice; inſignificant; of no importance.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, S. want of merit, worth, or ſignificancy; want of importance.

INCONSI'DERATE, Adj. [*inconſideratus*, Lat.] without regarding the nature or conſequences of our actions; careleſs; raſh.

INCONSI'DERATELY, Adv. in a negligent, thoughtleſs, or careleſs manner.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, S. want of thought; want of regard to the conſequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERA'TION, S. want of thought; raſhneſs.

INCONSI'STING, Part. not ſuitable to, or agreeing with; not conſiſtent or compatible with.

INCONSI'STENCE, or INCONSI'STENCY, S. ſuch an oppoſition between propoſitions that one implies the denial of the other; ſuch contrariety of qualities that both cannot ſubſiſt together; incongruity; unſteadineſs.

INCONSI'STENT, Adj. not to be reconciled with. "*Inconſiſtent* with juſtice." *Clarend.* So contrary, that one implies the denial or deſtruction of the other, applied either to propoſitions or qualities. Abſurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, Adv. abſurdly; unreaſonably; with ſelf contradiction; in a manner oppoſite or incompatible with any thing elſe.

INCONSO'LABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCONSO'NANCY, S. diſagreement with itſelf; not agreeing in ſound.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. not to be ſeen. "*Inconſpicuous* bubbles." *Boyle.* Not worth notice.

INCO'NSTANCY, S. [*inconſtance*, Fr. *inconſtantia*, Lat.] unſteadineſs; a diſpoſition of mind continually changing.

INCO'NSTANT, Adj. [*inconſtans*, Lat.] not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection; varying in diſpoſition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSU'MABLE, Adj. not to be waſted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, Adj. [of *in*, and *conſumptus*, Lat.] not utterly to be deſtroyed or waſted by fire or other means. "*Inconſumptible* "lights." *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be diſputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTE'STABLY, Adv. in ſo certain a manner, as not to admit of doubt or diſpute.

INCONTI'GUOUS, Adj. not touching; not near.

INCO'NTINENCE, or INCO'NTINENCY, S. [*incontinentia*, Lat.] not abſtaining from unlawful deſires; luſt.

INCO'NTINENT, Adj. [*incontinens*, Lat.] unchaſte, or not reſtraining unlawful deſires.

INCO'NTINENTLY, Adv. unchaſtely; without delay; immediately. "*Incontinently* "I left Madrid." *Arbuth.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, Adj. ſo plain or certain as to admit no diſpute.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, Adv. in a manner ſo plain or evident as to admit no diſpute.

INCON-

INCONVE'NIENCE, or INCONVE'NIENCY, S. unfitneſs, or unſuitableneſs. "The "*inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of popiſh "apparel." *Hooker*. Any thing which cauſes uneaſineſs, or proves an hindrance or obſtacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, Adj. [Fr.] diſadvantageous; unfit; unſeaſonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, Adv. in a manner not fit and ſuitable; unſeaſonably.

INCONVE'RSIBLE, Adj. reſerved; not inclined to converſation; not affable.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. not to be altered or changed.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being convinced, or forced to aſſent to the truth of a propoſition, *&c.*

INCONVI'NCIBLY, Adv. incapable of being convinced.

INCORPORA'LITY, S. [*incorporalité*, Fr.] not conſiſting of body or matter.

To INCO'RPORATE, V. A. [*incorporer*, Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inſeparably; to form into a company, ſociety, or body politic; to unite or aſſociate.

INCO'RPORATE, Adj. not conſiſting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to ſocieties or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, S. [Fr.] the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting ſeveral perſons together by charter, adoption, union, or aſſociation.

INCORPO'REAL, Adj. [*incorporalis*, Lat.] not conſiſting of matter or body; ſpiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, Adv. without body.

INCORPORI'ETY, S. the quality of being void of, or diſtinct from body or matter.

To INCO'RPSE, V. A. to incorporate, or unite into one body. "As he had been *in*-"*corpſed*—with the brave horſe." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INCORRE'CT, Adj. not accurate or nicely finiſhed; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, Adv. in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, S. the quality of having faults that are not amended.

INCOR'RIGIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of inſtruction or amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being obſtinately bad.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, Adv. bad to ſuch a degree, as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, or INCORRUPTED, Adj. free from any foulneſs or ſin; of pure and honeſt manners; of integrity above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr. ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTION, S. [Fr.] a ſtate free from corruption or decay; a ſtate of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRU'PTNESS, S. inviolable purity; unſhaken integrity; unalterable honeſty; freedom from decay, degeneration, or corruption.

To INCRA'SSATE, V. A. [of *in*, and *craſſus*, Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSA'TION, S. the act of making thick; the ſtate of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, Adj. having the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To INCRE'ASE, V. N. [*increſco*, Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to receive addition.

INCRE'ASE, S. the ſtate of growing more, applied to number; or of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original ſtock; gain; produce.

INCRE'ASER, S. that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREA'TED, Adj. not created.

INCREDIBI'LITY, S. [*incredibilité*, Fr.] the quality of ſurpaſſing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, Adj. [*incredibilis*, Lat.] ſurpaſſing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCREDU'LITY, S. [*incredulité*, Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithſtanding ſufficient proofs to demand aſſent.

INCRE'DULOUS, Adj. [*incredulus*, Lat.] not believing, notwithſtanding arguments ſufficient to demand aſſent.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, S. See *Incredulity*.

INCRE'MABLE, Adj. not to be burnt or conſumed by fire. "Theſe *incremable* pieces." *Brown*. Not in uſe.

IN'CREMENT, S. [*incrementum*, Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cauſe of growth; produce.

INCREPA'TION, S. [*increpatio*, Lat.] the act of chiding for a fault. "Reprehenſion and "*increpations*." *Hamm.* Not in uſe.

To INCRU'ST, or INCRU'STATE, V. A. [*incruſto*, Lat.] to cover over with a hard ſubſtance or cruſt; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, *&c.*

INCRU'STATED, Adj. See *Incruſted*.

INCRUSTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering a wall, or columns, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or ſtucko work.

INCRU'STED, Part. in Architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with ſeveral pieces or ſlips of ſome precious marble or ſtone.

To IN'CUBATE, V. N. [*incubatus*, of *incubo*, Lat.] to ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, S. [*incubatio*, Lat.] the act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

IN'CUBUS, S. [Lat. *incube*, Fr.] in Phyſic, a diſorder, called the night-mare, in which the patient cannot ſtir himſelf, but with the utmoſt difficulty; is ſeized with a numbneſs, ſenſe of weight, with a dread of ſuffocation and being ſqueezed to death, from ſome body which ſeems to fall ſuddenly upon him. It conſiſts of

an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, pulſe, and motion, attended with a ſenſe of weight oppreſſing the breath.

To INCU'LCATE, V. A. [*inculcatus*, of *inculco*, Lat.] to impreſs on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant and inceſſant repetition.

INCULCA'TION, S. the act of impreſſing by frequent admonitions.

INCU'LPALE, Adj. not to be found fault with; free from guilt

INCU'LPABLY, Adv. in a manner free from guilt.

INCU'LT, Adj. [*inculte*, Fr.] not cultivated or tilled. "Foreſts huge *incult*." *Thomſon.*

INCU'MBENCY, S. [of *incumbent*] the act of lying upon ſomething; the ſtate of keeping, or being reſident on, a benefice.

INCU'MBENT, Adj. [*incumbens*, Lat.] reſting, or lying upon; impoſed or required as a duty.

INCU'MBENT, S. [*incumbens*, Lat.] in Law, one who is in preſent poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

To INCU'MBER, V. A. [*encombrer*, Fr.] to perplex, embarraſs, or hinder, by any impediment. "*Incumber'd* with ſome new delay." *Dryd.*

To INCU'R, V. A. [*incurro*, Lat.] to become liable to puniſhment or blame.

INCURABI'LITY, S. [*incurabilité*, Fr.] impoſſibility of being cured.

INCU'RABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCU'RABLENESS, S. the ſtate or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, Adv. without remedy.

INCU'RIOUS, Adj. not conſidering a thing with attention enough to diſcover its latent beauties, having no deſire of ſeeing or knowing any thing new or ſtrange.

INCU'RSION, S. [*incurſus*, of *incurro*, Lat.] a dangerous attack or aſſault; an inrode or invaſion of a country not amounting to a conqueſt.

INCURVA'TION, S. [*incurvatus*, of *incurvo*, Lat.] the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing the body, applied to religious worſhip. "*Incurvation* and "ſacrifice." *Stilling fleet.*

To INCU'RVATE, V. A. [*incurvatus*, of *incurvo*, Lat.] to bend or make crooked.

INCU'RVITY, S. [*incurvus*, Lat.] crookedneſs, or the ſtate of bending inwards. "The "*incurvity* of a dolphin." *Brown.*

INDAGA'TION, S. a ſearch in order to diſcover ſomething unknown; the act of traceing.

INDAGA'TOR, S. one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To INDA'RT, V. A. to dart in. "More "deep will I *indart* mine eye." *Shak.*

To INDE'BT, V. A. to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDE'BTED, Part. under obligation for ſome favour received; having received money or goods for which a perſon is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDE'CENCY, S. [*indecence*, Fr.] any thing unbecoming the perſon who commits it; an action unbecoming chaſtity or good manners.

INDE'CENT, Adj. [Fr.] unbecoming a perſon's rank or character.

INDE'CENTLY, Adv. in a manner unbecoming a perſon's rank or character.

INDECI'DUOUS, Adj. in Botany, not falling off or ſhedding.

INDECLI'NABLE, Adj. [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] in Grammar, not admitting any alteration in its laſt ſyllable.

INDECO'ROUS, Adj. [*indecorus*, Lat.] not becoming.

INDECO'RUM, S. [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a perſon.

INDEE'D, Adv. really; in truth; without doubt. "This limitation, *indeed*, of our au- "thor." *Locke.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE, Adj. [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] not exhauſted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDDFE'ASABLE, or INDEFE'ISABLE, Adj. not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, S. [from *indefectible*] the quality of being ſubject to no decay or defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, Adj. [of *in*, negative, and *defectus*, Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDE'FINITE, Adj. [*indefinitus*, Lat.] not determined, ſettled, limited, or reſtrained. In Grammar, not limited or reſtrained to any particular time, or circumſtance.

INDE'FINITELY, Adv. in an undeterminate and looſe manner.

INDEFI'NITUDE, S. a quantity or number not limited by our underſtanding, but yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE, or INDELIBERATED, Adj. [*indeliberé*, Fr.] not premeditated; not done with, or after due, conſideration.

INDELI'BERATENESS, S. without conſideration; raſhneſs; ſuddenneſs.

INDE'LIBLE, Adj. [*indelible*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDE'LICACY, S. want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous obſervance of decency.

INDE'LICATE, Adj. wanting decency.

INDE'MNIFICA'TION, S. ſecurity againſt any loſs or penalty; reimburſement or repayment of loſs or penalty.

INDE'MNITY, S. [*indemnité*, Fr.] ſecurity; or an exemption from puniſhment.

To INDE'NT, V. A. [of *in* and *dens*, Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract, or bargain.

INDE'NT, S. an inequality; a dent of a waving ſurface like that of an indenture. "Trent "ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent*." *Shak.*

IN-

INDENTA'TION, S. an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE, S. a covenant, ſo called becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or INDEPE'NDENCY, S. [*independance*, Fr.] freedom; a ſtate in which a perſon or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPE'NDENT, S. a perſon who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, ſubject to no ſuperior authority.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, Adv. without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDESE'RT, S. want of merit.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, Adj. impoſſible to be deſtroyed.

INDETE'RMINATE, Adj. [*indeterminé*, Fr.] unfixed; not reſtrained or limited to any particular time, circumſtance, or meaning.

INDETE'RMINATELY, Adv. in a looſe, vague, uncertain, or unſettled manner.

INDETE'RMINED, Adj. not fixed or reſtrained to any particular time, circumſtance, or meaning.

INDETERMINA'TION, S. want of reſolution or determination; a ſtate of uncertainty.

INDEVO'TION, S. [Fr.] want of ardour or zeal in religious worſhip.

INDEVOU'T, Adj. [*indevot*, Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

INDEX, S. [Lat.] a diſcoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little ſtile, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe, or a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a poſt to direct travellers the way to any place. In Grammar and Printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, uſed to denote ſome remarkable paſſage in an author. In Arithmetic, a figure which ſhews the number of places of an abſolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In Anatomy, the forefinger.

INDEXTE'RITY, S. want of readineſs or handineſs in performing a thing.

IN'DIA beyond the Ganges, lies between the equator and lat. 30 deg. N. and between long. 92 and 106 deg. E. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and ſtreights of Malacca, on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 2026 miles: but its breadth is various.

IN'DIAN, Adj. [from *India*] belonging to India: Uſed ſubſtantively for a perſon born in the Indies.

IN'DIA PROPER, or the EAST-INDIES, was anciently bounded by the country of the Sinæ on the W. and S. by the Montes Emodi on the N. and by the Montes Damaſii and the Meander on the E. It had alſo the river Indus on the W. and the Indian ſea on the S. into which it runs out by two peninſula's. Its preſent boundaries are Uſbeck Tartary and Thibet on the N. another Thibet, the kingdoms of Aſem, Ava, and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and the Indian ocean on the S. and the ſame ocean and Perſia on the W. being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E. to W. but the ſouthern part of the peninſula is not 312 in breadth. All the countries within this extent are ſubject to the Great Mogul, and lie between lat. 7 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 66 and 95 deg. E. It is often called Indoſtan, from the river Indus on its weſtern limits; alſo Mogulſtan, from the imperial family which now poſſeſſes the throne, and deſcended from Tamerlane, a Mogul Tartar. The Emperor Aureng-zebe conquered Golconda, Viſiapour, and all the ſouthern kingdoms of India, in the year 1685.

IN'DICANT, Adj. [*indicans*, Lat. of *indico*, Lat.] to ſhew, diſcover, or point out. In Phyſic, to point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, S. [Fr. *indicatio*, Lat.] a mark, token, ſign, or ſymptom of ſomething which is hidden, or not plain of itſelf; a diſcovery, or information of ſomething that was not known. In Medicine, a ſymptom diſcovering or directing what is to be done to cure a diſtemper.

INDI'CATIVE, Adj. [*indicativus*, Lat.] ſhewing, diſcovering, or pointing out. In Grammar, the firſt mood of a verb, wherein it expreſſes affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The Engliſh *indicative* is formed in moſt of its tenſes after the manner of the Saxons.

INDI'CATIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews, declares, diſcovers, or betokens.

IND'ICO, S. a blue ſtone brought from India, uſed in dying, painting, &c.

To INDI'CT, V. A. [pronounced *indite*] to charge a perſon with a crime, by a written accuſation, before a judge.

INDI'CTMENT, S. a bill, or an accuſation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth.

INDI'CTION, S. [Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins a new. It was begun in the year 313, in commemoration of the great victory gained by the emperor Conſtantine over Mezentius.

INDI'FFERENCE, or INDI'FFERENCY, S. [*indifference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

INDI'FFERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, or regardleſs; not having ſuch a difference as to oblige us to determine on either ſide; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; paſſable; tolerable. "Very *indifferent* paper." *Addiſ.* In this ſenſe it is ſometimes uſed adverbially, as, "I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt." *L. k.*

INDI'FFERENTLY, Adv. without diſtinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wiſh, averſion, or emotion. "I'll "look on death *indifferently*." *Shak.* Not well; tolerably; paſſably.

IN'DIGENCE, or IN'DIGENCY, S. [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

INDI'GENOUS, Adj. [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

IN'DIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *indigens*, Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting. "*In*-"*digent* of moiſture." *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST, or INDIGE'STED, Adj. [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Lat.] not ſeparated or divided into regular parts; not diſpoſed in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. "That *indigeſt* project." *Shak.* Not well conſidered or methodized. Not concocted or altered ſo as to be fit for nouriſhment, applied to food.

INDIGE'STIBLE, Adj. not to be altered in the ſtomach, or made fit for nouriſhment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or ſentiments.

INDIGE'STION, S. a diſorder in the ſtomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, ſo as to make it fit for nouriſhment.

INDI'GN, Adj. [pronounced *indine*; from *indigne*, Fr.] not worthy or deſerving; bringing indignity or diſgrace. "All *indign* and "baſe adverſities." *Shak.* Obſolete.

INDI'GNANT, Adj. [*indignans*, Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNA'TION, S. [Fr. of *indignatio*, Lat.] anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, diſdain, and averſion.

INDI'GNITY, S. [*indignité*, Fr. *indignitas*, Lat.] a reproachful or diſgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a perſon is diſregarded, and receives a very great injury.

I'NDIGO, S. See *Indico*.

INDIRE'CT, Adj. [Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.] not ſtrait, or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honeſt, or open. "*Indirect* "dealing." *Tillotſ.*

INDIRE'CTION, S. a round about manner of coming to a point; diſhoneſt practice; a ſecret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRE'CTLY, Adv. without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique or round about manner; unfairly; not in an honeſt manner; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS, S. obliqueneſs; the quality of not being in a ſtrait line; unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, Adj. not to be perceived by the eye, or mind.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts ſeparated from each other.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being capable of having its parts ſeparated, or of being deſtroyed by diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY, S. the ſtate of not being known or diſcovered. "The *indiſcovery* of "its head." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

INDISCRE'ET, Adj. [*indiſcret*, Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; raſh; inconſiderate.

INDISCRE'ETLY, Adv. without making a proper choice; without judgment or conſideration; raſhly.

INDISCRE'TION, S. [Fr.] weakneſs of conduct; imprudence; inconſideration, or want of judgment.

INDISCRI'MINATE, Adj. [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference; without making any difference or diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, Adv. without difference or diſtinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be forborn, or excuſed; neceſſary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which cannot be excuſed, omitted, or forborn; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be excuſed by any authority; not to be forborn; abſolutely neceſſary.

To INDISPO'SE, V. A. [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.] to make unfit; to make averſe; to diſorder, or make unfit by diſeaſe. To affect with a ſlight diſorder, applied to health.

INDISPO'SEDNESS, S. a ſtate of unfitneſs, or want of inclination; a ſtate of health leſſened by a ſlight diſorder.

INDISPOSI'TION, S. [Fr.] a tendency to ſickneſs, or a ſlight diſorder; want of inclination; averſion or diſlike.

INDISPU'TABLE, Adj. [ſometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the ſecond ſyllable] ſo evident as to admit no diſpute or controverſy.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being ſo evident as not to admit of diſpute.

INDISPU'TABLY, Adv. in a manner ſo evident as not to admit of diſpute; without oppoſition. "*Indiſputably* granted to ſo many." *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts ſeparated from each other. "*Indiſſolvable* in water." *Newton.* Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, S. [*indiſſolubilité*, Fr.] the ſtate of the particles of a body which cohere ſo cloſely as not to be ſeparated.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, Adj. [Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat.] not to be ſeparated; ſtrongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; ſtable; not ſubject to change or alteration. "*Indiſſoluble* "ſtate." *Thomſon.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of reſiſting a ſeparation of its parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, Adv. in a manner reſiſting ſeparation; never ceaſing to oblige.

INDISTI'NCT, Adj. not marked or different ſo as to be ſeparated or diſcerned; confuſed; not diſcerning exactly.

INDISTI'NCTION, S. want of diſtinguiſhing or perceiving the difference between things; confuſion, or uncertainty.

INDISTI'NCTLY, Adv. confuſedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTI'NCTNESS, S. confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

INDISTU'RBANCE, S. [*in* and *diſturbance*] calmneſs; freedom from any violent emotion; great tranquility.

INDIVI'DUAL, Adj. [*individual*, Fr.] ſeparate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; not to be divided.

INDIVI'DUAL, S. a ſingle perſon. "The "choice of *individuals*." *Bacon.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY, S. ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVI'DUALLY, Adv. without any diſtinction or difference; numerically. "*Indi-* "*vidually* the very ſame." *Hooker.*

To INDIVI'DUATE, V. A. [from *individuus*, Lat.] to diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle; to communicate to ſeveral in a diſtinct or ſeparate manner. "Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers." *Moore.*

INDIVIDUA'TION, S. that which makes any thing the ſame as it was before.

INDIVIDU'ITY, S. the ſtate of being an individual; the ſtate of being what one was before; identity.

INDIVI'NITY, S. want of goodhead or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, or INDIVI'SIBLENESS, S. [from *indiviſible*] the ſtate which can admit of no more diviſion.

INDIVI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be ſeparated into ſmaller parts; ſingle.

INDIVI'SIBLES, S. in Geometry, thoſe indefinitely ſmall elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately reſolved.

INDO'CIBLE, Adj. not to be taught; not capable of receiving inſtruction.

INDO'CIL, Adj. [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, inſtruction.

INDOCI'LITY, S. [*indocilité*, Fr.] the quality of diſregarding or refuſing inſtruction.

To INDOC'TRINATE, V. A. [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] to inſtruct; or teach. "In "*indoctrinating* his young unexperienced fa- "vourite." *Clarend.*

INDOCTRINA'TION, S. the act of teaching, or forming a perſon's principles by inſtruction.

IN'DOLENCE, or IN'DOLENCY, S. [*indolentia*, Lat.] freedom from pain or uneaſineſs; lazineſs; or a ſtate wherein a perſon continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he ſees around him. The firſt ſenſe is obſolete.

IN'DOLENT, Adj. inactive or lazy; without any regard to what paſſes around one.

IN'DOLENTLY, Adv. inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To IN'DOW, V. A. [of *in* and *douer*, Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See *Endow*.

INDRA'UGHT, S. [pronounced *indraffi*] an opening in the land into which the ſea flows. "No *indraughts*, bays, gulphs." *Raleigh.* An inlet or paſſage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, V. A. to ſoak; to drown. "My hopes lie drown'd—they lie *indrenched*." *Shak.*

INDU'BIOUS, Adj. [*in* and *dubious*] without doubting or ſuſpecting; certain; poſitive. "An *indubious* confidence." *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE, Adj. [*indubitable*, Fr. *indubitabilis*, Lat.] ſo certain or evident, as to admit no doubt or ſuſpicion of its truth.

INDU'BITABLY, Adv. in a manner ſo evident and certain, as to admit no doubt.

INDU'BITATE, Adj. [*indubitatus*, Lat.] undoubted; unqueſtioned.

To INDU'CE, V. A. [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.] to perſuade; to prevail on. To offer by way of induction, or by way of conſequence drawn from ſeveral particulars, applied to reaſoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or inſtance. "To "exprobate their ſtupidity, he *induceth* the pro- "vidence of ſtorks." *Brown.* To bring into view; to introduce. "*Inducing* his perſonages." *Pope.*

INDU'CEMENT, S. a motive which allures or perſuades to any thing.

To INDU'CT, V. A. [*inductus*, of *induco*, Lat.] to bring in or introduce. "Ceremonies "*inducted* by the Venetians." *Sandys.* This ſenſe is obſolete: — To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, S. [Fr. *inductio*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, introduction, or entrance; now obſolete. In Logic, the act of inferring a general propoſition from ſeveral particular ones; a conſequence drawn from ſeveral propoſitions. In Law, the act of giving poſſeſſion of a benefice to an incumbent.

INDU'CTIVE, Adj. contributing, leading or perſuaſive; capable of inferring or including.

To INDU'E, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to inveſt; to communicate or give a quality to; as Johnſon obſerves, it is ſometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow*, or *indow*.

To INDU'LGE, V. A. [*indulgeo*, Lat.] to gratify or grant the deſires of another as a favour; to favour or foſter; to give indulgence.

INDU'LGENCE, or INDU'LGENCY, S. [*indulgence*, Fr.] compliance with, or granting the deſires and requeſts of others through fondneſs; forbearance, or connivance at faults; a favour

granted. In the Romiſh church, the remiſſion of puniſhment due to a ſin, granted by the church, and ſuppoſed to ſave the ſinner from purgatory.

INDU'LGENT, Adj. [*indulgens*, Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requeſts, or gratifying the deſires of another, through fondneſs; mild, or favourable.

INDU'LGENTLY, Adv. with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without ſeverity or cenſure.

INDU'LT, or INDU'LTO, S. [Ital. and Fr.] a ſpecial favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private perſon, by the pope's bull, by which they are licenſed to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the common laws. In Commerce, an impoſt laid by the king Spain on goods imported by the galleons.

To INDU'RATE, V. N. [*induratus*, of *induro*, Lat.] to grow hard. Actively, to make hard.

INDU'RATION, S. the ſtate of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardneſs of heart.

INDU'STRIOUS, Adj. [*induſtrieux*, Fr. of *induſtrius*, Lat.] active and conſtant in manual labour, buſineſs, or ſtudy.

INDU'STRIOUSLY, Adv. with conſtant and intenſe application of mind, or exerciſe of body; with great care, diligence, and aſſiduity, "*Induſtriouſly* attempted." *Bac.*

IN'DUSTRY, S. [*induſtrie*, Fr. *induſtria*, Lat.] diligence; conſtant application of the mind, or exerciſe of the body.

To INE'BRIATE, V. A. [*inebriatus*, Lat.] to make a perſon drunk with ſtrong liquors. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praiſe, grandeur, or ſucceſs.

INEBRIA'TION, S. drunkenneſs.

INEFFABI'LITY, S. [of *ineffable*] the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INE'FFABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *ineffabilis*, Lat.] not to be ſpoken, uttered, or expreſſed.

INE'FFABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, or in ſo high a degree, as not to be expreſſed by words.

INEFFE'CTIVE, Adj. [*ineffectif*] that which can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL, Adj. not to have power ſufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. to no purpoſe; without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS, S. want of power to procure its proper effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] unable to produce any effects; weak; feeble; acting to no purpoſe.

INE'FFICACY, S. want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpoſe.

INE'LEGANCE, or INE'LEGANCY, S. [from *inelegant*] meanneſs; want of addreſs.

INE'LEGANT, Adj. [*inelegans*, Lat.] not nice; mean; deſpicable.

INE'LOQUENT, Adj. not ſpeaking with eaſe, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric; not perſuaſive.

INE'PT, Adj. [*ineptus*, Lat.] unfit, or unſuitable to any end or purpoſe; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh.

INE'PTLY, Adv. in a trifling manner; unſuitably or fooliſhly.

INE'PTITUDE, S. [from *ineptus*, Lat.] unfitneſs; or unſuitableneſs to any purpoſe or end.

INEQUA'LITY, S. [*inegalité*, Fr.] the difference between two or more things compared together; diſproportion to any office, ſtate, or purpoſe; difference of rank or ſtation.

INERRABI'LITY, S. [from *inerrable*] the quality of not being ſubject to error.

INE'RRABLE, Adj. not ſubject to error or miſtake.

INE'RRABLENESS, S. the quality of not being liable to err.

INE'RRABLY, Adv. without poſſibility of erring; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, Adv. without error, miſtake, or diviation, either from truth or right.

INE'RT, Adj. [*iners*, Lat.] dull; motionleſs; moving with difficulty; ſluggiſh.

INE'RTLY, Adv. ſluggiſhly; or dully.

INE'STIMABLE, Adj. [*ineſtimable*, Fr.] ſo valuable as not to be rated; exceeding all price.

INEVITABI'LITY, S. the quality of not being poſſible to be avoided.

INE'VITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] not to be eſcaped or avoided.

INEXCU'SABLENESS, S. enormity of crime beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

INEXCU'SABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] not to be excuſed, or not palliatable by apology.

INEXHA'LABLE, Adj. that which cannot be evaporated, or conſumed in vapours.

INEXHAU'STED, Adj. not emptied; not ſpent.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, Adj. not to be emptied or drawn all out; not to be entirely ſpent.

INEXI'STENT, Adj. not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXI'STENCE, S. want of being, or exiſtence.

INE'XORABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *inexorabilis*, Lat.] not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPE'DIENCE, or INEXPE'DIENCY, S. want of fitneſs or propriety; unſuitableneſs to time, place, or circumſtance.

INEXPE'DIENT, Adj. improper; unneceſſary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPE'RIENCE, S. [Fr.] want of experience; without ſufficient knowledge.

INEXPE'RIENCED, Adj. [from *inexperience*] not having perſonally tried, or had experience of.

INEXPE'RT, Adj. [*inexpertus*, Lat.] unſkilful for want of cuſtom or uſe.

INE'XPIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.]

Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INE'XPIABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond atonement.

INE'XPLEABLY, Adv. inſatiably; in ſuch a manner as not to be ſatisfied. "*Inexpleably* covetous." *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſo difficult as not to be explained.

INE'XPLICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be made plainer.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU'GNABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. "An *inexpugnable* appetite." *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE, Adj. not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be ſatisfied, applied to deſires.

INE'XTRICABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] not to be diſintangled; not to be explained or cleared from obſcurity.

INE'XTRICABLY, Adj. in a manner not to be explained; not to be diſintangled.

To INE'YE, V. N. [of *in* and *eye*] to inoculate, by inſerting the bud of one tree into the ſtock of another.

INFA'LLIBILITY, or INFA'LLIBLENESS, S. [*infallibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being ſubject to be deceived, or miſtaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of being miſtaken or deceived. Certain, or never-failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, Adv. without danger of deceit, or poſſibility of being miſtaken; certainly.

To INFA'ME, V. A. [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] to defame; to cenſure publickly for the commiſſion of a crime.

IN'FAMOUS, Adj. [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] notorious, or publickly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

IN'FAMOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or miſdemeanor; ſhamefully; ſcandalouſly.

IN'FAMOUSNESS, or IN'FAMY, S. [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] loſs of character by crimes; diſgrace; diſcredit; reproach.

IN'FANCY, S. [*infantia*, Lat.] the firſt part of life, extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years, but by lawyers to twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or firſt riſe of any thing.

INFA'NGTHEF, HINGF'ANTHEFT, or INFA'NTHFFT, S. [of *in fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *thcof*, Sax. a thief] in Law, a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

IN'FANT, S. [Fr. *infans*, Lat.] by Naturaliſts, a child from its birth to its ſeventh year, but by Lawyers ſo called till its one and twentieth.

INFA'NTA, S. [Span.] a title of honour given a princeſs of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, S. [Span.] a ſon of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, S. [Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] the ſlaughter or maſſacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

INFA'NTILE, Adj. [*infantilis*, Lat.] belonging to the ſtate of an infant.

IN'FANTRY, S. [*infanterie*, Fr.] the foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFAR'CTION, S. [*in* and *farcio*, Lat. to ſtuff] a ſtuffing. In Medicine, a conſtipation.

To INFA'TUATE, V. A. [*infatuatus*, of *infatuo*, Lat.] to make fooliſh; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUA'TION, S. the act of making fooliſh, or depriving of underſtanding.

INFEA'SIBLE, Adj. not to be performed or practiſed.

To INFE'CT, V. A. [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, of *inficio*, Lat.] to diſorder by ſome noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad inſinuations.

INFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] the communication of a diſeaſe by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cauſe the ſame diſorders as the perſons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFE'CTIOUS, Adj. cauſing diſtempers by ſome noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, Adv. operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of communicating diſtempers by noxious qualities, or unwholeſome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of cauſing diſtempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFECU'ND, Adj. [*infœcundus*, Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

INFECU'NDITY, S. barrenneſs; want of a power to produce its like.

INFELI'CITY, S. [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.] a ſtate deſtitute of all the comforts and pleaſures to render life agreeable; unhappineſs.

To INFE'R, V. A. [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, to bring on. "Vomits *infer* ſome ſmall detriment." *Harvey.* In Logic, to draw in another propoſition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

IN'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] in Logic, a concluſion drawn from previous arguments or propoſitions.

INFE'RIBLE, Adj. deducible from propoſitions which went before.

INFE'RIOR, Adj. lower in place, ſtation, condition of life, value, or excellency; ſubordinate. "A thouſand *inferior* and particular propoſitions." *Watts.*

INFE'RIOR, S. one in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFERIO'RITY, S. [*inferiorité*, Fr.] a lower ſtate of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFE'RNAL, Adj. [Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] belonging to hell. *Infernal ſtone*, in Medicine, is a very powerful cauſtic prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or cryſtals of ſilver.

INFE'RTILE, Adj. [Fr.] not producing or yielding any thing; unfruitful; barren.

INFERTILITY, S. [*infertilité*, Fr.] unfruitfulneſs; barrenneſs; want of power to produce.

To INFE'ST, V. A. [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſto*, Lat.] to harraſs, trouble, or plague.

INFESTI'VITY, S. want of cheerfulneſs.

INFUDA'TION, S. [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] in Law, the act of putting a perſon into poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

IN'FIDEL, S. [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] one who rejects or will not aſſent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDE'LITY, S. [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.] want of faith or reliance in Providence; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treachery or violation of one's fidelity. "The *infidelities* be-"tween the two ſexes." *Spectator*.

IN'FINITE, Adj. [*infinitus*, Lat.] having no bounds or limits. Perfect, ſo as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to the divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, uſed in common diſcourſe.

IN'FINITELY, Adv. without limits or bounds.

IN'FINITENESS, S. the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINETE'SSIMAL, Adj. that which is infinitely divided.

INFINITE'SSIMAL, S. that which is leſs than any aſſignable quality, called likewiſe a *fluxion*.

INFI'NITIVE, Adj. [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to a mood, which denotes no preciſe time, nor determines the number of perſons of which any thing is affirmed, but expreſſes things in a looſe indefinite manner.

INFI'NITUDE, S. any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFI'NITY, S. this word is taken in two ſenſes intirely different, *i. e.* in a poſitive and a negative one. *Poſitive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itſelf, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or eſſence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundleſs, unlimited, or endleſs.

INFI'RM, Adj. [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.] deprived of natural ſtrength by age or ſickneſs. Irreſolute, applied to the mind. "*Infirm* of "purpoſe." *Shak.* Not fit to ſupport; not ſolid. "On *infirm* ground." *South*.

INFI'RMARY, S. [*infirmerie*, Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for ſick and wounded perſons.

INFI'RMITY, S. [*infirmité*, Fr.] weakneſs of ſex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFI'RMNESS, S. want of ſtrength applied to argument, underſtanding, or body.

To INFIX, V. A. [*infixus*, from *infigo*, Lat.] to drive or faſten in.

To INFLA'ME, V. A. [*inflammo*, Lat.] to kindle or ſet bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle deſire; to magnify a perſon's faults. "An enemy *inflames* his crimes." *Addiſ.* To provoke or irritate, applied to the paſſions. In Medicine, to grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLA'MER, S. the thing or perſon that cauſes a painful ſenſation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or ſets friends at variance.

INFLAMMABI'LITY, S. [from *inflammable*] the quality of eaſily catching fire. The quality of cauſing a painful ſenſation of heat, applied to obſtructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the deſires, or warming the paſſions, applied to the mind.

INFLA'MMABLE, Adj. eaſy to be ſet on fire; capable of exciting the paſſions; or irritating the humours in an animal body.

INFLAM'MABLENESS, S. the quality of eaſily catching fire; the quality of being eaſily excited or provoked.

INFLAMMA'TION, S. [Fr. *inflammatio*, Lat.] the act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame. In Surgery, applied to that ſenſation of heat ariſing from obſtructed blood or matter which crouds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. The act of exciting any paſſion, deſire, or fervour, applied to the mind.

INFLA'MMATORY, Adj. having the power of cauſing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of ſubjects, or cauſe an inſurrection in a ſtate.

To INFLA'TE, V. A. [*inflatus*, Lat.] to ſwell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to ſwell or puff up with pride.

INFLA'TION, S. the ſtate of being ſwelled with wind.

To INFLE'CT, V. A. [*inflecto*, Lat.] to bend from a ſtrait line. "Refracted or *in-*"*flected*." *Newt.* To change or vary. In Grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLE'CTION, S. the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation, or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to grammar.

INFLE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBI'LITY, or INFLE'XIBLENESS, S. [*inflexibilité*, Fr.] ſtiffneſs, or the quality of reſiſting any attempt; a temper or diſpoſition of mind not to be altered by prayers entreaties, promiſes, or threatnings.

INFLE'X-

INFLE'XIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.] not to be bent, or made crooked; not be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

INFLE'XIBLY, Adv. without any ceſſation, or remiſſion; without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To INFLI'CT, V. A. [*inflictus*, from *infligo*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] to puniſh, or impoſe on as a puniſhment.

INFLI'CTER, S. he that puniſhes.

INFLI'CTION, S. the act of uſing puniſhments; the puniſhment impoſed.

INFLI'CTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] executed or impoſed on as a puniſhment.

IN'FLUENCE, S. [from *influentia*, Lat.] the power of celeſtial bodies or ſtars, operating on human minds and affairs; any power which acts on the mind, and biaſſes or directs it.

To IN'FLUENCE, V. A. to act upon ſo as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, ſo as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

IN'FLUENT, Adj. [*influens*, Lat.] exerting influence or impulſive power.

IN'FLUX, S. [*influxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infuſion, applied to knowledge

To INFO'LD, V. A. to wrap; to ſurround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To INFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *in* and *folium*, Lat.] to cover with leaves. "Long may his "fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him." *Howel.* Seldom uſed.

To INFO'RM, V. A. [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a ſoul or vital power; to inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge. In Law, to bring a charge or accuſation againſt a perſon, uſed with *againſt*, and is generally applied to the diſcoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly, to give intelligence, or to diſcover a crime.

INFO'RMAL, Adj. offering an accuſation or the diſcovery of a crime. "The poor *in*-"*formal* women." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INFO'RMANT, S. [Fr.] one who diſcovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION, S. [*informatio*, Lat.] intelligence, or inſtruction; the act of communicating ſomething unknown before. In Law, the diſcovery of a crime, or the charge or accuſation brought againſt a perſon.

INFO'RMER, S. one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who diſcovers the crimes or offences of another before a magiſtrate.

INFO'RMIDABLE, Adj. [of *in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFO'RMITY, S. [*informis*, Lat.] want of ſhape or form.

INFO'RMOUS, Adj. [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] ſhapeleſs; of no regular form.

INFO'RTUNATE, Adj. [Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat. See *Unfortunate*] not ſucceeding in one's deſigns or expectations; unſucceſsful, unhappy.

To INFRA'CT, V. A. [*infractus*, of *infringo*, Lat.] to break, or interrupt. "With "wild *infracted* courſe." *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION, S. [*infractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking, or violating.

INFRA'NGIBLE, Adj. not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENCY, S. [*infrequentia*, Lat.] uncommonneſs; rarity, applied to things which ſeldom happen, or are ſeldom heard, ſeen, or done.

INFRE'QUENT, Adj. rare; ſeldom happening.

To INFRI'GIDATE, V. A. [of *in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] to chill or make cold. "Whoſe "coldneſs did not *infrigidate*." *Boyle.* Not in uſe.

To INFRI'NGE, V. A. [*infringo*, Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To deſtroy, or hinder. "All that may *in*-"*fringe*, delight. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGMENT, S. the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, S. he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFU'RIATE, Adj. [of *in* and *furia*, Lat.] enraged; raging.

To INFU'SE, V. A. [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, from *infundo*, Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to inſtil; to inſpire; to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. "*Infuſed* with a forti-"tude from heaven." *Shak.* In Medicine, to ſteep or ſoak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFU'SIBLE, Adj. that which may be inſtilled, communicated, or inſpired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or diſſolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, S. [*infuſio*, Lat.] the act of pouring in; the act of inſtilling or inſpiring. In Phyſic, the act of ſteeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; alſo the liquor made by ſteeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, Adj. having a power of animating or influencing. "The *infuſive* force "of ſpring on man." *Thomſon.*

INGA'THERING, S. the act of getting in an harveſt.

INGE, in the names of places ſignifies a meadow, from *ing*, Sax.

To INGE'MINATE, V. A. [*ingemino*, Lat.] to double the ſame thing over again; to repeat.

INGE'MINATION, S. [of *in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating the ſame thing.

To INGE'NDER, V. A. [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget, produce, or breed. See *Engender*.

INGE'NDERER, S. he that begets.

INGE'NERATE, or INGE'NERATED, Adj. [*ingeneratus*, Lat.] born or bred with, or within a perſon.

INGE'NIOUS, Adj. [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingenioſus*, Lat.] having ſenſe to invent, or execute in a ſkilful manner.

INGE'NI-

INGE'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that diſcovers great invention, ſkill, and art.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, S. ſtrength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGE'NITE, Adj. [*ingenitus*, Lat.] born with one; implanted; or innate.

INGENU'ITY, S. [*ingenuité*, Fr.] acuteneſs of mind in invention, and ſkill or art in executing.

INGE'NUOUS. Adj. [*ingenuus*, Lat.] having candour, openneſs, or ſincerity of mind; free from diſſimulation.

INGE'NUOUSLY, Adv. in an open, fair, candid, and undiſſembled manner.

INGE'NUOUSNESS, S. candour; freedom from diſſimulation.

I'NGENY, S. [*ingenium*, Lat.] genius, goodneſs of underſtanding, or readineſs of invention.

To INGE'ST, V. A. [*ingeſtus*, Lat.] to caſt or include in the ſtomach.

INGE'STION, S. the act of caſting, or including in the ſtomach. "Daily *ingeſtion* of milk." *Harvey*.

INGLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*inglorius*, Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. not reputably; diſhonourably; in a mean manner.

IN'GOT, S. [*lingot*, Fr. from *ingegotten*, Belg.] a maſs of metal, generally applied to gold and ſilver.

To INGRA'F, V. A. to propagate trees by grafting; to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another. To fix deep or ſettle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'FMENT, S. the act of inſerting the ſprig of one tree into the ſtock of another; the ſprig ingraffed.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL, Adv. [*ingrat*, Fr. *ingratus*, Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleaſing or diſagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the ſenſes.

To INGRA'TIATE, V. A. [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] to creep into a perſon's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, S. the vice of being inſenſible to favours received; and ſometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, S. [*ingrediens*, Lat.] that which makes up a compoſition; generally applied to ſimples in medicine.

INGRE'SS, S. [*ingres*, Fr. *ingreſſus*, Lat.] entrance, the act or liberty of going into a place.

INGRE'SSION, S. [*ingreſſio*, Lat.] the act of entering.

To INGRO'SS, V. A. See *Engroſs*.

IN'GUINAL, Adj. [of *inguen*, Lat.] belonging to, or ſituated in the groin.

To INGU'LF, or INGU'LPH, V. A. to ſwallow up in a deep cavity; to caſt into a gulf or abyſs. "We *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured "danger." *Hayw.*

To INGU'RGITATE, V. A. [*ingurgitatus*, of *ingurgito*, Lat.] to ſwallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITA'TION, S. the act of ſwallowing rapaciouſly.

INHA'BILE, Adj. [Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.] unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT, V. A. [*in* and *habito*, Lat.] to dwell in; to poſſeſs as an inhabitant.

INHA'BITABLE, Adj. capable of affording or fit for habitation. "Syſtems of *inhabi-* "*table* planets." *Locke*. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. "The froſen ridges of the "alps — or other ground *inhabitable*." *Shak*. Not uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

INHA'BITANT, S. one who dwells or reſides for a time in a place.

INHABITA'TION, S. a houſe or dwelling place; the act of dwelling in a place; the ſtate of being inhabited.

INHA'BITER, S. one who dwells in a place.

To INHA'LE, V. A. to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, Adj. not harmonious, muſical, or of an agreeable ſound.

To INHEA'RSE, V. A. to incloſe in an hearſe, or funeral monument.

To INHE'RE, V. A. [*inhæreo*, Lat.] to exiſt in ſomething elſe.

INHE'RENT, Adj. [Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.] exiſting inſeparably in ſomething; innate, or inborn.

To INHE'RIT, V. A. [*enheriter*, Fr.] to poſſeſs by right of ſucceſſion from another. Figuratively, to gain poſſeſſion; to poſſeſs or enjoy.

INHE'RITANCE, S. any thing which a perſon poſſeſſes or ſucceeds to as the next of blood, or heir; poſſeſſion or enjoyment. "The "*inheritance* of their loves." *Shak*. The poſſeſſion of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

INHE'RITOR, S. an heir, or one who ſucceeds to what another enjoyed, after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, S. a woman who ſucceeds to the poſſeſſions of a relation, after his death.

INHE'RITRIX, S. an heireſs.

INHE'SION, S. [*inhæſio*, Lat.] the exiſting in ſomething.

To INHI'BIT, V. A. [*inhibitus*, of *inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.] to reſtrain, hinder, repreſs, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.] a prohibition. In Commerce, an embargo. In Law, a writ from a ſuperior to an inferior court, forbidding a judge to proceed in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHO'LD, V. A. to contain in itſelf. "The ſun *inholdeth*." *Raleigh*. Not in uſe.

INHO'SPITABLE, Adj. [*in* and *hoſpitable*] affording no entertainment or kindneſs to ſtrangers.

INHO'S-

INHO'SPITABLENESS, S. want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, Adv. in a manner not kind to strangers.

INHOSPITA'LITY, S. [*inhospitalité*, Fr.] See *Inhospitableness*.

INHU'MAN, Adj. [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections which adorn and support our species; savage; cruel; without compassion.

INHUMA'NITY, S. [*inhumanité*, Fr.] want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections; cruelty; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections.

To INHU'MATE, or INHU'ME, V. A. [*inhumer*, Fr. *humatus*, of *humo*, Lat.] to inter, bury, or put under the ground.

To INJE'CT, V. A. [*injectus*, of *injicio*, Lat.] to throw or dart in; to cast or throw on. "Mound *inject* on mound." *Pope*. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJE'CTION, S. [*injectio*, Lat.] the act of casting or throwing in. In Medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In Surgery, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INIMITABI'LITY, S. [from *inimitable*] the quality of not being to be imitated.

INI'MITABLE, Adj. [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impossible to be copied.

INI'MITABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJOI'N, V. A. [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.] to command or enforce by superior authority.

INI'QUITOUS, Adj. [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*] inconsistent with justice or honesty; wicked.

INIQUITY, S. [*iniquité*, Fr. *iniquitas*, Lat.] opposition to, or breach of the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

INI'TIAL, Adj. [Fr. *initialis*, Lat. from *initium*] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete, or perfect; introductory to.

To INI'TIATE, V. A. [*initiatus*, of *initio*, Lat. *initier*, Fr.] to enter; to instruct in the first principles of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

INI'TIATE, Adj. [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] strange; new, or not practised. "The *initiate* "fear." *Shak.*

INITIA'TION, S. [*initiatio*, Lat.] the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJU'DICABLE, Adj. [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, Adj. not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, Adj. [*in* and *judicious*] without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, S. [*injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] the command or order of a superior. In Law, is a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stay proceedings in another court.

To IN'JURE, V. A. [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.] to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right; to annoy; or disturb with any inconvenience. "Lest that "should *injure* us." *Milt.*

INJU'RIOUS, Adj. [*injurieux*, Fr. *injurius*, Lat.] unjust, or depriving a person of his rights; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved; containing scandal. "*Inju-* "*rious* appellations." *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear unjust; wrongfully.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

IN'JURY, S. [*injuria*, Lat.] a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions. "Spake all "the *injuries* he could." *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE, S. [*injustitia*, Lat.] any act done against the laws, or the dictates of honesty.

INK, S. [*encre*, Fr. *ink*, Belg. *inchiostro*, Ital.] a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment.

IN'KHORN, or IN'KERN, S. [from *ink* and *horn*, or *kern*, which signifies *horn*] any vessel which contains ink: properly applied to a case made of horn, wherein ink, pens, and wafers are contained.

INKLE, S. a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

IN'KLING, S. [derived by Skinner from *eenckeloighe*, Belg. or *inkallen*, Belg.] a hint; whisper; intimation.

I'NKY, Adj. blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

I'NLAND, Adj. lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

I'NLAND, S. the midland or inward parts of a country.

I'NLANDER, S. a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

To INLA'PIDATE, V. A. [*in* and *lapidatus*, of *lapido*, Lat.] to turn to stone. Neuterly, to grow or become stony.

To INLA'W, V. A. [opposed to *outlaw*] to clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLA'Y, V. A. to diversify with substances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing; to adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work. "Various gems *inlay*—the un- "adorned bosom of the deep." *Par. Lost.*

IN'LET, S. a passage; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

I'NLY, Adj. in the mind; within the breast; secret. "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

I'NLY, Adv. internally; within; in the bosom or heart.

I'NMATE, S. [of *in* and *mate*; of *maet*, Belg.] in Law, a lodger or perſon admitted to dwell for money in a perſon's houſe, paſſing in and out by the ſame door.

IN'MOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *in*, the comparative is *inner*] fartheſt within, or at the greateſt diſtance from the ſurface, or inlet.

INN, S. [*inne*, Sax.] a houſe where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themſelves, and ſtabling, &c. for their horſes; a place where ſtudents were boarded and taught: hence the colleges for ſtudents in common law are called *inns of court*.

To INN, V. A. to houſe or put under cover, applied to huſbandry; to put up or lodge at an inn.

INNA'TE, or INNA'TED, Adj. [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted.

INNA'TENESS, S. the quality of being born in a perſon, and making a part of his nature.

INNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] not to be ſailed upon; not to be paſſed in a ſhip.

IN'NER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *in*, the ſuperlative is *inmoſt*, or *innermoſt*] applied to the mind, internal. Applied to ſituation, more from the ſurface than the thing compared.

IN'NERMOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *in*, which has likewiſe *inmoſt*] at the greateſt diſtance from the ſurface or beginning.

INNHO'LDER, S. a perſon who keeps an inn.

IN'NING, S. the ſtate of a perſon at a game, who goes in or plays firſt. In Law, uſed in the plural, for lands recovered from the ſea.

I'NNKEEPER, S. one who keeps a public houſe, where travellers may meet with proviſion and lodging.

I'NNOCENCE, or I'NNOCENCY, S. [*innocence*, Fr. *innocentia*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind which has not been tainted by the commiſſion of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmleſſneſs.

I'NNOCENT, Adj. [Fr. *innocens*, Lat.] harmleſs; free from miſchief, or any particular guilt.

I'NNOCENT, S. one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an ideot, or one who is fooliſh. "*Innocents* are excluded by natural de-"fects." *Hooker*.

I'NNOCENTLY, Adv. without intending any harm or miſchief; without guilt; with ſimplicity ariſing from weakneſs of underſtanding.

INNO'CUOUS, Adj. [*inocuus*, Lat.] harmleſs in its effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, Adv. without any miſchievous effects.

INN'OCUOUSNESS, S. harmleſſneſs.

To I'NNOVATE, V. A. [*innovatus*, from *innovo*, Lat.] to bring in ſomething not known before; to alter, by introducing ſomething new.

INNOVA'TION, S. change ariſing from the introduction of ſomething unknown, or not practiſed before.

INNOVA'TOR, S. [*innovateur*, Fr.] one that introduces new cuſtoms or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, Adj. [*innoxius*, Lat.] free from miſchievous effects; free from guilt.

INNO'XIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality of operating without producing any miſchievous effects.

INNUE'NDO, S. [Lat. of *innuo*, Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] ſo numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, Adv. without number.

INNU'MEROUS, Adj. [*innumerus*, Lat.] too many to be counted.

To INO'CULATE, V. A. [*inoculo*, Lat. from *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] in Botany, to propagate any plant by inſerting its bud in another ſtock; to yield a bud to another ſtock. In Phyſic, to communicate the ſmall-pox by infuſing the matter of the pock taken from one perſon into the veins of another.

INOCULA'TION, S. the act of including or inſerting the bud of one tree in an inciſion made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the ſame fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In Medicine, the practice of communicating the ſmall-pox by means of infuſing the matter of a ripened puſtule into the veins of a perſon who has not had that diſtemper.

INOCULA'TOR, S. one who propagates trees, or communicates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INO'DORATE, Adj. [of *in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] having no ſcent.

INO'DOROUS, Adj. [of *in* and *odorus*] wanting ſcent; not cauſing any ſenſation in the organs of ſmelling.

INOFFE'NSIVE, Adj. giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of giving no provocation.

INOFFI'CIOUS, Adj. [of *in* and *officious*] not ſtriving to do any thing to ſerve or accommodate another.

INOPPORTU'NE, Adj. [*inepportunus*, Lat.] not done at a proper time. Seldom uſed.

INO'RDINANCY, S. want of regularity and order.

INO'RDINATE, Adj. [of *in* and *ordinate*, Lat.] not under proper rules, reſtraint, or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, Adv. in a manner ſubject to no order, reſtraint, or regulation; irregularly.

INO'RDINATENESS, S. want of being ſubject to rules, or reſtraint.

INORDINA'TION, S. want of being reduced to order, or reſtrained by rules.

INORGA'NICAL, Adj. [of *in* and *organical*] without fit organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INO'SCULATE, V. N. [of *in* and *oſculum*, Lat.] to join by being inſerted in each other.

INOSCULA'TION, S. the act of joining by having its extremities inſerted in each other.

IN'QUEST, S. [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.] a judicial inquiry or examination; ſearch, or ſtudy. In Law, the trial of a cauſe by jurors, or a jury.

INQUI'ETUDE, S. [Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] a ſtate of diſturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is attacked or diſturbed.

INQUI'RABLE, Adj. that which may be inquired or examined into.

To INQUI'RE, V. N. [*enquirer*, Fr. *inquiro*, Lat.] to aſk queſtions for information; to make ſearch, or to excite curioſity.

INQUI'RER, S. a perſon who examines, or ſearches after ſomething unknown; one who aſks queſtions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUI'RY, S. the act of ſearching by queſtions after ſomething unknown; examination.

INQUISI'TION, S. [Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.] judicial inquiry. Figuratively, diſcuſſion, or ſearch after ſomething unknown, applied to the mind. In Law, a manner of proceeding in criminal cauſes by way of queſtion or examination. A ſpiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and puniſhment of heretics.

INQUI'SITIVE, Adj. [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] inquiring in order to find out ſomething unknown; buſy in ſearching or prying into things; continually endeavouring to make diſcoveries.

INQUI'SITIVELY, Adv. in a manner which diſcovers a great deſire and intenſe application to make diſcoveries.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, S. the quality of prying into things unknown, or the ſecrets of others.

INQUI'SITOR, S. [Lat. *inquiſiteur*, Fr.] one who examines judicially, or ſearches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popiſh inquiſition.

To INRA'IL, V. A. to incloſe with rails.

IN'ROAD, S. a ſudden and ſhort invaſion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, Adj. [*inſanabilis*, Lat.] incurable; not to be removed by medicine.

INSA'NE, Adj. [*inſanus*, Lat.] mad; making mad. "The *inſane* root." *Shak.*

INSA'TIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſatiabilis*, Lat.] ſo greedy or covetous as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, S. the quality of not being ſatisfied or appeaſed.

INSA'TIATE, Adj. [*inſatiatus*, Lat.] ſo greedy as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATISFA'CTION, S. [of *in* and *ſatisfaction*] want; the ſtate of not being ſatisfied. Seldom uſed.

INSA'TURABLE, Adj. [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

To INSCRI'BE, V. A. [*inſcribo*, Lat. *inſcrire*, Fr.] to write on any thing: generally applied to ſomething engraved on a monument, or written on the outſide of ſomething. To mark any thing with letters; to dedicate to a perſon without a formal addreſs. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRI'PTION, S. any ſentence written on the outſide of ſomething, or engraved on a monument or ſtone; a title; the act of aſcribing or dedicating a book to a perſon without a formal addreſs.

INSCRU'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] not to be diſcovered or traced by inquiry or ſtudy.

To INSCU'LP, V. A. [*inſculpo*, Lat.] to engrave or cut.

To INSEA'M, V. A. [of *in* and *ſeam*] to leave a mark in the ſkin after a wound is cured.

INSE'CT, S. [*inſecta*, Lat.] a ſpecies of animals, ſo called becauſe their bodies ſeem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a ſmall ligature or membrane.

INSE'CTILE, Adj. reſembling or having the nature of inſects.

INSECU'RE, Adj. [*in* and *ſecure*] not ſafe, or not protected from danger or loſs.

INSECU'RITY, S. the ſtate of being expoſed to danger or loſs; want of grounds for confidence.

INSE'NSATE, Adj. [*inſenſato*, Ital. *inſenſé*, Fr.] without thought or ſenſibility of preſent or approaching danger.

INSENSIBI'LITY, S. [*inſenſibilité*, Fr.] want of a power to perceive; dulneſs of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be diſcovered by the ſenſes or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, S. want of ſenſation.

INSE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INSEPARABI'LITY, or INSE'PARABLENESS, S. [from *inſeparable*] the quality of not being ſeparated or divided.

INSE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] not to be divided; united ſo as not to be parted or ſeparated.

INSE'PARABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be divided, parted, or ſeparated.

To INSE'RT, V. A. [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſertum*, from *inſero*, Lat.] to place in or amongſt other things.

INSE'RTION, S. the act of placing in or amongſt other things; the thing placed among others.

INSE'RVIENT, Adj. [*inſerviens*, Lat.] conducing, or of uſe to promote an end. "*Inſervient* to that intention." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To INSHE'LL, V. A. to cover or hide in a ſhell. "His horns—which were *inſhell'd*." *Shak.*

To INSHI'P, V. A. to ſhut, put on board, or ſtow in a ſhip. "See them ſafely—*inſhipped*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To INSHRI'NE, V. A. [*in* and *ſhrine*, of *ſcrin*, Sax.] to incloſe in a ſhrine or valuable caſe.

IN'SIDE, S. the inner part, oppoſed to the ſurface or outward part.

INSI'DIOUS, Adj. [*inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidioſus*, Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to enſnare.

INSI'DUOUSLY, Adv. in a ſly or treacherous manner; with an intention to enſnare.

INSI'GHT, S. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, *inſicht*, Belg.] knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough ſkill in, or acquaintance with any thing.

INSIGNI'FICANCE, or INSIGNI'FICANCY, S. [*inſignificance*, Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNI'FICANT, Adj. wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to perſons and things.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, Adv. without meaning, applied to language. Without importance or effect, applied to perſons or things.

INSINCE'RE, Adj. [*inſincerus*, Lat.] not what a perſon appears; not hearty; not ſound; corrupted. "To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings "*inſincere*." *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY, S. want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great profeſſions of friendſhip, without obſerving them.

To INSI'NEW, V. A. to give ſtrength; to confirm. "*Inſinewed* to this action." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INSI'NUANT, Adj. [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To INSI'NUATE, V. A. [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuo*, Lat.] to make a paſſage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To inſtil, or infuſe gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions or notions. "To *inſinuate* wrong ideas." *Locke.* Neuterly. to wheedle; to ſteal imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

INSINUA'TION, S. [Fr. *inſinuatio*, Lat.] the quality of pleaſing or ſtealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique cenſure.

INSI'NUATIVE, Adj. having the power to ſteal on the affections.

INSINUA'TOR, S. one who drops a hint to a perſon's prejudice.

INSI'PID, Adj. [*inſipide*, Fr. *inſipidus*, Lat.] having no taſte; or not able to affect the organ of taſting; without ſpirit, or the qualifications neceſſary to pleaſe and divert the mind.

INSIPI'DITY, or INSI'PIDNESS, S. [*inſipidité*, Fr.] wanting the power of affecting the taſte; want of life and ſpirit.

INSI'PIDLY, Adv. in a dull manner; in ſuch a manner as not to affect or cauſe any ſenſation in the organ or taſte.

To INSI'ST, V. N. [*inſiſter*, Fr. *inſiſto*, Lat.] to reſt or ſtand upon. "The angels of the one "*inſiſt* upon the centers." *Ray.* To remain reſolute, or perſiſt in a requeſt or demand; to dwell upon, in a diſcourſe.

INSI'STENT, Adj. [*inſiſtens*, Lat.] reſting upon any thing.

INSI'TION, S. [*inſitio*, Lat.] the act of inſerting or ingraffing one branch into another. "Grafting or *inſition*." *Ray.*

INSI'STURE, S. a conſtant courſe of regularity. "The heav'ns themſelves; the pla- "nets—obſerve degree—*inſiſture*, courſe, &c." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To INSN'ARE, V. A. to catch in a trap or ſnare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to intangle in dangers and perplexities.

IN'SNARER, S. one who catches any thing in a ſnare; one that inveigles or brings a perſon into perplexity by artifice.

INSO'CIABLE, Adj. [*inſociabilis*, Lat.] averſe to converſation; not fit for a companion; not fit to be united or joined together. "Lime "and wood are *inſociable*." *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY, S. drunkenneſs.

To IN'SOLATE, V. A. [*inſolo*, Lat.] to dry in the ſun.

IN'SOLENCE, or IN'SOLENCY, S. [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolentia*, Lat.] pride, exerted in treating others in a diſdainful and contemptuous manner.

IN'SOLENT, Adj. [Fr. *inſolens*, Lat.] behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, diſdain, and contempt.

IN'SOLENTLY, Adv. in a proud manner, attended with contempt, diſdain, or a total diſregard of a perſon's ſuperior. "He *inſolently* "talked to me of love." *Dryd.*

INSO'LVABLE, Adj. not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSO'LUBLE, Adj. [*inſolubilis*, Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be diſſolved by any fluid. Not to be ſeparated, applied to ſubſtances.

INSO'LVENT, Adj. [*in* and *ſolvens*, from *ſolvo*, Lat.] not able to pay. Uſed ſubſtantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSO'LVENCY, S. the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSOMU'CH, Adv. [of *in*, *ſo*, and *much*] ſo that; to ſuch a degree that.

To INSPE'CT, V. A. [*inſpectum*, from *inſpicio*, Lat.] to look into by way of examination, or ſuperintendance.

INSPE'CTION, S. [Fr. *inſpectio*, Lat.] the act of examining with rigour; a narrow, cloſe, and critical ſurvey.

INSPE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to diſcover either faults or beauties; a perſon who ſuperintends any performance or undertaking.

To INSPHE'RE, V. A. to place in an orb or ſphere. "Bright aerial ſpirits live *inſpher'd*." *Milt.*

INSPI'RABLE, Adj. [from *inſpire*] that which may be drawn in with the breath; that which may be infuſed by the Deity.

INSPIRA'TION, S. in Medicine, the act of

of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some superior power.

To INSPI'RE, V. N. [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspirer*, Fr.] in Medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breathe into; to animate; to encourage. In Divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy.

INSPI'RER, S. he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To INSPI'SSATE, V. A. [of *in* and *spissus*, Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, S. the act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABI'LITY, S. [*instabilité*, Fr. *instabilitas*, Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays. "The *instability* of human affairs."

INSTA'BLE, Adj. [*instabilis*, Lat.] unconstant; changing. See *Unstable*.

To INSTA'L, V. A. [*installer*, Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

INSTALLA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving a person visible possession of any office or dignity by placing him in the seat which belongs to it.

INSTA'LMENT, S. the act of installing, or of conferring a dignity on a person, by placing him in a particular seat; the seat in which a person is installed.

I'NSTANCE, or I'NSTANCY, S. [*instance*, Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation; a motive or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing. "In the "first *instance*." *Hale*. Occasion; opportunity; act. "Difficult *instances* of duty." *Rogers*.

To I'NSTANCE, V. N. to produce as an example to confirm or illustrate an argument.

I'NSTANT, Adj. [Fr. *instans*, Lat.] earnest; pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

I'NSTANT, S. such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In Commerce, the present month. "On the 20th *instant*." *Guard*. No. 98.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*instantaneus*, Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in an instant; in an undivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, Adv. [*instanter*, Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

To INSTA'TE, V. A. to place in a certain rank or condition; to possess, or give possession. "His possessions—we do *instate* and widow you "withal." *Shak*. The last sense is obsolete.

INSTAURA'TION, S. [Fr. *instauratio*, Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTE'AD, Prep. in the room or place; equal to.

To INSTE'EP, V. A. to soak in any liquid or moisture. "In gore he lay *insteep'd*." *Shak*. To lay under water.

I'NSTEP, S. the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE, V. A. [*instigatus*, Lat.] to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, S. the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling the commission of something evil.

INSTIGA'TOR, S. [*instigateur*, Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

To INSTIL, V. A. [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, Fr.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, S. [*instillatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring by drops; the act of infusing, or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated. "They embitter the cup of "life by insensible *instillations*." *Rambler*.

I'NSTINCT, S. [Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. formerly accented on the last syllable] that power which acts on and impels brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTI'NCTED, Adj. [*instinctus*, Lat.] impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTI'NCTIVE, Adj. operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. by instinct.

To I'NSTITUTE, V. A. [*institutum*, supine of *instituo*, Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction. "If children were "rightly *instituted*." *Decay of Piety*.

I'NSTITUE, S. [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.] an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITU'TION, S. the act of establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law.

INSTITU'TIONARY, Adj. containing the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

INSTITU'TOR, S. [Lat. *instituteur*, Fr.] one who establishes any custom or doctrine; one who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science, or doctrine.

INSTITU'TIST, S. a writer of institutes, or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science are founded. "The *institutists* would "persuade us." *Harvey*.

To INSTO'P, V. A. to close up or stop. "The seams *instopt*." *Dryd*.

To INSTRU'CT, V. A. [*instructum*, from *instruo*, Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In Law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRU'CTOR, S. one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.

INSTRU'CTION, S. the act of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge;

knowledge; a precept or direction from a ſuperior.

INSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [*inſtructif*, Fr.] conveying knowledge.

IN'STRUMENT, S. [*inſtrumentum*, Lat.] a tool uſed in executing any work. In Muſic, a frame of wood, &c. ſo compoſed as to render harmonious ſounds. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRU'MENTAL, Adj. conducing as a means to ſome end. *Inſtrumental muſic*, is that produced by an inſtrument, and oppoſed to vocal.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, S. the action or agency of any thing as a means; the quality of acting in ſubordination.

INSTRU'MENTALLY, Adj. in the nature of an inſtrument; as a means.

INSTRU'MENTALNESS, S. the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSU'FFERABLE, Adj. beyond the ſtrength or patience of a perſon to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSU'FFERABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond the poſſibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, or INSUFFI'CIENCY, S. [*inſufficience*, Fr.] want of power, ſtrength, or value, proportionable to any end.

INSUFFI'CIENT, Adj. not proportionate to any end, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or ſkill.

INSU'LAR, or IN'SULARY, Adj. [*inſulaire*, Fr. *inſularis*, Lat.] belonging to an iſland.

INSU'LATED, Adj. [*inſula*, Lat.] in Building, applied to any column or edifice which ſtands by itſelf.

INSU'LT, S. [*inſulte*, Fr. *inſultus*, Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an aſſault; an act of haughtineſs and contemptuous outrage.

To INSU'LT, V. A. [*inſulto*, Lat. *inſulter*, Fr.] to treat with haughtineſs, contempt, and outrage, "Being down, *inſulted*, railed." *Shak.* In War, to aſſault or attack a poſt with open force.

INSU'LTER, S. one who treats another with diſdainful or contemptuous haughtineſs.

INSU'LTINGLY, Adv. contemptuouſly; diſdainfully.

INSUPERABI'LITY, S. [from *inſuperable*] the quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, Adj. [*inſuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or ſurmounted by ſtudy.

INSU'PERABLENESS, S. impoſſibility of being overcome or ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] beyond the ſtrength of a perſon to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being beyond a perſon's power to ſupport or bear.

INSUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. to ſuch a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSU'RANCE, S. [*aſſurance*, Fr.] ſecurity given to make good the loſs of ſhips, merchandize, &c. loſt, taken, or deſtroyed, or houſes, &c. from fire, in conſideration of a ſum of money paid.

To IN'SURE, V. A. [*aſſurer*, Fr.] to undertake to make good any thing in caſe it ſhall be loſt or deſtroyed.

INSURMOU'NTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOU'NTABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRA'TION, S. a whiſpering in the ear.

INSURRE'CTION, S. [*inſurrectum*, of *inſurgo*, Lat.] a ſeditious riſing, or tumult formed in oppoſition to a government.

INTA'GLIO, S. [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious ſtones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTA'NGIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be touched.

INTA'STEABLE, Adj. not to be taſted; inſipid.

IN'TEGER, S. [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In Arithmetic, a whole number, oppoſed to a fraction.

IN'TEGRAL, Adj. [Fr.] whole, or comprizing all its conſtituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. "Though of *integral* parts." *Holder.* Belonging to, or conſiſting of whole numbers, applied to arithmetic.

IN'TEGRAL, S. a whole conſiſting of diſtinct parts, each of which may ſubſiſt apart.

INTE'GRITY, S. [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, Lat.] purity of mind; free from any undue bias or principle of diſhoneſty.

INTE'GUMENT, S. [*integumentum*, Lat. of *intego*, Lat.] any thing which covers or inveſops another.

IN'TELLECT, S. [*intellectus*, Lat.] the power of the mind, called the underſtanding.

INTELLE'CTION, S. [Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] the act of the underſtanding. "Produces *intellection* and ſenſe." *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, Adj. [*intellectif*, Fr.] having the power of underſtanding.

INTELLE'CTUAL, Adj. [*intellectuel*, Fr.] relating to, or performed by the mind or underſtanding; having the power of underſtanding; propoſed as the object of the underſtanding. "The *intellectual* ſyſtem." *Cudworth.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, S. the power of the underſtanding. "Whoſe higher *intellectual*." *Par. Loſt.*

INTE'LLIGENCE, or INTE'LLIGENCY, S. [*intelligentia*, Lat.] a commerce or reciprocal communication of things diſtant or ſecret; the underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGENCER, S. one who ſends or conveys news of what is done in diſtant and ſecret parts.

INTE'L-

INTE'LLIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *intelligens*, Lat.] having the power of underſtanding; knowing, or underſtanding; giving information, or communicating news.

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, Adj. conſiſting of mind free from body. "*Intelligential* ſubſtan-"ces." *Par. Loſt.* Exerciſing, or proceeding from exerting, the underſtanding; belonging to the underſtanding. "With act *intelligential*." *Par. Loſt.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] to be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being poſſible to be underſtood.

INTE'LLIGIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be underſtood.

INTE'MPERANCE, S. [Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.] want of governing the ſenſual appetites; exceſs in eating or drinking.

INTE'MPERATE, Adj. [*intemperatus*, Lat. *intemperant*, Fr.] not governed or reſtrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to exceſs.

INTE'MPERATELY, Adv. beyond the bounds of temperance; exceſſively.

INTE'MPERATENESS, S. want of moderation; unſeaſonableneſs, applied to weather.

INTE'MPERATURE, S. exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND, V. A. [*intendo*, Lat.] to add force to, or to heighten a quality. "Mag-"netiſm may be *intended*, or remitted." *Newton's* Opt. To mean; to deſign, or propoſe to do a thing.

INTE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] an officer of the higher claſs, who overſees any particular branch of public buſineſs. "His *intendant* general of "marine." *Arbuthn.*

INTE'NDMENT, S. [*entendement*, Fr.] intention, deſign, or meaning.

INTE'NIBLE, Adj [commonly ſpelt *intenable*, of *in* and *tenible*] that which cannot hold. "This *intenible* ſieve." *Shak.* Not to be held, or defendend from an enemy, applied to forts, &c.

INTE'NSE, Adj. [*intenſus*, Lat.] ſtrained, heightened, or increaſed to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. "In more ardent and *intenſe* "phraſes." *Addiſ.* Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive, applied to the mind. "The "one *intenſe*, the other ſtill remiſs." *Par. Loſt.*

INTE'NSELY, Adv. to a very great degree.

INTE'NSENESS, S. the ſtate of being increaſed to a high degree; force; the ſtate of a thing upon the ſtretch.

INTE'NSION, S. [Fr. *intenſio*, Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality; or of forcing or ſtraining any thing, oppoſed to making lax or looſening.

INTE'NSIVE, Adj. ſtretched, increaſed, or heightened with reſpect to itſelf.

INTE'NSIVELY, Adj. to a great degree.

INTE'NT, Adj. [*intentus*, Lat.] with the mind ſtrongly applied to any object; uſed with *on*, or *upon*.

INTE'NT, S. meaning, applied to words; a deſign, purpoſe, or view formed in the mind.

INTE'NTION, S. an act of the mind, whereby it voluntarily and earneſtly fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſollicitation of other ideas; eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind, deſign, purpoſe, or end.

INTE'NTIONAL, Adj. done by fixed deſign; deſigned. "A direct and *intentional* ſer-"vice." *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY, Adv. by deſign or fixed choice.

INTE'NTIVE, Adj. applied ſo, as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTE'NTIVELY, Adv. with cloſe and ſtrict application.

INTE'NTLY, Adv. with cloſe attention.

INTE'NTNESS, S the ſtate of being applied ſo as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To INTE'R, V. A. [*enterrer*, Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

INTERCA'LAR, or INTERCA'LARY, Adj. [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] inſerted in the calendar, in order to preſerve the equation of time: thus the 29th of February inſerted in the Almanac every leap year, is called an *intercalary day*.

INTERCALA'TION, S. [Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] the inſertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up for ſome deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To INTERCE'DE, V. A. [*intercedo*, Lat.] to paſs, or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCE'DER, S. a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCE'PT, V. A. [*interceptus*, Lat. *intercepter*, Fr.] to ſtop any perſon or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached. "Storms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore." *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION, S. the act of ſtopping any thing in its courſe, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwiſe would; ſtoppage, or obſtruction.

INTERCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Chriſt. Interpoſition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, S. [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſor*, Lat.] a mediator; one who interpoſes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCHA'IN, V. A. to chain or link

link together. Figuratively, to unite indiſſolubly. "Two perſons *interchained* with an "oath." *Shak.*

To INTERCHA'NGE, V. A. to put in the place of another; to change or give for ſomething received of another; to ſucceed alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGE, S. commerce, traffic or mutual change of commodities between two perſons; alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, Adj. given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, Adv. alternately; mutually.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, S. the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCI'PIENT, S. [*intercipiens*, Lat.] ſomething that intercepts or cauſes a ſtoppage, applied to medicines,

INTERCI'SION, S. [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] interruption. "By ceſſation of oracles we "may underſtand their *interciſion*." *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE, V. A. [*intercludo*, Lat.] to ſhut from a place, or hinder from performing, by ſomething intercepting or intervening; to intercept. "The voice is ſometimes "*intercluded* by hoarſeneſs." *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION, S. the act of intercepting or obſtructing.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, S. [*inter*, Lat. and *columna*, Lat.] the ſpace between two pillars.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, S. a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion; a mutual adoption of religious rites between two or more ſtates.

INTERCO'STAL, Adj. [of *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] placed or ſituated between the ribs.

IN'TERCOURSE, S. [*entrecours*, Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or perſons. "An *in-* "*courſe* with England." *Bac.* "An *inter-* "*courſe* with the ſupreme mind." *Atterb.*

INTERCUR'RENCE, S. [*intercurrens*, of *intercurro*, Lat.] the action of running between. "Without the *intercurrence* of a liquor." *Boyle.* Seldom uſed.

INTERCUR'RENT, Adj. [*intercurrens*, Lat.] running between. "Some ſubtle *inter-* "*current* matter." *Boyle.* Not in uſe.

To INTERDI'CT, S. [*interdire*, Fr.] to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a ſuperior. In Canon Law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

INTERDI'CT, S. a law which forbids any thing. Among the Papiſts, a prohibition of the pope to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *interdiction*, Lat.] a law or decree which forbids any thing.

INTERDI'CTORY, Adj. containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To INTERE'ST, V. A. [*intereſſer*, Fr.] to concern; to effect; to give a ſhare in; to gain the affections, or be very cloſely connected with a perſon's intereſt or welfare.

IN'TEREST, S. concern, advantage, or good influence over others; ſhare, or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or perſonal advantage or profit; a ſum paid for the uſe of money; a ſurplus of advantage or profit.

To INTERFE'RE, V. N. [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] to interpoſe, intermeddle, or become a ſharer in; to claſh or oppoſe.

INTE'RFLUENT, Adj. [*interfluens*, Lat.] flowing between. "The *interfluent* celeſtial "matter." *Boyle.*

INTERFU'SED, Adj. [*interfuſus*, Lat.] poured or ſcattered between. "The ambient "air wide *interfus'd*." *Milt.*

INTERJA'CENCY, S. [See *Interjacent*] the act or ſtate of lying between two objects.

INTERJA'CENT, Adj. [*interjacens*, Lat.] lying between. "Little iſlands *interjacent*." *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION, S. [Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.] in Grammar, a part of ſpeech or word, which expreſſes ſome ſudden emotion of the mind; as *oh! alas!*

IN'TERIM, S. [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expreſſed. "In the *interim*." *Tatler.*

To INTERJOI'N, V. A. to join mutually; to intermarry. "*Interjoin* their iſſues." *Shak.*

INTE'RIOR, Adj. [*interieur*, Fr. *interior*, Lat.] internal; inmoſt.

INTERKNOW'LEDGE, S. mutual knowledge. "All nations have *interknowledge*, one "of another." *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE, V. A. [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] to intermix; to weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

To INTERLA'RD, V. A. [*entrelarder*, Fr.] in Cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean; to interpoſe, or inſert between; to diverſify with mixture..

To INTERLE'AVE, V. A. to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, V. A. to write between the lines of a book of manuſcript.

INTERLINEA'TION, S. the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuſcript.

To INTERLI'NK, V. A. to connect chains one within another. Figuratively, to join together, like the links of a chain which mutually connect each other. "Theſe are two chains "which are *interlinked*." *Dryd.*

INTERLOCU'TION, S. [Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.] dialogue, or the act of ſpeaking by turns. "The rehearſal of the pſalms—done by *inter-* "*locution*." *Hooker.*

INTERLOCU'TOR, S. [*inter* and *locutus*, Lat. of *loquor*, Lat.] the perſon introduced as diſcourſing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

another. "The *interlocutors* compliment." *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY, S. consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In Law, applied to an order that does not decide a cause, but only settles some matter incident thereto.

To INTERLO'PE, V. N. [*inter*, Lat. and *loopen*, Belg.] to run between parties and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to forestal.

INTERLO'PER, S. one who, without licence, intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

IN'TERLUDE, S. [*inter*, Lat. and *ludus*, Lat.] something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY, S. *interluens*, from *interluo*, Lat.] the state of water which runs between any two places; the interposition of water. "The *interluency* of the sea." *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, or INTERLU'NARY, Adj. belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and becomes invisible. "Hid "in her vacant *interlunar* cave." *Milt.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE, S. the act of marriage between two families.

To INTERMA'RRY, V. A. to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To INTERME'DDLE, V. N. to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERME'DDLER, S. one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERME'DIAL, Adj. [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening; lying between. "Without "any *intermedial* appetites." *Taylor.*

INTERME'DIATE, Adj. [*intermediat*, Fr.] intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY, Adv. by way of intervention or interposition.

INTE'RMENT, S. [Fr.] burial; the act of burying or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. "The possibi-"lity of *intermigrations*." *Hale.* Seldom used.

INTE'RMINABLE, Adj. [Fr.] admitting no boundary, or limits. Used substantively for an infinite being. "As if they would confine "th' *interminable*." *Milt.*

INTERMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *interminatio*, Lat.] a threat, or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To INTERMI'NGLE, V. A. to mix; to mingle.

INTERMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMI'SSIVE, Adj. affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To I'NTERMIT, V. A. [*intermitto*, Lat.] to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. To grow mild between the fits or paroxisms, applied to fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, Adj. [Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] coming only by fits, or after some pause or interval.

To INTERMI'X, V. A. to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMI'XTURE, S. a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMU'NDANE, Adj. [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] existing or situated between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTE'RNAL, Adj. [*internus*, Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTE'RNALLY, Adv. inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERPELLA'TION, S. [Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] in Law, a summons or call upon. "Extrajudicial *interpellation*." *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE, V. A. [*interpolatus*, of *interpolo*, Lat. *interpoler*, Fr.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong; to renew; to begin again after intermission. "*Interpolated* motions." *Hale.* Seldom used in the last sense.

INTERPOLA'TION, S. [Fr.] something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TER, S. [Lat. *interpolateur*, Fr.] a person who inserts or foists forged passages into an original.

INTERPO'SAL, S. [from *interpose*] the act of intervening between two persons; interposition; intervention.

To INTERPO'SE, V. A. [*interposer*, Fr.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, S. one that comes between others; a mediator; one that intrudes himself into, or meddles with another person's affairs.

INTERPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *interpositio*, Lat.] the act of intervening, in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention, or the state of being placed between two. "The intire *interposition* of the earth." *Raleigh.* A thing placed between two extremes.

To INTE'RPRET, V. A. [*interpretari*, Lat. *interpreter*, Fr.] to explain any difficulty in writings; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTE'RPRETABLE, Adj. capable of being translated, deciphered or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, S. [Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat.] the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, Adv. as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTE'RPRETER, S. [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.] an explainer; a tranſlator.

INTERPU'NCTION, S. [*interpunctio*, Lat.] the act of placing ſtops or points between words.

INTER-RE'GNUM, S. [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince, and the acceſſion of another.

To INTE'RROGATE, V. A. [*interrogatus*, of *interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] to examine by aſking queſtions; to aſk queſtions.

INTERROGA'TION, S. [F. *interrogatio*, Lat.] a queſtion. In Grammar, a point uſed after a queſtion, is it not marked thus (?)

INTERRO'GATIVE, Adj. [*interrogatif*, Fr.] denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in the form of a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATIVE, S. in Grammar, a pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions, as *who? what?*

INTERRO'GATIVELY, Adv. in the form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR, S. one who aſks, or examines by aſking queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY, S. [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATORY, Adj. containing or expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT, V. A. [*interruptus*, of *interrumpo*, Lat.] to hinder the proceſs, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it; to hinder a perſon from finiſhing his ſentence by ſpeaking to him in the middle of it. To divide, or ſeparate by rupture. "The "main abyſs wide *interrupt*." *Par. Loſt.* This ſenſe, though agreeable to the etymology, is not in uſe.

INTERRU'PTEDLY, Adv. not without ſtoppages.

INTERRU'PTER, S. one who makes a perſon break off in the middle of his diſcourſe by ſpeaking to him.

INTERRU'PTION, S. [Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, but ſeldom uſed, breach or ſeperation between the parts by breaking; interpoſition. "Severed by the *inter-* "*ruption* of the ſea." Figuratively, intervention; hindrance; or the act of ſtopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCA'PULAR, Adj. [*inter*, and *ſcapula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSE'CT, V. A. [*interſectum*, from *interſeco*, Lat.] to cut or croſs; to divide each other mutually; to meet and croſs each other.

INTERSE'CTION, S. [*interſectio*, Lat.] the point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSE'RT, V. A. [*interſertum*, of *interſero*, Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things. "If I may *interſert* a ſhort phi- "loſophical diſſertation." *Brereton.*

INTERSE'RTION, S. a thing inſerted between others.

To INTERSPE'RSE, V. A. [*interſperſus*, Lat. from *interſpergo*, Lat.] to ſcatter amongſt other things.

INTERSPE'RSION, S. the act of ſcattering among other things.

INTERSTE'LLAR, Adj. [*inter*, and *ſtella*] intervening, or ſituated between the ſtars. "The "*interſtellar* ſky." *Bacon.*

IN'TERSTICE, S. [*interſtitium*, Lat.] the ſpace between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTI'TIAL, Adj. containing interſtices.

INTERTE'XTURE, S. [*intertexturus*, of *intertexo*, Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To INTERTWI'NE, or INTERTWI'ST, V. A. to unite or join by twiſting one in another.

IN'TERVAL, S. [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.] ſpace or diſtance, void of matter; time between two events.

To INTERVE'NE, V. N. [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] to come between.

INTERVE'NIENT, Adj. [*intervenicns*, Lat.] coming between.

INTERVE'NTION, S. [Fr. *interventio*, Lat.] the ſtate of acting between perſons; the interpoſition of means; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVE'RT, V. A. [*interverto*, Lat.] to ſet aſide, or turn to another uſe. "The "duke *interverted* the bargain." *Wott.* Not in uſe.

INTERVI'EW, S. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable; *entreveüe*, Fr.] mutual ſight, generally applied to ſome formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERVO'LVE, V. A. [*intervolvo*, Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To INTERWE'AVE, V. A. [preter *interwove*, part. paſſive, *interwoven* or *interwove*] to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTE'STABLE, Adj. [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] in Law, not qualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE, Adj. [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] in Law, dying without a will.

INTE'STINAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, Adj. [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Applied to war, domeſtic, or war waged by citizens againſt their fellow citizens. "Mortal "and *inteſtine* jars—'twixt thy countrymen and "us." *Shak.*

INTE'STINE, S. [Fr. *inteſtinum*, Lat.] the gut, or bowel. Seldom uſed in the ſingular number.

To INTHRA'L, V. A. to enſlave; to bring under difficulties.

INTHRA'LMENT, S. a ſtate of ſlavery.

IN-

To INTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne; to make a king of.

I'NTIMACY, S. a ſtate of familiarity or friendſhip wherein one perſon has always free acceſs to another, and is favoured with his ſentiments without reſerve.

I'NTIMATE, Adj. [*intimus*, Lat. *intimado*, Span.] inmoſt; internal; inward. "*Intimate* impulſe." *Milt.* Near; cloſe; not kept at a diſtance; familiar; converſing with, or united to another without reſerve or reſtraint.

I'NTIMATE, S. [*intimado*, Span. *intimus*, Lat.] a friend who has free acceſs, and is intruſted with the thoughts of another without reſerve.

To I'NTIMATE, V. A. [*intimer*, Fr.] to hint; to point out indirectly and obſcurely.

I'NTIMATELY, Adv. cloſely, or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence. Void of reſerve, applied to friendſhip. Nearly, internally, or inſeparably. "More *intimately* "united with us" *Spect.* N°. 219.

INTIMA'TION, S. [Fr.] an hint; an obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTI'MIDATE, V. A. [*intimider*, Fr.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement. "*Intimidates* the brave." *Irene.*

INTI'RE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning, as Johnſon obſerves. See *Entire*, and all its derivatives] whole; unbroken, or undiminiſhed; without any adulteration.

I'NTO, Prep. entrance; penetration beyond the ſurface, or motion beyond the outward parts. "To look *into* letters." *Pope.*

INTO'LERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *intolerabilis*, Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTO'LERABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

IN'TOLERABLY, Adv. to a degree too great for our ſtrength or patience to endure.

INTO'LERANT, Adj. [Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure.

To INTO'MB, V. A. [the *o* pronounced like the double *o* in *chooſe*] to bury; to incloſe in a monument.

To I'NTONATE. V. A. [*intonatus*, Lat. from *intono*, Lat.] to thunder; to make a noiſe like thunder.

INTONA'TION, Adj. [Fr.] the act of thundering.

To INTO'NE, V. N. [*intonner*, Fr.] to tune, or ſtrike the ſame note. "Aſs *intones* to "aſs" *Pope.*

To INTO'RT, V. A. [*intortus*, Lat.] to twiſt, wreathe, or wring. "Th' *intorted* "horns." *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE, V. A. to make drunk with ſtrong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice, or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, S. the act or ſtate of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, Adj. [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.] obſtinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, S. obſtinacy, not to be ſubjected to rule; furiouſneſs, not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUI'LITY, S. a ſtate of reſtleſsneſs. "*Intranquility* which makes men impa-"tient of laying in their beds." *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE, Adj. not to be changed into another ſubſtance or metal.

To INTRE'ASURE, V. A. to lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRE'NCH, V. N. [of *in* and *trancher*, Fr.] to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another; to mark with hollows like trenches. "His face—deep ſcars of thunder "had *intrench'd*." *Par. Loſt.* In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHANT, Adj. not to be ſeparated by cutting, but immediately cloſing again. "As eaſy may'ſt thou the *intrenchant* air—with "keen ſword impreſs." *Shak.*

INTRE'NCHMENT, S. a trench or work which defends a poſt from the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE'PID, Adj. [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] not affected with fear at the proſpect of danger.

INTREPI'DITY, S. [*intrepidité*, Fr.] a diſpoſition of mind unaffected with fear at the proſpect of danger.

INTRE'PIDLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the proſpect of danger.

INTRI'CACY, S. [from *intricate*] the ſtate of a thing much intangled; perplexity ariſing from a complication of facts.

INTRI'CATE, Adj. [*intricatus*, Lat.] entangled; perplexed; obſcure or difficult.

INTRI'CATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to perplex.

INTRI'CATENESS, S. the quality of being ſo perplexed and complicated as not to be eaſily explained.

INTRI'GUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *intreag*] a plot; an amour carried on with great artifice by lovers. In Poetry, the plot of a fable, or an artful complication of circumſtances which embarraſſes the perſonages, and keeps the minds of the audience in ſuſpence, and unable to determine the event of the play.

To INTRI'GUE, V. N. to form plots; to carry on an amour by ſtratagems and artifices.

INTRI'GUER, S. one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or buſies himſelf in ſecret tranſactions.

INTRI'GUINGLY, Adj. with artifice or ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSIC, Adj. [*intrinſecus*, Lat.] inward; internal; real; true in its own nature.

INTRI'NSICAL, Adj. [*intrinſecus*, Lat. *intrinſeque*, Fr.] internal; ſolid; real.

INTRI'NSICALLY, Adv. internally; really;

ally; in its own nature. "In its own na-"ture abſolutely and *intrinſically* evil." *Prior.* Within. "The leſs he ſhewed without, the "more he wrought *intrinſically*." *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSICATE, Adj. perplexed; entangled. "Too *intrinſicate* to unlooſe." *Shak.*

To INTRODU'CE, V. A. [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.] to conduct; to give entrance to; to uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CER, S. one who conducts or uſhers into a place, or to a perſon; one who brings any thing into uſe, practice, or notice.

INTRODU'CTION, S. the act of uſhering or conducting into a place, or to a perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a diſcourſe prefixed to a book, containing ſome things neceſſary to give a true idea of the manner in which the ſubject is treated of, &c.

INTRODU'CTIVE, Adj. [*introductif*, Fr.] ſerving as a preparative or a means to ſomething elſe.

INTRODU'CTORY, Adj. previous; in order to prepare, or ſerving as a means, to ſomething further.

INTROGRE'SSION, S. [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTRO'IT, S. [Fr. *introitus*, Lat.] in the Romiſh church, the beginning of the maſs or public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, S. [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending; the act of giving entrance or admiſſion.

To INTROMI'T, V. A. [*intromitto*, Lat.] to ſend, let, or admit in; to allow to enter. "Glaſs *intromits* light," *Holder.*

To INTROSPE'CT, V. A. [*introſpectum*, of *introſpicio*, Lat.] to look into, or take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION, S. a view of the inſide. An internal view of its powers or ſtate, applied to the mind. "An *introſpection* into "my own mind." *Dryd.*

INTROVE'NIENT, Adj. [of *intro*, Lat. and *veniens*, Lat.] entering or coming in. "Commixture of *introvenient* nations." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To I'NTRUDE, V. N. to come in without invitation or permiſſion; to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into company or buſineſs; to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRU'DER, S. one who forces himſelf into company or affairs without permiſſion, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRU'SION, S. [Fr. *intruſio*, Lat.] the act of forcing any perſon or thing into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or ſtate; entrance without invitation, or welcome.

To INTRU'ST, V. A. to treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or any thing of value.

INTUI'TION, S. [*intuitus*, Lat.] the ſight of any thing; a conception, applied generally to the act of the mind, whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing without any deductions of reaſon.

INTU'ITIVE, Adj. [*intuitivus*, Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.] ſeen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reaſon. Seeing or actual ſight, oppoſed to belief. "The *intuitive* vi-"ſion of GOD." *Hooker.* Having the power of diſcovering truths immediately, without reaſoning.

INTU'ITIVELY, Adv. [*intuitivement*, Fr.] by a glance or immediate application of the mind. "GOD ſees all things *intuitively*." *Baker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, S. [Fr. *intumeſcens*, Lat.] a ſwelling; a tumor; the act or ſtate of ſwelling or riſing above its uſual height.

INTURGE'SCENCE, S. ſwelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWI'NE, V. A. to twiſt or wreathe together like twine; to ſurround or twiſt round.

To INVA'DE, V. A. [*invado*, Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to aſſail or aſſault; to ſeize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVA'DER, S. one who enters into the poſſeſſions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who aſſails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVA'LESCENCE, S. [*invaleſcentia*, Lat.] want of health.

INVA'LID, Adj. [*invalide*, Fr. *invalidus*, Lat.] weak, applied to bodily ſtrength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument. Uſed in the plural for ſoldiers that are worn out with age, or, by the caſualties of war, rendered unfit for further ſervice in the field. In this ſenſe it is pronounced like the French, *invaléd*.

INVALI'DITY, S. [*invalidité*, Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVA'LUABLE, Adj. of ſo great value as to be above conception or eſtimation.

INVA'RIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not changing; without varying.

INVA'RIABLENESS, S. the quality of being always the ſame; conſtant, or without change.

INVA'RIABLY, Adv. without changing; unchangeably; conſtantly.

INVA'SION, S. [Fr. *invaſio*, Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the poſſeſſions or dominions of another; an encroachment, or unlawful attack of the rights of another.

INVA'SIVE, Adj. entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, S. a reproachful, cenſorious, or ſcandalous expreſſion, whether in writing or in ſpeech.

INVE'CTIVE, Adj. containing cenſure, ſcandal, ſatyr, or reproachful expreſſions.

INVE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a ſatirical, abuſive, or ſcandalous manner.

To

To INVE'IGH, V. A. [from *inveho*, Lat.] to utter cenſure, or reproach; to ſpeak bitterly againſt.

INVE'IGHER, S. a vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, V. A. [pronounced *invegle*] to perſuade, allure, or ſeduce to ſomething bad or hurtful.

INVE'IGLER, S. a ſeducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To INVE'LOPE, V. A. See *Envelope*.

To INVE'NT, V. A. [*inventer*, Fr.] to diſcover, find out, or produce ſomething unknown, or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign or create by the fertility of the imagination.

INVE'NTER, S. [*inventeur*, Fr.] one who diſcovers, or produces ſomething new or not known before; a perſon who forges or aſſerts a falſehood.

INVE'NTION, S. [Fr. *inventio*, Lat.] the act of finding or producing ſomething new; the diſcovery of ſomething hidden; the ſubtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no exiſtence in nature, or are entirely new and unknown; a diſcovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVE'NTIVE, Adj. [*inventif*, Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVE'NTOR, S. a finder out or maker of ſomething new; a framer or contriver of ſomething ill.

INVENTO'RICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, S. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable; *inventoire*, Fr. *inventorium*, Lat.] an account or catalogue of moveables; a liſt or catalogue of goods.

To INVENTORY, V. A. to form into a catalogue. "It ſhall be *inventoried*." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

INVE'NTRESS, S. [*inventrice*, Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVE'RSE, Adj. [Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] inverted; going backwards.

INVE'RSION, S. [Fr. *inverſio*, Lat.] change of order or time, ſo that the firſt is laſt, or laſt is firſt. In Grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order. As "of all vices, "the moſt abominable is impurity." Inſtead of, "impurity is the moſt abominable "of all vices."

To INVE'RT, V. A. [*inverto*, Lat.] to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upſide down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the firſt laſt.

INVE'RTEDLY, Adv. in an unnatural order; in ſuch a manner that the firſt is placed laſt, or the laſt firſt.

To INVE'ST, V. A. [*inveſtio*, Lat. *inveſtir*, Fr.] to cloath or dreſs: when followed by two nouns it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. "*Inveſt* them *with* thy lovelieſt ſmiles." *Denh.* To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office; to confer or give. To incloſe or ſurround a place, ſo as to intercept all ſuccours, applied to ſieges.

INVE'STIENT, Adj. [*inveſtiens*, Lat.] covering; cloathing. "Its *inveſtient* ſhell." *Woodw.*

INVE'STIGABLE, Adj. [from *inveſtigate*] to be ſearched out, or traced by the mind.

To INVE'STIGATE, V. A. to ſearch out; to trace or find out by reaſon.

INVESTIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and diſcovered; an accurate examination.

INVE'STITURE, S. [Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVE'STMENT, S. dreſs; cloaths; habit.

INVE'TERACY, S. [*inveteratio*, Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obſtinacy confirmed or contracted by long continuance. In Phyſic, the long continuance of any diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE, S. [*inveteratus*, Lat.] old; long eſtaſtliſhed; grown obſtinate; not eaſily ſurmounted; by long continuance or practice.

To INVE'TERATE, V. A. [*inveteratus*, of *invetero*, Lat. *inveterer*, Fr.] to harden or make obſtinate by long practice or continuance. "By tradition infuſed and *inveterated* into "mens minds." *Bac.*

INVETERA'TION, S. the act of hardening or confirming by long practice and continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, Adj. [*invidius*, *invidioſus*, Lat.] envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVI'DIOUSLY, Adv. in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, V. A. to make ſtrong; to inſpire with vigour, life, and ſpirit.

INVI'NCIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *invincibilis*, Lat.] not to be conquered or ſubdued; not to be informed, or removed by inſtruction.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being conquerable.

INVI'NCIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be conquered or ſurmounted.

INVI'OLABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things ſacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or ſecrets. Not to be hurt. "The "*inviolable*, ſaints." *Milt.*

INVI'OLABLY, Adv. without breach or failure.

INVI'OLATE, Adj. [Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] unhurt, or without ſuffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

IN-

I'NVIOUS, Adj. [*invius*, Lat.] not paſſable; not common or trodden. "*Invious* "ways." *Hudib.*

To INVI'SCATE, V. A. [from *in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] to lime; to daub or patch with any glutinous or ſticking ſubſtance.

INVISIBI'LITY, S. [*inviſibilité*, Fr.] the ſtate of not being ſeen, or not being perceptible.

INVI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *inviſibilis*, Lat.] not to be ſeen.

INVI'SIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be ſeen.

INVITA'TION, S. [Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] the act of calling or ſummoning; the act of deſiring a perſon's company.

To INVI'TE, V. A. [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.] to bid or requeſt a perſon to come to one's houſe, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVI'TINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as allures.

INU'NCTION, S. [*inunctus*, of *inungo*, Lat.] the act of ſmearing or anointing with any fat or oily ſubſtance. "The *inunction* of the "feathers." *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION, S. [*inondation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude coming together to the ſame place.

To I'NVOCATE, V. A. [*invocatus*, of *invoco*, Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to addreſs for aſſiſtance.

INVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *invocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling upon in prayer; the form uſed in addreſſing a ſuperior Being for aſſiſtance.

INVOI'CE, S. [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to ſend] a catalogue of the freight of a ſhip; or of the articles ſhipped on board, and conſigned to ſome perſon in a foreign country.

To INVO'KE, V. A. [*invoquer*, Fr. *invoco*, Lat.] to call upon, addreſs, or pray to any ſuperior Being for aid.

To INVO'LVE, V. A. [*involvo*, Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which ſurrounds; to entwiſt or join; to take in; to catch, or ſubject to; to entangle, or perplex; to complicate, or make intricate. "*Involv'd* "diſcourſes." To blend or mingle together confuſedly. "Earth with hell mingle and *in-* "*volve*." *Milt.*

INVO'LUNTARILY, Adv. [from *involuntary*] not by choice; againſt one's will; neceſſarily.

INVO'LUNTARY, Adj. [*involuntaire*, Fr.] not having the power of choice; neceſſitated; not choſen or done willingly.

INVOLU'TION, S. [*involutio*, Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the ſtate of being mixed, complicated, or intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In Algebra, the raiſing any quantity from its root to any height or power aſſigned.

To INU'RE, V. A. [of *in* and *uro*, Lat.] to habituate; to accuſtom; to make ready, willing, and able by practice and cuſtom: it generally implies hardſhip or labour.

INU'REMENT, S. practice; habit acquired by long practice; uſe.

To INU'RN, V. A. to put into an urn; to bury, or put into a tomb. "The ſepulchre "wherein we ſaw thee *inurn'd*." *Shak.*

INUS'TION, S. the act of burning, or of burning in.

INU'TILE, Adj. [Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] uſeleſs; unprofitable.

INUTI'LITY, S. [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] want of uſe or profit.

INVU'LNERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

To INWA'LL, V. A. to incloſe with a wall. "To *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly." *Spenſer.*

I'NWARD, or I'NWARDS, Adv. [*inweard*, Sax.] the internal parts; within.

I'NWARD, Adj. placed at a diſtance from the ſurface, or outward part.

I'NWARD, S. any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and uſed always in the plural number.

I'NWARDLY, Adv. internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and oppoſed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

To INWE'AVE, V. A. [preter *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove*, or *inwoven*] to mix any thing in weaving; to intwine, or mingle. "*Inwoven* ſhade." *Par. Loſt.*

To INWRA'P, V. A. to wrap or cover by folding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to raviſh, or tranſport. "'Tis wonder that *inwraps* me thus." *Shak.*

INWROU'GHT, Adj. wrought into the ſubſtance of a thing.

To INWRE'ATHE, V. A. to ſurround as with a wreath. "*Inwreath'd* with beams." *Milt.*

JOB, S. [of uncertain etymology] a ſmall, trifling, or caſual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary and lucrative employment; a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

To JOB, V. A. to ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp pointed inſtrument; to perform ſmall pieces of work. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and ſelling ſtocks for others.

JOB'BER, S. one who buys and ſells ſtocks for others; one who does chance work.

JOB'BERNOWL, S. [from *jobbe*, Flem. and *knol*, Sax.] a loggerhead, or a perſon of dull parts. "Men's *jobbernowls*—turn round upon "their ears." *Hud.*

JO'CKEY, S. a perſon who rides a horſe at a race; one who deals in horſes. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, V. A. to juſtle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat, or trick.

JOCO'SE, Adj. [*jocoſus*, Lat.] merry; given to jeſt.

JOCO'SELY, Adv. in a merry, waggiſh, or jeſting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, or JOCO'SITY, S. the quality of being diſpoſed to merriment or jeſting. "Mirth or *jocoſity*." *Brown. Jocoſeneſs* is moſt uſed.

JO'CULAR,

JO'CULAR, Adj. [*jocularis*, Lat.] uſed in jeſt; jeſting.

JOCULA'RITY, S. a diſpoſition to jeſting; merriment.

JOCU'ND, Adj. [*jocundus*, Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JOCU'NDLY, Adv. in a gay or merry manner.

To JOG, V. A. [*ſchocken*, Belg. *jechać*, Pol.] to puſh, or ſhake by a ſudden puſh; to give notice or excite a perſon's attention by a puſh. Neuterly, to move on by jolts, like thoſe felt in trotting.

JOG, S. a puſh or ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.

JO'GGER, S. one who ſhakes or puſhes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To JOGGLE, V. N. to ſhake, or to make a thing wake.

JO'HN APPLE, S. in Gardening, an apple which is ſharp and well reliſhed in the ſpring after it is gathered, when moſt other fruit is ſpent, and fit for making cyder.

JOHN'SON (BEN) was deſcended from a Scots family, was born at Weſtminſter in 1574, and was educated in the ſchool there under the famous Camden; but upon his father's death, who loſt his eſtate under queen Mary, his mother marrying a bricklayer, Ben was taken from ſchool and obliged to work at his father-in-law's trade; but greatly diſliking that employment, he went into the Low Countries, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. Upon his return to England, he applied himſelf to his former ſtudies. Shakeſpeare is ſaid to have firſt introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his which the actors had refuſed; and Mr. Pope remarks, that when Ben got poſſeſſion of the ſtage, he brought critical learning into vogue; for till then the Engliſh had no thoughts of writing upon the model of the ancients; but perhaps his fancy had exerted itſelf with greater energy and ſtrength, had he leſs copied the ancients; for ſtruck with the correctneſs and truth of compoſition in the old claſſics, and inflamed by paſſionate admiration to emulate their beauties, he was inſenſibly led to imagine that equal honours were due to ſucceſsful imitation as to original and unborrowed thinking. If he has obſcurities in his writings, he has likewiſe his excellencies; ſince none has been ſo particularly happy in delineating thoſe characters which are generally known by the name of characters of humour: but in nothing is he more truly admirable than in marking his characters; not a ſentence in any of his plays is ſpoken by one perſon that could have entered into the thoughts of another perſon repreſented in it; but every ſentiment is peculiar to him who utters it. The Silent Woman, the Fox and the Alchymiſt, are the moſt eſteemed of his plays, though he wrote above fifty pieces that may be ranked under the ſpecies of dramatic poetry. He died the 6th of Auguſt 1637, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

To JOIN, V. A. [pronounced *jine*, from *joindre*, Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league.

JOI'NDER, S. the act of joining. Seldom uſed.

JOI'NER, S. one who makes utenſils by joining different portions of wood together.

JOI'NERY, S. an art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fixed and joined together, that they ſeem one entire piece.

JOINT, S. [in the pronunciation the *o* is omitted and the *i* ſounded long like that in *pine*; *jointure*, Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies; an hinge, or a union of different ſubſtances which are let into each other, ſo as to be capable of moving without breaking or ſeparating; a limb of an animal ſeparated by a butcher from the reſt of a carcaſe; a knot in wood. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is laxated or ſlipped from the ſocket in which it uſed to move.

JOINT, Adj. ſhared among many. "*Joint* "property." *Locke*. United or partaking in the ſame poſſeſſion: hence *joint heir*.

To JOINT, V. A. to unite in a confederacy. "*Jointing* their forces." *Shak*. To form many parts into one; to form in articulations, or in ſuch a manner as to move without breaking or ſeparating. "The fingers are *jointed* together "for motion." *Ray*. To cut or divide a carcaſe at the joints. "He *joints* the neck." *Dryd*.

JOI'NTED, Adj. having joints; full of joints or knots.

JOI'NTER, S. in Carpentry, a plane ſomewhat longer than the fore plane, having its ſole perfectly ſtrait, and uſed to follow the fore plane, and ſhoot an edge perfectly ſtrait, when a joint is to be ſhot.

JOI'NTLY, Adv. together, oppoſed to *ſeparately*. In a ſtate of union or combination, applied to the action of different perſons or things.

JOI'NTRESS, S. [from *jointure*] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JOI'NT-STOOL, S. a ſtool made by joints, or in ſuch a manner that the legs, ſides, and top join in each other.

JOI'NTURE, S. [Fr.] in Law, an eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after the death of her huſband.

JOIST, S. [from *joindre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a piece of timber framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, V. A. to fit in the ſmaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, S. [*jocus*, Lat.] a jeſt or witty expreſſion that cauſes a ſmile, or raiſes a laugh.

To JOKE, V. N. [*jocor*, Lat.] to jeſt; or to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleaſing fiction.

To JOLE, V. A. to beat the head againſt any thing.

JO'LLILY, Adv. [from *Jolly*] in a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, or JOLLITY, S. [from *Jolly*] gaiety;

gaiety; elevation of ſpirit; merriment; noiſy mirth.

JO'LLY, Adj. [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.] gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and ſpirits. Figuratively, plump, like a perſon in full health.

To JOLT, V. N. to ſhake or ſhock, applied to the motion of a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, S. a ſhock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, S. a great head; a blockhead. "Fie on thee *jolthead*, thou can'ſt not "read." *Shak.*

JONQUI'LLE, S. [Fr.] in Botany, a yellow flower: a ſpecies of daffodil.

JOR'DEN, S. [*gor*, Sax. and *den*, Sax.] a chamber-pot, or a cloſe-ſtool pan.

To JOSTLE, V. A. [*jouſter*, Fr.] to ruſh or run againſt a perſon.

JOT, S. [*giota*, Span. *ιοτα*, Gr.] a point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity that can be aſſigned.

JO'VIAL, Adj. [Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.] in Aſtrology, under the influence of Jupiter. In Aſtronomy, belonging to Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, Adv. in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being merry.

JOU'RNAL, S. [Fr.] a diary; an account of a perſon's daily tranſactions; any news-paper publiſhed daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day. In Navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhip's way at ſea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOU'RNALIST, S. a writer of daily news-papers.

JOU'RNEY, S. [pronounced *jurney*; from *journée*, Fr.] the diſtance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, diſtinguiſhed from that by ſea, which is ſtiled a *voyage*. Paſſage from one place to another.

To JOU'RNEY, V. N. to travel or paſs from one place to another.

JOU'RNEYMAN, S. [*journée*, Fr.] a perſon hired to work by the day; at preſent extended to ſignify a perſon who works under a maſter.

JOU'RNEYWORK, S. work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, S. [*jouſt*, Fr.] a tilt or tournament, wherein the combatants fight with ſpears, *&c.* "At *jouſt* and tournament." *Par. Loſt.*

To JOUST, V. N. [*jouſter*, Fr.] to run in a tilt.

JOY, S. [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Ital.] a delight of the mind ariſing from a conſideration of a preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a future good; the mirth or noiſe which ariſes from ſucceſs; gladneſs; pleaſure.

To JOY, V. N. to rejoice; to be glad. Actively, to congratulate; to affect with joy. "To *joy* the friend." *Prior.* To enjoy. "I "might have liv'd and *joyed* immortal bliſs." *Par. Loſt.*

JOY'FUL, Adj. full of joy or pleaſure on the poſſeſſion, or certain expectation of ſome good.

JOY'FULLY, Adv. with gladneſs or pleaſure on account of poſſeſſion, or certain expectation of ſome future good.

JOY'FULNESS, S. the quality of receiving or feeling pleaſure on the conſideration of ſome preſent, or certain expectation of ſome future good.

JOY'LESS, Adj. without joy; deprived of pleaſure; ſad.

JOY'OUS, Adj. [*joyeux*, Fr.] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IPSWI'CH, S. by the Saxons called *Gipeſwick*, from the river Gippen called then ſo, on account of its winding ſtream, but now the Orwell; a very neat and well-built town, and the capital of Suffolk, forming a kind of half-moon upon the bank of the river to the W. It is above a mile long from St. Matthews to St. Helen's on the road, and above a mile broad. It ſtill carries on a maritime trade; but this is not ſo conſiderable as formerly. Here are only twelve pariſh churches inſtead of fourteen (twenty-one) in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, beſides meeting-houſes; and the number of its ſhips are alſo diminiſhed. Over the river is a good ſtone-bridge leading to Stoke-hamlet. Its principal manufactures are linen and woollen. Though ſhips of 500 tons may, upon a ſpring tide, come up very near this town, and many of the like burthen have been built here, the river is ſcarcely navigable above the town, even for the ſmalleſt boats; nor does the tide, which riſes ſometimes thirteen or fourteen feet, and ſo make twenty-four feet very near the town, flow much farther up the river. No place in Great Britain is more commodiouſly ſituated for the Greenland fiſhery than Ipſwich; not only for cheapneſs of building, fitting out their veſſels, *&c.* but the ſame wind that carries them from the mouth of the haven, is fair to the very ſeas of Greenland. It is governed by two bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a ſpacious market-place, where, on Tueſdays and Thurſdays every week, is ſold ſmall meat; on Wedneſday and Friday fiſh, and Saturday is for all ſorts of proviſions, theſe being very plentiful and cheap. Its annual fairs are on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for fruit and toys; and September 25, for butter and cheeſe. It is alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore-houſe for timber, great quantities of which, now their ſhip-building trade has abated, are ſent to the king's yards at Chatham. An excellent charity for the relief of poor clergymens widows and orphans in Suffolk, has been ſet on foot in and about Ipſwich, by voluntary ſubſcription, which from 61. the firſt year, namely, from 1704 to 1740, has amounted to 4416 l. beſides gifts and legacies to the ſum of 554 l. French refugees ſettled in this place at firſt, and a linen manufacture was ſet up in their favour, but did not ſucceed. It lies forty-eight miles from Bury, and ſixty-eight from London.

IRA'SCIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *iraſcibilis*, Lat.] eaſily

eaſily provoked to anger; belonging to the paſſion of anger.

IRE, S. [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] hatred ariſing from conſidering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us with any injury. "Relent-"leſs in his *ire*." *Dryd.*

I'REFUL, Adj. angry; raging.

I'REFULLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews great anger.

I'RELAND, S. an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, between which and North America there are no intermediate ones, except the Azores or weſtern iſlands; and even theſe are in a lower latitude. The Uiſts, Harris, and Lewis, lie on the N. between it and Iceland, and it has the iſland of Great Britain on the E. and N. E. The natives and Scottiſh Highlanders call it *Erin* or *Ierne*; Ptolemy gave it the name of *Britannia Parva*, or *Britannia Minor*, which ancient Latin writers call *Jerna*, *Juverna*, ſometimes *Iris*, &c. and thoſe of a more modern date, *Hibernia*; the derivation of which by authors being various, a detail of the different etymologies would be more irkſome than ſatisfactory from any thing that yet appears. It lies between lat. 51 and 56 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 10 deg. W. It is about 259 miles in length, and 148 in breadth. It lies fifty-two miles from Holyhead in North Wales, and eighteen or twenty from Galloway, and but little more from the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyleſhire, both which are in Scotland. The principal rivers in Ireland are, the noble river of Shannon; the Liffy, called the princeſs of the Iriſh rivers, as gracing the capital, though nothing near ſo conſiderable as the Shannon; the Boyne; the Barrow, and Ouſe, which join above the town of Roſs; the Slone; and the principal river in Ulſter, or the N. of Ireland, is the Bane. In this country are ſeveral loughs, or lakes, both ſalt and freſh; the former of which are properly inlets of the ſea at the mouths of rivers. The principal of theſe are Lough-Ern in Ulſter, and Lough-Neagh in the ſame province. The ancient Iriſh, or thoſe natives who have not yet been thoroughly civilized, and called Kearns, are ſtrong and nimble, courteous to ſtrangers, impatient of abuſe or injury, implacable in enmity, and vehement in all affections. The language is originally Britiſh, or at leaſt a dialect of it; but it has received ſuch a tincture by intermixture with foreigners, that only ſome of the original words are remaining; the names of mountains, iſles, waters, &c. are ſtill moſtly Britiſh. Who were the firſt inhabitants of Ireland, cannot be learned from records, or any other authentic evidence; and therefore only traced from conjecture. The moſt generally prevailing opinion is, that they derive from the Britons, or are at leaſt of the ſame original ſtock with them, from the Spaniards or Cantabrians. They received Chriſtianity very early, the greateſt part of the iſland having been converted by St. Patrick, by which he obtained the character of the Iriſh apoſtle. Nor was religion their only character; but their learning is too much celebrated both by ancient and modern authors, who tell us, that the Saxons in particular very commonly ſent over their children hither for a liberal education. The inhabitants are moſtly now brought over to the cuſtoms and faſhions of the Engliſh, except in ſome parts where they live in the old Iriſh way. It is governed now by Great Britain, the king of which ſends thither an Engliſh nobleman of diſtinction as viceroy or deputy, who is commonly called Lord Lieutenant, and is changed every three years. The king alſo appoints the council of Ireland. This vicegerent's power and ſtate is very conſiderable. The laws and courts of juſtice, &c. in Ireland are much the ſame as thoſe in England. Their acts of parliament, in order to have the force of laws, muſt be approved by the king of Great Britain in his privy-council; and an act of the Britiſh parliament will alter or abrogate any law in Ireland. An appeal alſo lies from a ſentence in any of the Iriſh courts of law to thoſe in Weſtminſter-hall, and to the houſe of peers in Great Britain. The members of the houſe of commons in Ireland hold their ſeats during life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the king of Great Britain. A body of about 12,000 men are kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, among which are few or none of the natives. Theſe are uſually quartered in barracks, and not in the public inns, as is uſual in Great Britain. The religion eſtabliſhed by law is the ſame with that of England, under archbiſhops and biſhops; and generally the clergy here are better provided for than in England. The univerſity of Dublin is the only one in the kingdom, conſiſting of one college, in which are about 600 ſtudents. So fertile is this country, that their beef and butter ſupply France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies; though lately an act of the Britiſh parliament allows theſe two articles, with their live cattle, to be imported into Great Britain. The Iriſh being prohibited from manufacturing their wool, and exporting their cloth, they run a good deal of the former to France and other countries, by which means theſe are enabled to underſel us in foreign markets.

I'RIS, S. [Lat.] the rainbow. In Philoſophy, an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. In Botany, the flower-de-luce. In Anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour.

To IRK, V. A. [*yrk*, Iſl. work] to give pain, or make weary, uſed only imperſonally, as, "It *irks* me." *Shak.*

I'RKSOME, Adj. weariſome; affecting with pain, or trouble.

IRK'SOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

I'RON, S. [*haiarn*, Brit. *iſern*, *iren*, Sax. *iorne*, Erſ. *iern*, Dan.] a well-known metal, though lighter than all others, excepting tin, yet conſiderably the hardeſt; when pure, malleable, but in a leſs degree than gold, ſilver, lead, or copper. It is more capable of ruſt than other metals, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire to melt it. Moſt other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is moſt malleable the nearer it approaches

to

to fuſion. It is the only known ſubſtance attracted by the loadſtone, is not only ſoluble in the ſtronger acids, but even in common water, to which its ſpecific gravity is as 7632 to 1000. Iron is uſed, figuratively, for any inſtrument or tool made of that metal. A chain, ſhackle, or manacle. "He was put in *irons*."

I'RON, Adj. made of iron; reſembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harſh; ſevere; rigid.

To I'RON, V. A. to ſmooth with an iron; to put on ſhackles or irons.

IRO'NICAL, Adj. [*ironique*, Fr.] ſpeaking one thing and meaning another, by way of ſneer or reproach.

IRO'NICALLY, Adv. in an ironical or ſneering manner.

I'RONMONGER, S. one who deals in iron.

I'RONWOOD, S. a hard kind of wood, ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

I'RONY, Adj. made of iron; partaking of iron.

I'RONY, S. [*ironie*, Fr. εἰρωνεία, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a perſon means one thing and expreſſes another; generally uſed as a ſneer, and in commending a perſon for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE, or IRRA'DIANCY, S. [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradians*, of *irradio*, Lat.] the emiſſion of rays or light on any ſubject; a ſparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To IRRA'DIATE, V. A. [*irradiatus*, Lat. of *irradio*, Lat.] to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays; to adorn with ſomething ſhining.

IRRADIA'TION, S. the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering; the ſtate of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge, applied to the mind.

IRRA'TIONAL, Adj. [*irrationalis*, Lat.] void of reaſon or underſtanding; void of the powers of reaſon; abſurd, or contrary to reaſon.

IRRATIONA'LITY, S. the quality of being void of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLAI'MABLE, Adj. not to be altered by inſtruction, threats, or perſuaſions.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE, Adj. [*irreconciliable*, Fr.] not to be appeaſed, or made to agree.

IRRECONCI'LEABLY, Adv. in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, Adj. not atoned or expiated. "Many *irreconciled* iniquities." *Shak.*

IRRECO'VERABLE, Adj. not to be regained, reſtored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY, Adv. in a manner beyond recovery, or paſt all cure or remedy.

IRRE'DUCIBLE, Adj. not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, S. [from *irrefragable*] ſtrength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, S. [Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRA'GABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFU'TABLE, Adj. [*irrefutabilis*, low Lat.] not to be overthrown, or confuted.

IRRE'GULAR, Adj. [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, ſtandard, cuſtom, or nature; immethodical; not conſiſtent with the rules of morality; a ſoft word for *vitious*.

IRREGULA'RITY, S. [*irregularité*, Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRRE'GULARLY, Adv. without obſervation of rule, method, or duty.

To IRRE'GULATE, V. A. to make irregular; to diſturb the order of time.

IRRE'LATIVE, Adj. having no reference or relation to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION, S. [Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

IRRELI'GIOUS, Adj. [*irreligieux*, Fr.] contemning, or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in an impious manner.

IRRE'MEABLE, Adj. [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] not to be repaſſed; admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, Adv. in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMI'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMO'VABLE, or IRREMO'VEABLE, Adj. not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRRE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *irreparabilis*, Lat.] not to be recovered; not to be reſtored to its former ſtate.

IRRE'PARABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be recovered or reſtored to its former ſtate.

IRREPLE'VIABLE, Adj. in Law, not to be redeemed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be blamed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. free from blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, Adv. in a manner not deſerving blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, Adj. not to be blamed, or found fault with.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY, S. [from *irreſiſtible*] the quality of being above all reſiſtance.

IRRESI'STIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſuperior to all reſiſtance or oppoſition.

IRRE-

IRRESI'STIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be hindered from affecting its deſign or end; in a manner not to be oppoſed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE, Adj. not to be broken or diſſolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of having its parts not to be broken or diſſolved.

IRRESO'LVEDLY, Adv. without any ſettled, fixed, or poſitive determination of the will.

IRRE'SOLUTE, Adj. [*irreſolu*, Fr.] not conſtant in purpoſe; not fixed in one's determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, Adv. without firmneſs of mind or determination.

IRRESO'LUTION, S. want of fixed and ſettled determination of mind.

IRRESPE'CTIVE, Adj. having no regard to perſons or circumſtances.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, Adv. without reſpect to circumſtances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE, Adj. [pronounced *irretreevable*] not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRE'VERENCE, S. [Fr. *irreverentia*, Lat.] want of veneration or reſpect; a ſtate wherein a perſon has not that reſpect paid him, which is due to his rank or dignity. "The *irreverence* "and ſcorn the judges were in." *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not paying, expreſſing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or reſpect due to the character or dignity of a perſon.

IRRE'VERENTLY, Adv. without due homage, reſpect, or veneration.

IRREVE'RSIBLE, Adj. not to be reverſed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVE'RSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be reverſed or changed.

IRRE'VOCABLE, Adj. [Fr. *irrevocabilis*, Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reverſed.

IRRE'VOCABLY, Adv. without recovery or recal.

To IR'RIGATE, V. A. [*irrigatus*, from *irrigo*, Lat.] to wet, moiſten, or water.

IRRIGA'TION, S. the act of watering, wetting, or moiſtening.

IRRI'GUOUS, Adj. [*irriguus*, Lat.] watery or watered. "Some *irriguous* valley," *Par. Loſt.* Dewy or moiſt.

IRRI'SION, S. [Fr. *irriſio*, Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

To IR'RITATE, V. A. [*irritatus*, Lat. from *irrito*, Lat.] to provoke to anger; to teaze. To cauſe an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air *irritateth* cold." *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION, S. [Fr. *irritatio*, Lat.] the act of provoking, exaſperating, or ſtimulating.

IRRU'PTION, S. [Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS, the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative, from the verb *to be*, borrowed from *is*, Goth. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative of *wiſan*, Goth. Sometimes the *I* is left out, and expreſſed by an apoſtrophe over its place, as "There's ſome." *Shak.*

ISH, from *iſc*, Sax. a termination added to words, expreſſes diminution or leſſening the ſenſe of the word, if joined to an adjective, as *bluiſh*: when added to a ſubſtantive, it implies likeneſs or partaking the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added; as *fooliſh*; *wolfiſh*: when added to the name of a country, it implies ſomething belonging to or living in it. As *Swediſh*, *Londoniſh*, Sax.

ISI'NGLASS, S. a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and ſomewhat tranſparent, repreſenting glue, but in ſome degree cleanlier. It is made from the inteſtines of a cartilaginous fiſh, which is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, grows to eighteen or twenty feet in length, and is frequently found in the Danube, &c. In Medicine, it is preſcribed in broths and jellies as an agglutinant and ſtrengthener, and by wine-coopers is uſed in clearing wines.

ISI'NGGLASS-STONE, S. a foſſil found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates: the ancients made their windows of it inſtead of glaſs.

I'SLAND, S. [pronounced *iland*; *ig*, or *igland*, *ealand*, Sax. of *ea*, water and land; *iſola*, Ital. *inſula*, Lat.] a tract of land ſurrounded by water.

I'SLANDER, S. [pronounced *ilander*] one who inhabits an iſland.

ISLE, S. [pronounced *ile*; from *iſle*, Fr.] an iſland or country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church, corruptly from *aile*, of *aile*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing, or ſide-walk.

ISO'SCELES, S. [Lat. of ἰσος, and σκελη, Gr.] applied to a triangle which has two ſides equal.

I'SSUE, S. [Fr.] the act of paſſing out; paſſage outwards; an event, or the conſequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the fleſh by inciſion, for the diſcharge of humors. Offſpring; the profits growing from an amercement; the point of matter depending on a ſuit, wherein the parties join, and put the cauſe to the trial of a jury. Hence to *join iſſue*, is to agree upon ſome particular point, on which the deciſion of a cauſe ſhall reſt.

To I'SSUE, V. N. [from the noun; *iſſer*, Fr. *uſcire*, Ital.] to come or paſs out at any place. To proceed, applied to offſpring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. To ſend out by authority, or judicially, uſed with *out*: this ſenſe is moſt common.

I'SSUELESS, Adj. without offſpring or children.

I'STHMUS, S. [Lat. from ἰσθμος, Gr.] a neck of land joining a peninſula to the continent.

IT, Pron. [*hyt*, or *hit*, Sax. neuter. "*Hyt* "*is of thame Halgum Gaſte, it* is of the Holy "Ghoſt." *Matt.* i. 20. from *ita*, Goth.] the neuter demonſtrative, made uſe of in ſpeaking of things. Sometimes it is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair. "How is *it?*"

Shak. Sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter, or affair. "*It's* come to paſs." *Shak.* After neutral verbs, *it* is uſed either ludicrouſly or to give an emphaſis. "A mole courſes *it* on "the ground." *Spect.*

ITALY, S. a part of Europe anciently eſteemed, and ſtill juſtly allowed, to be the moſt celebrated in the world; not only as it was the ſeat of the Roman empire, whence laws were iſſued out over the greateſt part of the globe for the government of thoſe mighty kingdoms which it had brought under its yoke, but as it was then, and is ſtill, in ſome meaſure, one of the moſt fertile and healthy ſpots on the ſurface of the earth: ſo that it was emphatically ſtiled *happy* by ancient authors, where Ceres and Bacchus ſtrove which ſhould moſt bleſs its favourite inhabitants; the former with the greateſt plenty and variety of grain and fruit, and the latter with the moſt exquiſite wines. But if we extend our views further, what harveſt doth this country yield, of the moſt valiant and experienced generals of antiquity, the nobleſt orators, the fineſt poets, and the moſt famous hiſtorians; and of an infinite number of other eminent perſonages, both in early and more modern days? all which it would be too tedious to enumerate particularly. And if to this we take in the ſtupendous monuments of their power, as their ſtately temples, aqueducts, cauſeways, highways, public baths, amphitheatres, *&c.* we ſhall eaſily allow, that hardly ever any country could boaſt of greater advantages. However, if the martial art has been lately leſs cultivated, the more ſoft ones of architecture, ſculpture, painting, muſic, *&c.* have been carried here to a very great height; and yet the more noble ſciences have not been neglected for the ſake of theſe. And if it hath not produced ſuch bold philoſophers as Deſcartes, or ſuch eminent ones as Sir Iſaac Newton, the fate of a Galileo may have intimidated them from venturing too far in that kind of dangerous learning. Italy was anciently governed by a great number of petty kings, whoſe power degenerating into tyranny, obliged their ſubjects to form themſelves into commonalities of various denominations. The greateſt part of the country was known by the names of Heſperia, Saturnia, Auſonia, Oenotria, Canicula, Latium, and laſtly Italy. Italy lies between lat. 38 deg. but including Sicily, between 36 and 46 deg. of N. latitude, and between long. 7 and 19 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Alps, which ſeparate it from Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and to the W. by that and the Alps, which divide it from France: and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. ſide of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends a degree farther W. which however is uſually deſcribed with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. The figure of the main land of Italy reſembles that of a boot; and from N. W. to S. E. it is upwards of 600 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth. In the N. parts, which may be conſidered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part or calf of the leg, is about 120; and towards the S. that is, about the inſtep, 80. The diviſion of Italy, in the reign of Auguſtus, was into Ciſalpine Gaul, Italia Propria, and Græcia Magna, which continued, ſome ſmall alterations excepted, during all the time of the Roman emperors, till the reign of Honorius, when the empire becoming extremely weak, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, *&c.* paſſed the Alps, parcell'd the greateſt part of the country into little kingdoms and ſtates, and held it in ſubjection till the reign of Juſtinian. This prince having cleared the country of thoſe barbarians, erected the exarchate of Ravenna, and made that city the capital. This new government having laſted 183 years, under ſeventeen exarchs, who maintained the power of the emperors of the eaſt, was ſucceeded by that of the Longobardi, or Lombards, who having taken Ravenna from Eutychius the laſt exarch, erected a kingdom in Gallia Togata, under Aſtulphus. 'Tis to theſe we owe that excellent body of laws, ſtill famed under the name of Longobardian, and compiled by their king Rotharis. At length the emperors of the eaſt having quite loſt their power in Italy, pope Leo III. who had been highly obliged to the French for protecting the holy ſee againſt the Lombards, invited king Pepin into Italy, and ſoon after his ſon Charlemagne, who was crowned king of the Franks; and on Chriſtmas-day 801, was crowned emperor by that pontiff, in St. Peter's church at Rome. From this time, new kingdoms, dukedoms and ſtates were erected in Italy; the pope having had ſeveral conſiderable territories beſtowed on him by the emperor. The ſoil of Italy is generally very good and fertile. The low lands afford great quantity of good paſturage for vaſt numbers of cattle; and the climate, excepting ſome few places in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, moſtly eſteemed temperate and healthy. The modern Italians are generally very polite and affable, ingenious, and ready-witted; and of great application both in ſtudy and buſineſs. They commonly bear a great affection towards their kindred and alliance; and they are very ambitious of honour and preferment; highly valuing themſelves as the offspring and ſucceſſors of the ancient Romans. The nobility and gentry chuſe to live moſtly in towns, and to lay out their money rather in fine houſes, coſtly furniture, ſtatues, paintings, and ſtately architecture, beautiful gardens, *&c.* than in keeping up rich tables, or luxurious eating and drinking. No nation, except the Spaniſh, is more ſcrupulouſly nice in all the punctilio's of civility than the Italians, nor more profuſe of ſtrained compliments, pompous titles, *&c.* Italy abounds every where with hoſpitals for the ſick, lame, lunatics, and foundlings; but eſpecially for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers going to and from Rome, Loretto, *&c.* They reckon the day from ſun-ſet to ſun-ſet, and make their clocks ſtrike the twenty-four hours round, inſtead of dividing the day into two parts. The Italian language is a kind of corruption of the ancient Roman, which latter was in its higheſt

perfection

perfection in the reign of the emperor Auguſtus; but it ſoon after fell into decay, till by the inundations of the Goths and Vandals, it became ſo barbarous, that it ſcarcely retained any traces of its origin: but from the height of barbariſm it has now dwindled to a ſoft and melodious language, eſpecially fit for muſic. Tuſcany is the country where the beſt Italian is ſpoken. But in Naples, Venice, Piedmont, and other parts, it is more harſh, and blended with the old Gothic, Lombardic, and Etruſcan tongues.

ITCH, S. [*giccha*, Sax.] in Medicine, a diſeaſe, which overſpreads the body with puſtules, attended with an irritating ſenſation, and communicated by contact; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs cauſed by the itch, or appeaſed by rubbing. Figuratively, a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, V. N. to feel an uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual deſire and propenſity.

I'TCHY, Adj. affected with the itch.

I'TEM, S. [Lat.] a new article; a hint or inuendo. Uſed in wills, in its original ſenſe, for *alſo*, "*Item*, I give and bequeath."

To I'TERATE, V. A. [*iteratus*, Lat. of *itero*] to repeat the ſame thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a ſecond time.

ITE'RANT, Part. [*iterans*, Lat.] repeating.

ITERA'TION, S. [Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] the act of doing the ſame thing more than once; repetition, or recital.

ITI'NERANT, Adj. [Fr.] wandering; not ſettled; travelling.

ITI'NERARY, S. [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] a book of travels.

ITSE'LF, Pron. [of *hyt*, Sax. and *ſylf*, Sax. from *ſilba*, Goth.] the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

JU'BILANT, Part. [*jubilans*, Lat.] uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILA'TION, S. [Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] the act of uttering ſongs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, S. [*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubilo*, Lat. יובל, Heb. a muſical inſtrument, ſo called from Jubal the inventor] a public feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a grand church feſtival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all ſinners, eſpecially ſuch as viſit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was firſt eſtabliſhed by Boniface VIII. in 1300. Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years; Urban VI. to every 25th; and Sixtus IV. to every 23d year.

JUCU'NDITY, S. [*jucunditas*, Lat.] pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs. "Unexpected *jucundities*." *Brown*. Not in uſe.

To JUDA'IZE, V. N. [*judaiſer*, Fr.] to conform to the manner or cuſtoms of the Jews.

JUDGE, S. [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.] one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cauſe or queſtion, real, or perſonal, and preſides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has ſkill ſufficient to diſcover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, V. N. [*juger*, Fr.] to decide or determine a queſtion; to paſs ſentence; to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

JU'DGER, S. one who forms an opinion, or paſſes ſentence.

JU'DGMENT, S. that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the quality or power of diſcerning the propriety or impropriety of things; the right, power, or act of paſſing ſentence; deciſion; opinion; ſentence paſſed againſt a criminal; condemnation, or puniſhment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the diſtribution of juſtice; the ſentence paſſed on our actions on the laſt day the laſt doom.

JU'DICATORY, S. diſtribution of juſtice a court of juſtice.

JU'DICATURE, S. [Fr.] the power or province of diſpenſing juſtice, or hearing cauſes, and paſſing ſentence.

JUDI'CIAL, Adj. [*judicium*, Lat.] practiſed in the diſtribution of juſtice, or in a court of juſtice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of juſtice.

JUDI'CIALLY, Adv. in the forms of legal juſtice; in a court of juſtice; before a judge.

JUDI'CIARY, Adj. [*judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDI'CIOUS, Adj. [*judicieux*, Fr.] prudent; wiſe; ſkilful in any affair.

JUDI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which ſpeaks an extenſive judgment or underſtanding; juſtly or wiſely.

JUG, S. [*Jugge*, Dan.] a large drinking veſſel, with a long neck, ſwelling out towards the bottom.

To JUGGLE, S. [*jongler*, *jongler*, Fr. *kaulati*, Sclav. *kayklowati*, Boh. *kuglowac*, Pol.] to play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe or impoſe on by artifice and impoſture.

JUGGLE, S. a trick performed by ſlight of hand; an impoſture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GGLER, S. [from *juggle*] one who practiſes ſlight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impoſture.

JU'GGLING, S. [*kuglowany*, Pol: *gagul*, *goglul*, Perſ.] the practice of legerdemain or ſlight of hand; unfair dealing, deceit, or impoſture.

JU'GGLINGLY, Adv. in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, Adj. [*jugulum*, Lat. the throat] ſituated in, or belonging to the throat.

JUICE, S. [pronounced *juce*, both in this word and its derivatives; *jus*, Fr. and Lat. *juys*, Belg.] the liquor, ſap, or water of a plant; the fluid or moiſture in animal bodies.

JU'ICELESS, Adj. dry; without moiſture or juice.

JU'ICINESS, S. plenty of juice, or moiſture, applied both to plants and animals.

JU'ICY, Adj. moiſt; full of moiſture or juice.

JU'LAP, S. [*julep*, Fr.] in Pharmacy, an agreeable potion uſually made of ſimple and compound waters ſweetened, and uſed ſome-

times as a vehicle to ſuch medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JU'LUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the *July flower*.

JU'LY, S. [*Julius*, Lat. *Juillet*, Fr.] the name affixed to the ſeventh month of the year, from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæſar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or, the fifth, *i. e.* from March.

JU'MART, S. [Fr.] a beaſt got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, V. A. to mix in a confuſed and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or ſhaken together.

JUMBLE, S. a confuſed mixture; a violent and confuſed ſhaking.

To JUMP, V. N. [*gumpen*, Belg. κομπος, Gr.] to move forward by raiſing one's ſelf from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt. "The *jumping* chariots." *Nah.* iii. 2.

JUMP, S. the act of ſpringing or raiſing one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or ſkip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. "Our "fortune lies upon this *jump*." *Shak.* A kind of looſe or limber ſtays, with a moveable ſtomacher, uſually laced or tied before.

JU'NCATE, S. [*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Ital] a cheeſcake; any kind of delicacy; a private or clandeſtine entertainment: now written *junket*.

JU'NCOUS, Adj. [*junceus*, Lat.] full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION, S. [*jonction*, Fr.] union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE, S. [*junctura*, Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, joining, or articulation; union. "*Juncture* of hearts." *K. Charles.* A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, S. [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat. becauſe this month was dedicated to Juno, or becauſe it was appropriated to young people *(juvenibus)* as May was to old ones] the ſixth month of the year from January.

JU'NIOR, S. [Lat.] a perſon younger than another.

JU'NIPER, S. [*juniperus*, Lat.] a plant, which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JU'NK, S. [*junco*, Span. *giunco*, Ital.] a ſmall ſhip uſed in China; pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET, S. See *Juncate*.

JU'NTO, S. [Ital.] a company of men combined in any ſecret deſign; a cabal.

I'VORY, S. [*ivoire*, Fr. *avorio*, Ital.] a hard, ſolid, firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good poliſh, and is the tuſks of the elephant. Adjectively, it ſignifies any thing made of ivory; as, "an *ivory* ball."

JU'RAT, S. [*juratus*, Lat.] a magiſtrate of the nature of an alderman.

JU'RATORY, Adj. [*juratoire*, Fr.] by means of, or by giving, an oath.

JURI'DICAL, Adj. [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.] acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in the courts of juſtice.

JU'RISDICTION, S. [Fr. *juriſdictio*, Lat.] legal authority; extent of power; a diſtrict to which any authority belongs.

JURISPRU'DENCE, S. [Fr. *juris prudentia*, Lat.] the ſcience of law, either civil or common.

JU'RIST, S. [*juriſte*, Fr.] one who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

JU'ROR, S. [*juro*, Lat.] one who ſerves on a jury.

JU'RY, S. [*juré*, Fr. *jurata*, Lat.] a company of men, conſiſting of twelve or twenty-four, and ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be laid before them touching the cauſe they are to decide. The *grand jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve, by writing *billa vera*, or diſallow, by writing *ignoramus* on them.

JU'RYMAN, S. one who is impannelled on a jury.

JU'RY-MAST, S. ſomething ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight or ſtorm.

JUST, Adj. [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Lat.] unbiaſſed in diſtribution of juſtice; honeſt in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the ſtandard of juſtice; virtuous, or living conformable to the laws of morality; true; well grounded; proportionate; regular.

JUST, Adv. exactly; merely, or barely. "*Juſt* enough." *Dryd.* Nearly or not far from. "*Juſt* at the point of death." *Temple.*

JU'STICE, S. [Fr. *juſtitia*, Lat.] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict puniſhment on thoſe that deſerve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, puniſhment; right, or the act whereby a perſon aſſerts his right. In Law, peculiarly applied to a *juſtice* of the peace. *Lord Chief Juſtice of the king's bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the reſt: he determines all ſuch pleas as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, or peace of the king; *Lord Chief Juſtice of the common pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all cauſes in common law, from whence aroſe his title. *Juſtice of the foreſt*, is a lord by his office, and with his aſſiſtants determines all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon and vert. *Juſtices of aſſize*, are ſuch as by ſpecial commiſſion are ſent into the country to take aſſizes. *Juſtices in eyre*, or itinerant juſtices, are ſo called from *erre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly ſent by commiſſion into different countries to try ſuch cauſes, particularly, as were termed pleas of the crown. *Juſtices of gaol delivery*, are ſuch as are commiſſioned to hear and determine all cauſes for which perſons are caſt into gaol. *Juſtices of niſi prius*, are the ſame as juſtices of the aſſize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cauſe in the common pleas. "NISI PRIUS *juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes*." *i. e.* Unleſs the juſtices that come to thoſe parts before.

JU'STICESHIP, S. [from *juſtice* and *ſhip*; of

of *ſcyp*, Sax.] the office, rank, or dignity of a juſtice. Uſed generally in a ludicrous ſenſe.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *juſtify*] to be defended by law or reaſon; conformable to law or juſtice.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being cleared from any accuſation; the quality of being defenſible by law or reaſon.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be reconciled to law, reaſon, or juſtice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accuſation of guilt; abſolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from ſins paſt. In Scripture, a judicial act of God, by which the righteouſneſs of Chriſt is imputed to the faithful, and ſins are forgiven on account of his obedience, merits, and ſacrifice.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, S. one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

JUSTIFI'ER, S. one who clears both from the charge and puniſhment of ſin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

To JU'STIFY, V. A. [*juſtifier*, Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to abſolve or acquit from any accuſation; to vindicate; to free from the guilt and puniſhment of paſt ſin by imputed righteouſneſs and pardon.

To JUSTLE, V. N. [from *juſt*, of *jouſter*, Fr.] to encounter, claſh, or run againſt each other. Actively, to puſh, drive, or force by ruſhing againſt.

JU'STLY, Adv. in a manner conſiſtent with rigid juſtice and honeſty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JU'STNESS, S. the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or ſtandard; juſtice, propriety, or exactneſs.

To JUT, V. A. to puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to ſtand out beyond the other parts of the ſurface.

JUT'TY, S. a part of a building which ſtands out farther then the reſt.

JU'VENILE, Adj. [*juvenilis*, Lat.] young, or youthful.

JUVENI'LITY, S. the ſtate of youth; youthfulneſs.

JUXTAPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *juxta* and *poſitio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being placed cloſe to each other.

I'VY, S. [*ifig*, Sax. *ephew*, or *ebhew*, Teut. *eboba*, Ruſſ.] in Botany, *hedera*. Its flowers are diſpoſed in the form of an umbel, with a ſmall involucrum indented in ſeveral parts. The empalement is cut into 5 parts, and ſits upon the germen. The flower has 5 oblong petals ſpread open with incurved points; and five owl-ſhaped ſtamina, cut into two at their baſe. Linnæus places it in the 5th claſs of the firſt ſect. The ſpecies are two.

K

K Is a double conſonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet; borrowed from the Greek *kappa*, and is of the ſame form with that in the Gothic and Saxon alphpabets from whence ours is derived. It has one invariable hard ſound, like that of *c* before *a*; is generally uſed between a vowel and an *e* ſilent, as in *duke*; is ſilent in our preſent pronunciation before *n* as in *knave*, and though uſed after *c* at the end of words of one ſyllable, yet in thoſe of more than one ſyllable, is unneceſſary, and judiciouſly omitted by ſome moderns. It is uſed as a numeral letter for 250; and with a daſh over it, thus. $\overline{K}$ for 250,000.

KA'LENDAR, S. See *Calend*, or *Calendar*.

KA'LI, S. [Arab.] a plant growing on the ſea coaſts, whoſe aſhes are of great uſe in making glaſs or ſoap.

KAM, Adj. [*kam*, Erſe,] crooked; not to the purpoſe. "This clean *kam*." *Shak*.

To KAW, V. A. to make a noiſe like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, S. the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

To KECK, V. N. [*kecken*, Belg. to heave the ſtomach; to reach at ſomething nauſeous or ſqueamiſh.

To KEDGE, V. A. [*kaghe*, Belg.] in Navigation, to bring a ſhip up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, or KEDGE ANCHOR, S. a ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KE'DLACK, S. a weed that grows among corn, called likewiſe *charnock*.

KEEL, S. [*cæle*, Sax. *quille*, Fr.] the bottom of a ſhip.

To KEEL, V. A. [*cælan*, Sax.] to cool or prevent from boiling over. "While greaſy "Joan doth *keel* the pot." *Shak*. This phraſe, though now obſolete in London, may be ſtill met with in moſt provinces.

KE'ELFAT, S. [*cælan*, Sax. and *fat*, of *vat*, Belg.] a cooler, or veſſel in which wort or other liquor is ſet to cool.

KE'ELSON, S. that piece of timber in a ſhip, which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, Adj. [*cene*, Sax.] ſharp, or cutting eaſily, applied to the edge of an inſtrument, and oppoſed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or exceſſively cold, applied to winds or weather. Eager; vehement. Of great ſubtilty, applied to the underſtanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneaſineſs, applied to wit.

KE'ENLY, Adv. ſharply, or cutting eaſily; vehemently or eagerly; bitterly or acrimoniouſly.

KE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being ſharp or cutting eaſily; rigour of weather or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs or vehemence.

To KEEP, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *kept*; *cepban*, Sax.] to retain; to preſerve; to have in cuſtody, or in one's poſſeſſion; to practiſe or accuſtom one's ſelf to. "I *keep* bad "hours." *Pope*. To celebrate, applied to feſtivals. To obſerve, without violation, applied to promiſes, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expence; to have in the houſe. "*Keep* lodgers." *Shak*. To remain in any ſtate. "To *keep* his bed." *Shak*. Uſed

with *back*, to reſtrain from doing an action. "*Keep back* thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſin." *Pſal*, xix. To reſerve, Joined to *with*, to be often with a perſon as a lover or ſuitor. "*Keeping* company *with* men." *Broome*. *To keep in*, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to ſecrets. To defend from. "*Keep out* the weather." *Prior*. "*Keeps out* "hunger." *Dryd*. Uſed with *pace*, to walk as faſt as another. "*Kept pace* with him." *To keep under*, to ſuppreſs; to ſubdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a ſtate of baſe ſubjection.

KEEP, S. cuſtody, or charge. "Within "whoſe *keep* the captive knights were laid." *Dryd*. Not in uſe.

KE'EPER, S. one who has priſoners committed to his cuſtody; one who holds any thing for the uſe of another; one who has the care of parks, or the ſuperintendance of another. *Keeper of the great ſeal*, is a lord by his office, called *Lord keeper*, and is of the king's privy council.

KE'EPERSHIP, S. the office of a keeper.

KEG, S. [*caque*, Fr.] a ſmall barrel.

KELL, S. See *Caul*.

KELP, S. a ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed.

KE'LSON, S. See *Keelſon*.

To KEN, V. A. [*cænan*, Sax. to deſcry or ſee at a diſtance; to know.

KEN, S. view; or the diſtance within which a perſon can ſee an object. "Saw, "within *ken*." *Milt*.

KE'NNEL, S. [*chenil*, Fr.] a cot or place wherein dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beaſt; the ſmall cavity or hollow in which water runs though a ſtreet.

To KE'NNEL, V. N. to lie or live, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuouſly uſed of men.

KENT, by the Romans called *Cantium*, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the S. W. by Suſſex, on the W. by Surry, on the S. by the Engliſh channel, on the S. E. by Dover ſtreights, and on the E. by the Downs. It is divided from Eſſex and Middleſex on the N. by the river Thames. This county lies in the dioceſes of Canterbury and Rocheſter, is fifty-ſix miles long from E. to W. and thirty broad from S. to N. thirty-ſix from Rye in Suſſex to the mouth of the Thames, containing in all 1,248,000 acres. In it are two cities, Canterbury and Rocheſter; 163 vicarages, 408 pariſhes, 30 conſiderable towns, 1180 villages, and about 220,000 inhabitants. This county is commonly divided into three parts, which have different qualities both of air and ſoil; the upper or E. part, towards the Downs and the Thames, where is proverbially ſaid to be health without wealth; the middle parts, and thoſe near London, are both healthy and wealthy; and the lower parts, as about Romney-marſh, called the Weald of Kent, where is wealth without health, on account of the wet ſoil, though very fruitful in graſs. As the county lies much upon the ſea, the air, though generally thick and foggy, is pretty warm, and often fanned and purified by S. and S. W. winds. The marſhy tracts, though ſubject to agues, are more healthy than the hundreds of Eſſex, and the beach is not ſo ouzy as it is in that county. The country in general abounds with plantations of hops (theſe eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Canterbury) corn-fields, paſture-grounds, woods of oak, beech, and cheſnut; with large orchards of fine cherries (by way of diſtinction and eminence called Kentiſh) alſo pippins: and about Boxley, Foots-cray, North-cray, &c. are ſeveral woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, are commonly ſupplied. The cattle here of all ſorts are reckoned larger than they are in the adjacent counties; and the Weald of Kent is noted for its large bullocks, as well as large timber for ſhip-building. Here are ſeveral parks of fallow-deer, and warrens of greyiſh rabbits; alſo mines of iron, pits of marle and chalk, with woad and madder for dying, likewiſe wool, flax, ſaint-foyn: and on the cliffs between Folkſtone and Dover is plenty of ſamphire.

KEPT, preter and part. paſſ. of *keep*.

KE'RF, S. [*ceorfan*, Sax.] the ſlit ſawn away between two pieces of ſtuff.

KE'RNEL, S. [*cyrnel*, Sax. *cerneau*, Fr.] that part of a nut which is contained in the ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or ſkin. "The *kernel* of a grape." *Den*. The ſeeds in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a cruſt, hard ſtubſtance, or with a concretion. "The *kernel* of a ſtone." *Arbuth*. Hard knobs formed in the fleſh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, V. N. to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, Adj. full of kernels; reſembling kernels.

KER'NELWORTH, S. an herb.

KE'RSEY, S. [*kerſaye*, Belg. *cariſée*, Fr.] a coarſe woollen manufacture between a ſtuff and a cloth.

KE'STREL, S. [*quereelle*, or *cerceau*, Fr.] a little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH, S. [*caiſſe*, Fr. *caichio*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel uſed to bring fiſh to market, or as a tender to larger ſhips. It has two maſts, its main-ſail and top-ſail ſtanding ſquare as ſhips do, and its fore-ſail and jib like thoſe of hoys.

KETTLE, S. [*cete*, Sax. *kettel*, Belg.] a veſſel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of a *pot* is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrower towards the top, but that of a *kettle*, to the veſſel whoſe ſides are ſtrait from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top: authors, however, uſe theſe words promiſcuouſly. A tea-*kettle*, is a veſſel in which water is boiled for making tea.

KE'TTLEDRUM, S. [of *kettle* and *drum*] a drum, whoſe body is braſs, and reſembles the ſhape of a kettle.

KEY, S. [*cæg*, Sax.] a little iron inſtrument formed with holes anſwering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is puſhed forward or backward; an inſtrument by which any thing

is ſcrewed, turned, ſhut, or opened. "The "*key* of the jack." *Swift.* Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obſcure, myſterious, or difficult. The parts of a muſical inſtrument, particularly of a ſpinet, which are ſtruck by the fingers. In Muſic, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it uſually begins and muſt always end. In Architecture, the laſt ſtone placed at the top of an arch. In Commerce, a bank raiſed perpendicular from the water, or a wharf made uſe of for ſhipping or unloading goods; from *keye*, Belg. *quai*, Fr. See *Quay*.

KE'YAGE, S. money paid for lying, or loading and unloading goods at a key.

KE'YSTONE, S. the middle or upper ſtone of an arch. See *Key*.

KIBE, S. [*kibwe*, Beit. *kerb*, Tent.] a chilblain, or chap in the heels, cauſed by cold.

KI'BED, Adj. troubled with kibes or chilblains.

To KICK, V. A. [*kaucben*, Belg.] to ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, S. a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, S. one who ſtrikes with the foot.

KI'CKSHAW, S. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *quelque choſe*, Fr.] ſomething contemptuous, fantaſtical, or ridiculous; a diſh ſo changed by cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. The laſt ſenſe is that which is now in uſe.

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY, S. a cant or made word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife. "Hugs his *kickſy-wickſey*." *Shak.*

KID, S. [*ked*, Dan. גדי, Heb.] the young of a goat. Figurativly, applied to a young child.

To KID, V. A. to bring forth kids, applied to a ſhe-goat.

KI'DDER, S. an ingroſſer of corn.

To KI'DNAP, V. A. to ſteal children.

KI'DNAPPER, S. one who ſteals children, or human beings.

KI'DNEY, S. [the etymology unknown] a part of an animal ſerving to ſeparate the urine from the blood: they are two in number, one on each ſide, of the figure of kidney beans, the right one being ſituated under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEY-BEAN, S. [ſo named from its reſembling a kidney in its ſhape] in Botany, the *phaſeolus*, which name it derives from its huſks reſembling a long narrow veſſel or ſhip, called in Greek φασηλος. Linnæus places it in the third ſection of his ſeventeenth claſs. The ſpecies are ſix.

KI'DNEYVETCH, or KI'DNEYWORT, S. plants.

KI'LDERKIN, S. [*kindikin*, or *kinnekin*, Belg.] a ſmall barrel; a liquid meaſure, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer meaſure; and ſixteen, ale meaſure. Two kilderkins make a barrel; and four an hogſhead.

To KILL, V. A. [formerly written *quell*, from *cwellan*, Sax.] to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KI'LLER, S. one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILN, S. [*cylne*, Sax.] a ſtove, or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning ſuch thing as are contained in it.

To KI'LN-DRY, V. A. to dry in a kiln.

KI'MBO, Adj. [*alſchambo*, Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and ſticking out from the ſides.

KIN, S. [*kun*, Goth. *cynne*, Sax.] of the ſame family; relation; of the ſame race. Uſed as a termination to expreſs ſomething diminutive, thus *mannikin*, a little man, *minikin*, a very ſmall pin.

KIND, Adj. [*cyn*, Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good will.

KIND, S. [*cynne*, Sax. *kunds*, Goth.] race; or claſs containing ſeveral ſpecies; the particular nature of a thing; the natural ſtate of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn." *Arbuthn.* Nature, or particular manner; ſort, uſed with *in*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of ſcorn." *Bac.*

To KINDLE, V. A. [*cinnu*, Brit. *cyndelan*, Sax.] to ſet on fire; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, inflame, or exaſperate; to catch fire. To bring forth, applied to rabbits, *&c.*

KI'NDLER, S. one that lights or ſets fire to. Figuratively, one that enflames or excites diſturbances.

KI'NDLY, Adv. in a civil, good-natured manner.

KI'NDLY, Adj. [from the ſubſtantive] of the ſame nature; homogeneal; ſuiting or agreeing with. "*Kindly* treat." *Par. Loſt.* Inſinuating; mild.

KI'NDNESS, S. civil behaviour; favourable treatment, or a conſtant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KI'NDRED, S. [from *kin*, or *cynren*, Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KI'NDRED, Adj. native; congeneal; agreeing to the nature of a perſon or thing.

KINE, S. the plural of *cow*.

KING, S. [*cyng*, *cyning*, *cynig*, Sax.] a perſon who rules ſingly over a people. In England, the king has power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and diſſolving of parliaments, of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and puniſhments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on ſhipping, and of opening and ſhutting ſea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the ſole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour, as creating dukes, earls, barons, *&c.* In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king, in whiſt next to ace. The four kings are, David, Alexander,

Cæſar, and Charles, whoſe names are ſtill printed on the French cards, and are ſuppoſed to repreſent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the ſociety of heralds: of theſe there are three, named, Garter, Norrey, and Clarencieux.

To KING, V. A. to rule as a king; to raiſe to the dighity of a king.

KI'NG-CRAFT, S. the act or ſkill of governing.

KI'NGDOM, S. [*cynedom*, Sax.] the dominion, or territories ſubject to a king. Among Naturaliſts, a claſs or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. "The watery "*kingdom*." *Shak.*

KI'NGFISHER, S. a bird frequenting waters, and feeding on fiſhes.

KI'NGLIKE, or KI'NGLY, Adj. royal; belonging or ſuitable to a king.

KI'NGLY, Adv. with an air of majeſty.

KI'NGS-EVIL, S. a ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated: it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KI'NGSHIP, S. royalty, or the ſtate, office, and dignity of a king.

KI'NSFOLK, S. [from *kin* and *folk*] relations, or thoſe that are of the ſame family.

KI'NSMAN, S. a man who is related to, or of the ſame family with another.

KI'NSWOMAN, S. a woman of the ſame family with another.

KIRK, S. [*cyrce*, Sax.] a church: obſolete in England, but ſtill retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, S. [*cyrtel*, Sax. *kirtel*, Dan.] an upper garment, or gown. "What ſtuff "wilt thou have the *kirtle* of." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To KISS, V. A. [*cyſſan*, Sax.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondneſs; to touch gently, or in a loving manner. "The ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* the trees." *Shak.*

KISS, S. a ſalute given by joining the lips.

KI'SSER, S. one that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST, S. the thin, tender cruſt of bread, formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

KIT, S. [*kitte* Belg.] a large bottle; a ſmall fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent to town.

KI'TCHEN, S. [*kegin*, Brit. *cuiſine*, Fr.] the room in a houſe, where the proviſions are dreſſed or cooked.

KI'TCHEN-GARDEN, S. a garden wherein ſallads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other eſculent plants are produced.

KI'TCHEN-MAID, S. a cook, or maid who does the buſineſs of the kitchen.

KI'TCHEN-STUFF, S. the fat ſcummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHEN-WENCH, S. a ſcullion or maid employed to clean the veſſels or inſtruments uſed in cookery.

KI'TCHEN-WORK, S. cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, S. [*cyta*, Sax.] a bird of prey, that infeſts farms, and ſteals chickens. Figuratively, a perſon of a remarkable and notorious rapacity. A play thing made of paper, and raiſed into the air by means of a long ſtring, and running againſt the wind.

KI'TESFOOT, S. a plant.

KI'TTEN, S. [*katteken*, Belg.] a young cat.

To KI'TTEN, V. A. to bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, V. N. [from *clack*] to make a ſharp noiſe, like the links of an iron chain beating againſt each other.

To KNAB, V. A. [*knappen*, Belg. *knaap*, Erſe.] to take a ſhort bite; to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe between the teeth. "*Knabbing* cruſts." *L'Eſtrange.*

KNACK, S. [*cnec*, Brit.] a toy, or bauble which diſcovers ſkill or contrivance; a readineſs; a peculiar ſlight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To KNACK, V. N. to make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe like that of a ſtick when breaking.

KNAP, S. [*cnap*, Brit. *cnæp*, Sax.] an eminence; a ſwelling protuberance. "Upon a "*knap* of ground." *Bac.*

To KNAP, V. A. [*knappen*, Belg.] to bite or break ſhort; to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like tnat of breaking. "*Knap* a "pair of tongs." *Bac.* To make a ſhort noiſe by a ſudden claſh or breaking.

To KNA'PLE, V. A. to break off with a ſhort, ſharp noiſe.

KNA'PSACK, S. the bag which a ſoldier carries at his back; a bag of proviſions.

KNA'PWEED, S. a plant.

KNARE, S. [*knor*, Teut.] a hard knot. "Wood with knots and *knarrs* deformed." *Dryd.*

KNAVE, S. [*cnafe*, *cnapa*, Sax. *knab*, Teut.] a boy, or ſervant, and in the latter ſenſe in an old tranſlation of the Teſtament, in Lauderdale's library, we read "Paul the *knave* of "Chriſt." At preſent it is uſed in a bad ſenſe, to ſignify a ſly, artful, or diſhoneſt fellow. In Gaming, it is applied to a card, having a ſoldier painted on it.

KNA'VERY, S. diſhoneſty; tricks; low cunning; any thing which is put to an ill uſe. "Bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery*." *Shak.*

KNA'VISH, Adj. diſhoneſt; tricking; waggiſh; miſchievous.

KNA'VISHLY, Adv. in a ſly, cunning, and diſhoneſt manner.

To KNEAD, V. A. [*cnædan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg.] to beat or mingle any ſubſtance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and preſſing it with the knuckles.

KNE'ADING-TROUGH, S. a trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNEE, S. [Dan. *cneow*, Sax. *knie*, Belg.] the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To KNEE, V. A. to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

KNE'ED, Adj. having knees. In Botany, having joints. "*Kneed* graſs."

KNE'E-DEEP, Adj. riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.

KNE'EPAN, S. a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide, which ſerves as a pully to the tendon of the muſcles that extend the leg.

To KNEEL, V. N. [from *knee*; *knielen*, Belg.] to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a ſign of ſubjection and ſupplication.

KNE'E-TRIBUTE, S. worſhip or homage ſhewn by kneeling. "*Knee-tribute* yet unpaid." *Milton.*

KNELL, S. [*cnil*, Brit. *cnyll*, Sax.] the ſound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNEW, the preter of *know*.

KNIFE, S. [plural *knives*, it being a general rule that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the ſingular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*; *cnif*, Sax.] an inſtrument conſiſting of a ſteel blade with an edge on one ſide, and ſometimes with a ſharp point, uſed particularly in cutting meat, and killing animals.

KNIGHT, S. [*cnibt*, Sax.] a perſon advanced to the degree of military rank, which took its origin from the cuſtom of the ancient Germans, who uſed to preſent their youth with a ſhield and javelin in a public aſſembly, as ſoon as they were capable of bearing arms: without having paſſed this ceremony, they thought they could not *lawfully* go to war, and on that account William Rufus was made a ſoldier in form, by Lanfrac archbiſhop of Canterbury. The title was at firſt conferred by parents, then by prieſts, moſt commonly by the archbiſhop, and at preſent by the king.

KNI'GHT-ERRANTRY, S. the practice of wandering about in queſt of needleſs encounters.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, S. an hireling evidence, or one that will ſwear any thing, if paid for it.

KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, S. a repreſentative of a county in parliament.

To KNIGHT, V. A. to create a perſon a knight.

KNIGHT'HOOD, S. [from *knight* and *hood*] the rank or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, V. A. [preter *knit* or *knitted*; *cnittan*, Sax.] to form any texture or manufacture on wires or needles, without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two perſons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendſhip. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows. To join cloſe or unite. "Our ſevered navy—have *knit* again." *Shak.*

KNIT, S. the texture, degree, or fineneſs of any thing formed by knitting.

KNI'TTER, S. one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNI'TTING-NEEDLE, S. a wire with which ſtockings, *&c.* are made without a loom.

KNI'TTLE, S. a ſtring with which the mouth of a purſe is gathered and cloſed.

KNOB, S. [*knap*, Sax. *knop*, Belg.] a protuberance; any part ariſing bluntly above the ſurface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, Adj. ſet with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBINESS, S. the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, Adj. full of knobs. Figuratively, hard, or ſtubborn, alluding to wood which is not eaſily bent, when full of knots.

To KNOCK, V. N. [*cnucian*, Sax. *cnoce*, Brit.] to claſh; to be driven forcibly together; to beat at a door for admittance. *To knock under*, to ſubmit, or pay ſubmiſſion. *To knock down*, to fell, or make a perſon fall by a violent blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill, or deſtroy by a blow. "Exceſs *knocks* a man *on the head*." *Greg.*

KNOCK, S. a ſudden ſtroke or blow; a loud ſtroke made at a door for entrance.

KNOCK'ER, S. one who makes a noiſe at a door to gain entrance; the hammer hanging at a door for perſons to ſtrike with to gain admiſſion.

To KNOLL, V. A. [from *knell*] to ring a bell for a burial.

KNOP, S. [a corruption of *knap*] any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

KNOT, S. [*cnatta*, Sax. *knot*, Teut. *knutte*, Belg. *knotte*, Erſe.] a ſtring or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent interſections not eaſily to be diſintangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently interſecting each other; any bond of union or aſſociation; a difficulty or intricacy not eaſily reſolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluſter, or collection. In Dreſs, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood cauſed by the growing of a bough in that part.

To KNOT, V. A. to tie threads or cords in ſuch a manner as to make an hard knob not eaſily untangled; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

KNO'TTED, Adj. full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS, S. the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not eaſily ſolved.

KNO'TTY, Adj. full of knots, applied either to threads or trees; hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

To KNOW, V. A. [preter *I knew*, or *have known*; part. paſſ. *known*; *cnawan*, Sax. γνάω, Gr.] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to converſe with, or have carnal knowledge of a perſon of another ſex; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'W-

KNO'WABLE, Adj. poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNO'WER, S. one that has knowledge or ſkill. "A *knower* of mankind." *Southern.*

KNO'WING, Adj. ſkilful; well inſtructed; of extenſive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conſcious; intelligent. "A "*knowing* prudent cauſe." *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING, S. knowledge, experience, or underſtanding. "A man of your *knowing*." *Shak.*

KNO'WINGLY, Adv. deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

KNO'WLEDGE, or KNO'WLEGE, S. [from *know*] the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new ideas or truths by ſeeing a variety of objects, and making obſervation upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any perſon or fact.

KNUCKLE, S. [*enucle*, Sax. *nocca*, Ital.] the joints of the fingers which ſtick out when the hand is ſhut. The knee joint of a calf, applied to cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in botany. "Divers herbs have "joints or *knuckles*." *Bac.*

To KNUCKLE, V. A. to put the knuckles cloſe to the ground. Figuratively, to ſubmit.

KNU'CKLED, Adj. jointed, applied to plants.

KYN, Brit. in compound words ſignifies an increaſe, or the firſt or chief; hence *kynkan* is extraordinary white; in Engliſh it is changed into *con*: hence *conwy*, from *kyn*, chief and *gwy*, or *wy*, a river, ſignifies the chief river.

L

L, A ſemi-vowel, or liquid conſonant, the eleventh letter of the Engliſh alphabet. In the Saxon it was aſpirated as in *blaf*, Sax. a loaf, as it is at preſent by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *llan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the ſame as that of the Romans, who likewiſe ſeem to have taken theirs from the A of the Greek, with one of its ſides placed upon the line thus , and if we attend to the form of the Hebrew ל we may, without the leaſt improbability, ſay, that the Greek A ſeems borrowed from it, only by cutting off its tail, or the ſtroke below the line. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall*, *kill*, *&c.* but at the end of a word of two or more ſyllables it is written ſingle, as in *doubtful*, as it likewiſe is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *ſkill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a double *ll*, yet, when they are compounded, we leave out an *l* in each, as in *ſkilful*. When it comes before *e* at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible*. As a numeral, it ſtands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it thus $\overline{L}$ for 50,000.

LA, Interject. look; behold; ſee! "*La!* "you." *Shak.*

LA'BEL, S. [*labellum*, Lat.] a ſmall or narrow ſlip, ſcrip, or ſcroll of writing. In Law, a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the ſeal which is faſtened to it; likewiſe any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label* or *codicil*. In Heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to diſtinguiſh him from the eldeſt.

LA'BIAL, Adv. [*labialis*, Lat.] expreſſed by the lips, applied to letters.

LA'BIATED, Adj. [*labium*, Lat. a lip] formed with or having lips. In Botany, applied to irregular, monopetalous flowers divided into lips, the upper of which is called the creſt, the under, the beard.

LA'BIODENTAL, Adj. [from *labium*, Lat. and *dens*, Lat.] in Grammar, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LA'BORATORY, S. [*laboratoire*, Fr.] the place where a chemiſt performs his operations. In an Hoſpital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a Camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works.

LABO'RIOUS, Adj. [*laborieux*, Fr. *laborioſus*, Lat.] diligent, aſſiduous, and indefatigable; tireſome; fatiguing.

LABO'RIOUSLY, Adv. with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of requiring great labour, or cauſing fatigue; diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR, S. [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.] the act of performing ſomething which requires an exertion of ſtrength, or tireſome perſeverance; pains; toil; work; exerciſe; travail, or the ſtate of pain and anguiſh a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To LA'BOUR, V. N. [*labore*, Lat.] to toil; to exert ſtrength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty. "The ſtone that *la-* "*bours* up the hill." *Granville.* To be oppreſſed. "Frees the *lab'ring* ſkies." *Dryd.* To be in a ſtate of pain and agony previous to childbirth; to proſecute with great pains, ſo as to affect. "To *labour* the point under theſe "diſadvantages." *Pope.*

LA'BOURER, S. one who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work; the perſon who carries mortar, brick, *&c.* to builders; one who exerts much ſtrength.

LA'BOURSOME, Adj. done with great exertion of ſtrength and diligence.

LA'BYRINTH, S. [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden, formed with ſingle or double hedges, ſo as to render it poſſible for a perſon to loſe himſelf in it. In Anatomy, the ſecond cavity of the internal

ernal ear, formed out of the os petroſum, and ſo called from its ſeveral windings.

LAC, S. [*lacca*, Lat. *laque*, Fr.] a hard, red, brittle, tranſparent ſubſtance, partaking a middle nature between that of a gum and a reſin, ſuppoſed to be the comb of an inſect reſembling an ant: it is brought from Malabar, Bengal, and Pegu, and uſed in dying ſcarlet, in painting, in making ſealing wax, &c.

LACE, S. [*lacet*, Fr. *laqueus*, Lat.] a ſtring or cord; a ſnare or gin; a plaited ſtring with which women faſten their ſtays or boddices; a web of thread, or gold, and ſilver, curiouſly woven, and uſed as ornaments in dreſs.

To LACE, V. A. to faſten with a plaited ſtring running through eilet holes; to adorn with guld, ſilver, or thread webs curiouſly wrought. Figuratively, to embelliſh with ornaments of different colours. "What envious "ſtreaks—do *lace* the ſevering clouds." *L'Eſtrange.*

LACE'MAN, S. one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, Adj. [See *Lacerate*] ſubject or liable to be torn. "Their thin and *lacerable* compoſure." *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE, V. A. [*laceratus*, from *lacero*, Lat.] to tear, rend, or ſeparate by violence.

LACERA'TION, S. the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE, Adj. tearing; having the power of tearing. "*Lacerative* humor." *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL, Adj. [Fr.] producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, Adj. [*lachryma*, Lat.] containing tears. "*Lachrymary* veſſels." *Addiſ.*

LACI'NIATED, Adj. [*lacinia*, Lat.] adorned with fringes or borders.

To LACK, V. A. [*laecken*, Belg.] to want; to need; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

LACK, S. want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almoſt obſolete.

LA'CKBRAIN, S. one that wants underſtanding. "What a *lackbrain* is this." *Shak.*

LA'CKER, S. a kind of varniſh, which, when ſpread on a white ſurface, appears of a golden colour.

LA'CKEY, S. [*lacquais*, Fr.] a footboy. "Grooms and *lackies*." *Shak.*

To LA'CKEY, V. A. to attend as a ſervant; to wait upon as a footboy. "A "thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her." *Milt.* To wait upon in a ſervile manner. "He *lackies* "by the ſide of Virgil." *Dryd.*

LACO'NIC, Adj. [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] ſhort; conciſe; brief; expreſſed in few words. "I grow *laconic* even beyond laconi-"ciſm." *Pope.*

LACO'NICISM, S. [See *Laconic*] a ſhort or conciſe manner of expreſſing one's ſentiments; brevity like that of the Lacedæmonians. "I "grow laconic beyond *laconiciſm*." *Pope.*

LA'CONISM, S. [*laconiſme*, Fr. *laconiſmus*, Lat.] a conciſe ſtile, expreſſing much in few words.

LACO'NICALLY, Adj. [from *laconic*] in a brief or conciſe manner.

LAC'TARY, Adj. [from *lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] milky; full of juice reſembling milk. "*Lac-"tary* or milky plants." *Brown.*

LACTA'TION, S. [*lactatus*, of *lacto*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act or time of giving ſuck.

LAC'TEAL, Adj [*lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice reſembling milk. "The *lacteal* veins." *Locke.*

LAC'TEAL, S. in Anatomy the veſſel that conveys the milky juice called the chyle.

LACTE'OUS, Adj. [*lacteus*, Lat.] milky. "The *lacteous* circle." *Brown.* Lacteal; conveying the milky juice called chyle. "The "*lacteous* veſſels." *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE, S. [*lacteſcens*, of *lacteſco*, Lat.] tendency to turn into a liquor like milk. "This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue." *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT, Part. [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] in Botany, producing a juice like milk. "Some "*lacteſcent* plants." *Arbuthn.*

LACTI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *lac*, Lat. and *fero*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that which conveys or brings milk. "*Lactiferous* duct." *Ray.* In Botany, abounding with milky juice.

LAD, S. [*leod*, Sax.] a boy or ſtripling, in familiar language, and paſtoral poetry.

LA'DDER, S. [*blædre*, Sax. *ladder*, Belg.] a frame made with two upwright pieces, croſſed with others at proper diſtances, which ſerve as ſteps.

LADE, [from the Sax. *lade*, a purging or *diſcharging*] in compoſition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are diſcharged either into a great river, or the ſea.

To LADE, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *laded* or *laden*; from *lade*, Sax. a burthen, or *bladian*, Sax.] to put a burthen upon a beaſt; to burthen. To freight, applied to a ſhip. To heave out, or throw out.

LA'DLE, S. [*blædle*, Sax.] a veſſel with a long handle and a bowl at the end, uſed to take liquor out of a pot, &c. The receptacles of a mill into which the water falls and turns it.

LA'DY, S. [*blafdig*, Sax. *lada*, Ruſſ.] a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls: at preſent uſed as a ceremonious or reſpectful expreſſion to women that dreſs tolerably.

LA'DY-BIRD, LA'DY-COW, LA'DY-FLY, S. a ſmall round inſect with wings in a ſheath, which is of a reddiſh colour, ſpotted with black.

LA'DY-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a perſon of delicate breeding and conſtitution; ſoft; delicate.

LA'DYSHIP, S. the title of a lady.

LADY'S-

LADY'S-SMOCK, S. a beautiful white flower conſiſting of four petals, called likewiſe cardomime. "*Lady's-ſmocks* all ſilver white." *Shak.*

LAG, Adj. [*læng*, Sax. *lagg*, Swed.] that which is behind, at the latter end, or falls ſhort; ſluggiſh; ſlow in motion; laſt, or long delayed.

LAG, S. the loweſt claſs. "The common "*lag* of people." *Shak.* He that comes laſt, or ſtays behind.

To LAG, V. N. to loiter, or move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, or not come in.

LA'GGER, S. a loiterer, or one who moves but ſlowly.

LA'ICAL, Adj. [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. from λαος, Gr.] belonging to the people, oppoſed to the clergy.

LAID, part. preter of *Lay*.

LAIN, part. preter of *Lie*.

LAIR, S. [*lai*, Fr. *leger*, Belg.] among ſportſmen, a place where deer harbour by day; the impreſſion which a beaſt has made on the graſs or ground whereon it has lain. In Huſbandry, a place where cattle uſually reſt under ſome ſhelter, and enrich the ground by their dung.

LAIRD, S. [*blaford*, Sax.] the lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LA'ITY, S. [λαος, Gr.] the people diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, S. [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.] a large collection of waters, incloſed in ſome inland place. Figuratively, a ſmall plaſh of water. In Painting, a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, S. the young of a ſheep. In Scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God*.

LA'MBATIVE, Adj. [from *lambo*, Lat.] to be taken by licking. "*Lambative* medi-"cines." *Brown.*

LA'MBSWOOL, S. a mixture of ale and roaſted apples.

LAM'BENT, Adj. [*lambens*, Lat.] gliding about; playing about or upon without doing any harm.

LAMBDO'IDAL, Adj. [from λαμβδα, and ειδος, Gr.] having the form or ſhape of the Greek letter Λ, *lambda*. "The *lambdoidal* "ſuture." *Sharp.*

LAME, Adj. [*lam*, *lama*, Sax.] crippled, or diſabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not ſmooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verſe. Imperfect; unſatisfactory. "A *lame* excuſe." *Swift.*

To LAME, V. A. [from the noun, *lomati*, Ruſſ. *lomiti*, Sclav. *lamate*, Boh. *lamac*, Pol.] to deprive of the uſe of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAME'LLATED, Adj. [*lamella*, Lat.] covered with thin plates or films.

LA'MELY, Adv. like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who cannot make a perfect uſe of his legs, or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakneſs.

To LAME'NT, V. N. [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] to expreſs ſorrow for the loſs of ſomething; to bemoan.

LAME'NT, S. ſorrow expreſſed ſo as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries. "Torment, and loud *lament* and furious rage." *Milt.*

LA'MENTABLE, Adj. [Fr. *lamentabilis*, Lat.] to be lamented; cauſing ſorrow; mournful; ſad; expreſſive of ſorrow; miſerable, pitiful, or deſpicable. "This *lamentable* refuge." *Stilling fleet.*

LAME'NTABLY, Adv. in a manner which expreſſes or cauſes ſorrow; in a pitiful or deſpicable manner.

LAMENTA'TION, S. [*lamentatio*, Lat.] expreſſion of ſorrow in ſuch a manner as it may be heard or ſeen.

LAME'NTER, S. one who expreſſes ſorrow for the loſs of any perſon or thing in ſuch a manner as may be heard.

LA'MINA, S. [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to ſubſtances which conſiſt of ſcales, or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, Adj. plated, applied to bodies conſiſting of parts reſembling thin plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, V. A. [*lamac*, Pol. *lem*, Iſl.] to beat ſoundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, S. [ſo called, according to Skinner, becauſe lambs then grow out of ſeaſon; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, becauſe our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Johnſon ſuppoſes it may be corrupted from *lattermath*, and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewiſe a corruption of *latmas*, a ſummer feſtival] the firſt day of Auguſt.

LAMP, S. [*lamp*, Brit. *lampe*, Fr. λαμπας, Gr. למפיד, Heb. *lampid*, Syr.] a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPASS, S. [*lampas*, Fr.] a lump of fleſh about the ſize of a nutmeg, which ariſes in the roof of a horſe's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, S. a black powder made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a baſon, and ſtriking the ſur into ſome receptacle beneath, with a feather.

LAMPO'ON, S. a perſonal ſatire, or ſevere cenſure, written purely to make a perſon uneaſy.

To LAMPO'ON, V. A. to abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER, S. one who abuſes with perſonal ſatire.

LA'MPREON, or LA'MPREL, S. [*lamprillon*, Fr.] a ſmall lamprey or fiſh ſomewhat reſembling an eel, but having holes on each ſide to breathe at, inſtead of gills.

LA'MPREY, S. [*lamproi*, Fr. *lampreye*, Belg. *lampreda*, Ital.] a fiſh like an eel, ſlippery,

pery, and of a dark colour, but ſomewhat bluiſh on the belly: on each ſide the throat they have ſeven holes to receive the water, having no gills. They are beſt in ſeaſon in the ſpring, and abound in the river Severn.

LA'NCASTER, or, as the natives pronounce it, LONE'CASTER, or LONG'CASTER, ſo called from the river Lon, near the mouth of which it ſtands, and giving name to the whole county. It is the ſhire-town, and an ancient borough, being alſo the *Longovicum* of the Itinerary, where the Roman lieutenant kept a company in garriſon, called the *Longovici*, if Longcaſter be not derived from this. Here are ſometimes found the coins of Roman emperors, eſpecially in the ſite of the Benedictine cloyſter here, ſaid to have been formerly the large ſquare of an ancient city; after the demolition of which, by the Scotch, in 1322, they began to build nearer the river, cloſe by a hill, upon which ſtands a fair, ſtrong caſtle; and on the very top of the hill is a large and handſome church: at the bottom is a very fine ſtone-bridge of five arches over the Lon, and on the ſteepeſt part a piece of a very ancient Roman wall, now called Wery-wall. In digging a cellar in this place, ſeveral cups uſed in ſacrifices have been found. This is a mayor corporation, a populous and thriving place, with a tolerable harbour, chiefly for ſmall veſſels; and a cuſtom-houſe, the trade here being much improved of late. In the caſtle are held the county-aſſizes; and here is alſo the county-gaol. The weekly markets here are on Wedneſday and Saturday; the former by grant, and the latter by preſcription; beſides one every other Wedneſday throughout the year, for cattle; and ſeveral other annual fairs. Veſſels of ſeventy tons burden go from hence to America with hard-wares and woollen manufactures; but the neighbouring country is ſo thinly peopled, by reaſon of its barrenneſs, that it cannot take off the ſugars imported thither from our American colonies. This town gave the title of Duke, which ſtill ſubſiſts, as a diſtinct dutchy belonging to the crown. It lies 39 miles from Liverpool, and 232 from London. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. W.

LA'NCASHIRE, or the *County Palatine of Lancaſter*. This is one of the northern counties of England, pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkſhire on the E. and the Iriſh ſea on the W. but on the S. ſide towards Cheſhire, it is broader, growing narrower, though by degrees, towards the N. where it confines on Weſtmoreland; and there it is divided by an arm of the ſea, ſo that a conſiderable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland. This is a large maritime county, being computed ſixty-eight miles long from N. to S. and forty broad from E. to W. though others give it different dimenſions; ſo that the eſtimate of its acres muſt conſequently vary, on which we ſhall not dwell. It is ſaid to contain 240,000 inhabitants, ſix hundreds, twenty-ſeven market-towns, and beſides chapels as large as pariſh-churches ſaid to be upwards of 120, ſixty pariſhes, each of them far exceeding the greateſt any where elſe in the number of its inhabitants: and no leſs than ſixteen of the aforeſaid chapels of eaſe are in one pariſh.

LANCE, S. [*lance*, Fr. and Span. *lancea*, Lat.] a ſpear borne in the hand, and ſomewhat reſembling the half pike.

To LANCE, V. A. to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, *&c.*

LA'NCET, S. [*lancette*, Fr. *lancetta*, Ital.] a fine ſmall ſurgeon's knife or inſtrument, ſtrait pointed, two edged, and uſed in opening veins, *&c.*

To LANCH, V. A. [*lancer*, Fr. corruptly written *launch*] to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

LAND, S. [*land*, *lond*, Sax.] a country. Earth, oppoſed to water. The ground or ſurface of a place. "Roll'd—along the *land*." *Pope*. Uſed in the plural for an eſtate conſiſting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people. "The *land* believed." *Dryd.*

To LAND, V. N. to ſet on ſhore from a ſhip or other veſſel. Neuterly, to come to ſhore from a ſhip or other veſſel.

LA'NDED, Adj. ſet on ſhore from a ſhip; having a fortune conſiſting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, S. in Law, a ſudden tranſlation of property in lands by the death of a perſon. Among Mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

LA'ND-FLOOD, S. an inundation, or overflowing of land. "Looked like a *land-flood*." *Clarend.*

LA'ND-FORCES, S. forces or ſoldiers uſed on land.

LA'NDHOLDER, S. one whoſe fortune conſiſts in lands.

LA'NDJOBBER, S. one who deals in buying or ſelling lands.

LA'NDGRAVE, S. [*landgraff*, Teut. *land* and *graff*, Teut.] a German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, or LA'NDING-PLACE, S. the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, or the floor of the room you aſcend upon; a place where perſons come to ſhore from a ſhip or boat.

LA'NDLADY, S. a woman who has tenants holding under her; the miſtreſs of a public houſe.

LA'NDLESS, Adv. without property or fortune. "A liſt of *landleſs* reſolutes." *Shak.*

LA'NDLOCKED, Adj. ſhut in or incloſed with land.

LA'NDLOPER, S. [*land* and *loopen*, Belg.] a land-man: uſed by ſeamen as a term of reproach to thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD, S. an owner of lands and houſes, who has tenants under him; the maſter of a public houſe.

LA'ND-MARK, S. any thing ſet up to preſerve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, S. [*landſtap*, Belg.] the view or proſpect of a country. In Painting, a piece repreſenting ſome rural or champain ſubject, ſuch as hills, vales, rivers, and ſeats, *&c.*

LA'ND-

LA'ND-TAX, S. a tax laid upon lands and houſes.

LA'ND-WAITER, S. an officer of the cuſtom-houſe, ſet to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, Adv. towards the land.

LANE, S. [*laen*, Belg. *lana*, Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow paſſage with houſes on each ſide, ſomewhat broader than an alley, and not ſo wide as a ſtreet.

LA'NGUAGE, S. [Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] a ſet of words, agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with; ſtile; peculiar manner of expreſſion.

LA'NGUAGED, Adj. having various languages. "Many *languag'd* nations." *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER, S. [now written *maſter of languages*, from *Maitre des langues*, Fr.] one who profeſſes to teach foreign languages.

LA'NGUET, S. [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, Adj. [*languidus*, Lat.] wanting force, ſtrength, or ſpirits. Figuratively, dull; heartleſs; wanting courage. "Fire "their *languid* ſouls." *Addiſ.*

LA'NGUIDLY, Adv. in a weak or feeble manner.

LA'NGUIDNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of wanting ſtrength, courage, or ſpirits.

To LA'NGUISH, V. N. [*languir*, Fr. *langueo*, Lat.] to grow feeble, to pine away; to loſe ſpirits or ſtrength; to loſe vigour; to be dejected, or to ſink and pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow conſuming paſſion; to look at with melting affection, ſoftneſs, and tenderneſs.

LA'NGUISH, S. any ſoft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, Adv. weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderneſs. Dully, tediouſly, applied to time. "How *languiſhingly* the "weeks are paſt." *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT, S. the ſtate of pining either with ſome ſlow paſſion or diſeaſe; a ſoft and melting look of tenderneſs.

LA'NGUOR, S. [*languor*, Lat. *langueur*, Fr.] in Medicine, a faintneſs ariſing from want or decay of ſpirits.

LANK, Adj. [*ſlanke*, Belg. *golenk*, Teut.] looſe; limber; wanting ſtiffneſs; not curled but hanging ſtrait, applied to hair. Meagre; ſlender; faint, or languid. "Rear'd her "*lank* head." *Milt.*

LA'NKNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being thin, meagre, or ſlender. The quality of hanging down ſtrait, without curls, applied to hair.

LA'NNER, S. [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] a ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET, S. [Fr. *lance* and *knecht*, Teut.] a German foot ſoldier; a game at cards.

LA'NTERN, S. [*lanterne*, Fr. *lanterna*, Lat. erroneouſly written *lanthorn*] a tranſparent caſe in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-houſe, or light hung out to guide ſhips. A *dark lantern*, is a lantern fitted with a moveable ſlider, which, by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. *Magic lantern*, in Optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room, repreſents various figures on a wall. *Lantern-jaws*, a term uſed to expreſs a meagre countenance.

LANU'GO, S. [Lat.] in Botany, down, or that ſoft hairy or woolly covering which grows on the leaves, ſtalks, or fruit of plants; as on the leaves of the roſe, campion, or the fruit of the peach-tree.

LANU'GINOUS, Adj. [*lanuginoſus*, Lat.] downy; covered with ſoft hair. See *Lanugo*.

LAP, S. [*læppe*, Sax. *lappe*, Teut.] the looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; that part of the cloaths that is ſpread over the thighs as a perſon ſits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body, which is parallel to the ſeat of a chair when a perſon ſits down.

To LAP, V. A. to wrap or twiſt round any thing, uſed with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be ſpread ſo as to double over.

To LAP, V. N. [*lappian*, Sax. *lapper*, Fr.] to drink by licking up with the tongue.

LA'P-DOG, S. a little dog, ſo called, becauſe indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LA'PFUL, S. as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY, S. [*lapidaire*, Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious ſtones.

LA'PIDARY, Adj. belonging to or proper for a ſtone.

LAPI'DEOUS, Adj. [*lapideus*, Lat.] ſtoney; of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDE'SCENT, S. [*lapideſcens*, from *lapideſco*, Lat.] a ſtoney concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, Adj. [*lapideſcens*, Lat.] growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDI'FIC, Adj. [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming ſtones. "Atoms of the *lapidifie* as well "as ſaline principle." *Grew.*

LAPIDIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming ſtones.

LA'PIDIST, S. [of *lapis*, Lat.] one that deals in precious ſtones. "An ordinary *lapi*-"*diſt*." *Ray.*

LA'PIS, S. [Lat.] a ſtone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, ſo hard and compact as to take a high poliſh.

LA'PLAND, the northern part of Sweden. It is ſubdivided into Daniſh, Swediſh, and Muſcovite Lapland. We ſhall here treat only of Swediſh Lapland. After obſerving in general, that all the country which lies above the Bothnic gulph along the coaſt of the North ſea, even to the White or Frozen ſea, is called Lapland, in Latin *Lappia* or *Lapponia*. Swediſh Lapland is the moſt conſiderable of the three; and the only one which is tolerably peopled, conſidering the extreme coldneſs of the climate. It is bounded on the N. by Daniſh Lapland, on the E. by Muſcovite Lapland, and on the S. E.

and

and S. by Bothnia, Angermannia, and Jempterland; and on the W. it is ſeparated from Norway by a ridge of mountains. Its greateſt extent from E. to W. is about 360 miles; and in breadth it extends from lat. 65 deg. 30 min. to 69 deg. N. but neither its length nor breadth are equal every where, it being nearly in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. It is divided into ſix provinces or diſtricts; which are, Angermanland-lapmark, Uma-lapmark, Pitha-lapmark, Lula-lapmark, Torno-lapmark, and Kimi-lapmark; each province borrowing its name from the principal river which waters it. The ancients, to whom the name of Lappia was unknown, called the inhabitants of this country Scritofinni. They at firſt inhabited Finland, from which they were driven more northwards, and hence called Lapps; but the inhabitants themſelves looking upon that as a name of reproach, call themſelves Sabmienladti. They are generally not above four feet and a half high, and ſome even under. Moſt of the men are homely, and ſtoop, having hollow and bleared eyes, a ſhort and flat noſe, and broad face: but they are ſwift, nimble, and ſo ſtrong, that a Norwegian is not able to bend their bows above one half. The women have a complexion mixed with a natural red and white, which is not diſagreeable. They are ſuperſtitious, cowardly, and timorous, alſo haſty and paſſionate, the women eſpecially; and are ſo exceſſively indolent, that they neither go a hunting nor fiſhing, till their proviſions are quite ſpent. Lapland is ſo near the pole, that the ſun does not ſet in ſummer, nor riſe in winter; at which latter ſeaſon the cold is ſo intenſe, that none but the natives can bear it. The more rapid rivers are then frozen up, and the ice two or three, and ſometimes four or five feet thick. In ſummer the weather is quite ſultry, but qualified by ſea-vapours, and by the ſnow continuing all ſummer on the mountain-tops, &c. but autumn and ſpring are unknown in this country. The ſky is generally ſerene, and the air healthy, as being agitated by very boiſterous winds, which blow here almoſt continually. Here is a prodigious number of wild beaſts, as ſtags, bears, wolves, foxes of various colours, martens, hares, glittens, beavers, otters, elk, and rein-deer: the latter is leſs than a ſtag.

LA'PPER, S. one who wraps or laps up; one who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, S. [a diminutive of *lap*] the parts of a head-dreſs that hangs looſe.

LAPSE, S. [*lapſus*, Lat.] a flow or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a ſmall error or miſtake. In Canon Law, a loſs of right, or tranſlation of it from one to another. "A devolution, or *lapſe* of right." *Ayliffe*.

To LA'PSE, V. N. to glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees. "To *lapſe into* the barbarity of "the Northern nations." *Swift*. To fail in any thing; to ſlip; to be guilty of a ſmall or trivial fault through inadvertency or miſtake. "Homer — has *lapſed* into the burleſque." *Spectat*. To loſe or let ſlip the proper time. "The appellants *lapſing* the term of law." *Ayliffe*. To fall by the negligence of one poſſeſſor to another. "It *lapſes* to the king." *Ayliffe*. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LA'PWING, S. a clamorous bird, ſo named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'PWORK, S. work in which one part is lapped or folded over another. "Wrought "by a kind of *lapwork*." *Grew*.

LA'RBOARD, S. the left hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face towards the head.

LA'RCENY, S. [*larric*, Fr. from *latrocinium*, Lat.] the felonious taking away a perſon's goods in his abſence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12d. *Petty larceny*, is when the value of the goods ſtolen does not amount to 12d.

LARCH, S. [*larix*, Lat.] a tree, which growing on the Po, and ſhedding gum, is ſuppoſed to have been the tree into which the ſiſters of Phaeton were metamorphoſed.

LARD, S. [Fr. *lardum*, Lat.] the greaſe of ſwine; bacon, or the fleſh of ſwine. "The "ſmoaking *lard*." *Dryd*.

To LARD, V. A. [*larder*, Fr.] to ſtuff with bacon; to make fat. "*Lards* the lean "earth as he walks." *Shak*. Figuratively, to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement. "*Larded* with many ſeveral reaſons." *Shak*.

LA'RDER, S. [*lardier*, old Fr.] the room where meat is kept, or ſalted.

LA'RDERER, S. one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, S. [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LARGE, Adj. [*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.] bulky, or of great dimenſions; wide or extenſive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful. In a diffuſive manner, applied to ſtile. "Debated "at *large*." *Watts*.

LA'RGELY, Adv. in a wide or extenſive manner. In a copious or diffuſe manner, applied to ſtile. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without reſtraint.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or ſpaciouſneſs, applied to place. Greatneſs or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LA'RGESS, S. [*largeſſe*, Fr.] a preſent, gift, or bounty.

LA'RMIER, S. [*larme*, Fr.] in Architecture, a flat, ſquare, maſſive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, ſo called from its uſe; which is to diſperſe water, and cauſe it to fall at a diſtance from the wall drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LARK, S. [*laverce*, Sax. *lerk*, Dan.] a bird which makes its neſt on the ground, and ſings as it mounts in the air.

LA'RKER, S. one who catches larks.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower, ſo called from its reſembling the ſpur of a lark.

LA'RUM, S. [*larum*, Brit.] any noiſe made to excite attention, and give notice of danger

ſtanger; a clock which makes a noiſe at any particular hour to which its index is ſet.

LARYNGO'TOMY, [from λαρυγξ and τεμνω, Gr.] in Surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to aſſiſt reſpiration during large tumors in the upper parts, as in the quinſey.

LA'RYNX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, which is one of the organs of reſpiration, as well as the principal inſtrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIOUS, Adj. [*laſcivus*, Lat.] lewd; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other ſex; ſoft; effeminate. "The *laſcivious* "pleaſing of a lute." *Shak.*

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diſcovering lewdneſs or luſt, either in behaviour or words.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or looſe manner.

LASH, S. [*laſka*, Pol.] a ſtroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a ſtroke of cenſure or reproach.

To LASH, V. A. to ſtrike with a whip or any thing pliant; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jerk, uſed with *up*. "*Laſhing up* his heels." *Dryd.* To beat, ſo as to make a ſharp ſound, like the laſh of a whip, applied to the beating of waves againſt a ſhore. Among Mariners, to tie or faſten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to ſcourge with ſatire.

LA'SHER, S. one who whips, laſhes, or ſatirizes.

LASS, S. [according to Dr. Hickes, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddeſs*, which is contracted into *laſs*] a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, S. wearineſs, or a loſs of vigour and ſtrength by exceſſive labour. In Medicine, applied to that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt.

LA'SSLORN, Adj. forſaken by a miſtreſs or lover. "The diſmiſſed bachelor loves — "being *laſslorn*." *Shak.*

LAST, Adj. [*lateſt*, Sax. ſuperlative of *late*] after all others; utmoſt. "Their *laſt* endea- "vour bend — t'outſhine each other." *Dryd.* At laſt; at the end; in concluſion. "Ruſt "to a point, and fix *at laſt*." *Friend.*

To LAST, V. N. [*laſtan*, Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST, S. [*læſt*, Sax.] a mould on which ſhoes are made; a load. A *laſt* of cod fiſh, white herrings, meal, and aſhes for ſoap is 12 barrels; of corn or rape ſeed 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lb. weight; of red herrings 20 cades; of hides 12 dozen; of leather 20 dickers; of pitch or tar 14 barrels; of wool 12 ſacks; of ſtockfiſh 100; and a *laſt* of flax or feathers contains 1700 lb. weight.

LA'STAGE, S. [*leſtage*, Fr.] cuſtom paid for goods ſold by the laſt, for freightage, or the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING, Part. continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, Adv. durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, Adv. in the laſt place; at laſt; in the concluſion.

LATCH, S. [*letſe*, Belg. *laccio*, Ital.] the catch of a door which is moved either by a ſtring or handle.

To LATCH, V. A. to faſten by a latch. Figuratively, to faſten or cloſe. "Haſt thou "*latch'd* the Athenian's eyes with love juice." *Shak.*

LA'TCHES, S. in a ſhip, ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LA'TCHET, S. [*lacet*, Fr. *laccio*, Ital.] the ſtring with which ſhoes or ſandals were faſtened.

LATE, Adj. [*læt*, Sax. *laet*, Belg.] that which is longer than it ſhould be, or not ſo ſoon as expected; laſt in any place, office, character, or time; deceaſed, or dead, when prefixed to a perſon's name. "His *late* Ma- "jeſty George the ſecond." Far advanced in the day, or night.

LATE, Adv. after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. "The *late* impriſon'd young." *Pope.* At an unſeaſonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LA'TED, Adj. belated; ſurprized by the night.

LA'TELY, Adv. at ſome time not long paſt.

LA'TENESS, S. any time or ſeaſon far advanced, or juſt expiring.

LA'TENT, Adj. [*latens*, Lat.] hidden; concealed; ſecret.

LA'TER, Adj. [comparative of *late*] happening after a particular period, or after ſomething elſe. "The account of the battle came "*later* from the Hague than from Ham- "burgh."

LA'TERAL, Adj. [*latera*, Lat.] growing out on the ſide; belonging to, or by the ſide; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERA'LITY, S. the quality of having diſtinct ſides. "A right and left *late-* "*rality*." *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY, Adv. by the ſides; ſidewiſe.

A LA'TERE, a title applied to ſuch cardinals as are the pope's counſellors in ordinary and aſſiſtants.

LA'TEWARD, Adv. [from *late* and *weard*, Sax.] ſomewhat late, or unſeaſonable.

LATH, S. [*latta*, Sax. *lath*, Brit.] in Building, a long, thin, narrow ſlip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to ſuſtain the tiles or other covering; a part of a county, ſomething larger than a tything, and leſs than an hundred, from *lath*, Sax.

To

To LATH, V. A. to fit up with laths.

LA'THE, S. a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to ſhape it with a chizel.

To LA'THER, V. N. [*lethrian*, Sax. *laveure*, Fr.] to form a froth or foam; to make water froth with ſoap; to cover with froth made by ſoap and water.

LA'THER, S. a foam or froth made by beating or agitating water with which ſoap is mixed.

LA'TIN, Adj. [*latinus*, Lat.] written or ſpoken in the language of the antient Romans.

LA'TIN, S. a tranſlation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINISM, S. [*latiniſme*, Fr.] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, S. one capable of writing or ſpeaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATI'NITY, S. [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] the purity of Latin ſtile.

To LA'TINIZE, V. A. [*latiniſer*, Fr.] to uſe words or phraſes in another language, that are borrowed from the Latin.

LA'TISH, Adj. ſomewhat late; ſomewhat advanced in the night.

LATIRO'STOUS, Adj. [from *latus*, Lat. and *roſtrum*, Lat.] having a broad beak.

LA'TITAT, S. [Lat. he lies hid] in Law, a writ, which iſſues out of the King's Bench, ſo called from a ſuppoſition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middleſex, but is fled to ſome other county, to the ſheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.*

LA'TITUDE, S. [Fr. *latitudo*, Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorteſt ſpace between the two extremes of its ſurface, or the meaſure of a ſtrait line drawn through its ends. "Provided the length "doth not exceed the *latitude*." *Wotton.* Room, ſpace, or extent; the extent of the earth or heavens meaſured from the equator to either pole; the diſtance of a place from the equator, either north or ſouth, or an arch of the meridian comprehended between the zenith of a place and the equator; unreſtrained or unlimited acceptation; freedom from any ſetled rules; extent or comprehenſion of any art or ſcience. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expreſſion, implying that a perſon is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a ſubject beyond his abilities or comprehenſion.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, Adj. [*latitudinaire*, Fr.] not confined or reſtrained, either with reſpect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, S. a perſon not conforming to any particular opinion or ſtandard.

LA'TRANT, Adj. [*latrans*, Lat.] barking. "The *latrant* race." *Tickel.*

LA'TTER, Adj. not long done or paſt; towards the laſt; mentioned the laſt in order. "The difference between reaſon and revela-"tion, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior." *Watts.*

LA'TTICE, S. [*lattis*, Fr.] a window made of ſticks or iron bars croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

To LA'TTICE, V. A. to mark with croſs ſtrokes like a lattice; to make with ſticks or bars croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

LAVA'TION, S. [*lavatio*, Lat.] the act of waſhing. "The ſolemn day of her *lavati*-"*on*." *Haſkew.*

LA'VATORY, S. [from *lavo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a waſh; ſome liquid with which diſeaſed parts are waſhed. "*Lavatories* to waſh "the temples." *Harvey.*

LAUD, S. [*laus*, *laudis*, Lat.] the act of praiſing for any good, benevolent, or noble deed, In Dvinity, that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, V. A. [*laudo*, Lat.] to praiſe; to acknowledge or mention with a ſenſe of gratitude.

LAU'DABLE, Adj. [*laudabilis*, Lat.] worthy of praiſe or commendation.

LAU'DANUM, S. a medicine compoſed of opium, &c.

To LAVE, V. A. [*lavo*, Lat.] to waſh or bathe in any liquid; to throw up; to lave, or ſcoop out water; from *lever*, Fr.

To LAVE'ER, V. A. to change the direction often in a courſe. "Againſt ſtiff gales "*laveering* go." *Dryd.*

LA'VER, S. [*lavoir*. Fr.] a veſſel to waſh any thing in.

To LAUGH, V. N. [pronounced in this word and its derivatives *laff*; *laban*, Sax.] to make a loud and interrupted noiſe of ſudden merriment or mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or ſo as to cauſe joy. "Then *laughs* the childiſh year with flowrets "crown'd." *Dryd.* Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock.

LAUGH, S. [*lach*, Belg.] an interrupted ſound, cauſed by any object which excites ſudden mirth.

LAU'GHABLE, Adj. proper to be laught at; cauſing laughter. "A *laughable* writer." *Dryd.*

LAU'GHER, S. a perſon fond of mirth, or eaſily provoked to laughter.

LAU'GHINGYL, Adv. in a merry manner; with great pleaſantry or mirth.

LAU'GHINGSTOCK, S. a but; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAU'GHTER, S. [*bleahter*, Sax.] an expreſſion of ſudden mirth, occaſioned by a convulſive motion of the præcordia, and muſcles of the mouth and face; a continued expulſion of breath, with a loud noiſe and ſhaking of the breaſt and ſides.

LA'VISH, Adj. generous or liberal to exceſs; ſcattered in waſte; profuſe. Figuratively, wild or unreſtrained. "Curbing his *laviſh* "ſpirit." *Shak.*

To LA'VISH, V. A. to waſte extravagantly; to be profuſe.

LA'VISHER, S. a prodigal or profuſe perſon.

LA'VISHLY, Adv. in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with ſuch a degree of liberality, as borders on exceſs and indiſcretion.

LA'VISHMENT, or LA'VISHNESS, S. an extravagant, prodigal, or indiſcreet waſting or giving away what belongs to a perſon.

To LAUNCH, V. N. [*lancer, clancer*, Fr. *lanciari*, Lat.] to force out to ſea. "*Launch* "farther into the ocean." *Locke*. To rove at large; to expatiate; to be diffuſed, applied to ſtile. "*Launched* out into a long oration." *Broome*. Actively, to put or puſh to ſea. To dart from the hand. "*Launching* from the "ſky—his writhen bolt." *Dryd*.

LAU'NDRESS, S. [from *lawn*, a peculiar kind of linen, and *dreſs*.] a woman employed in waſhing linen.

LAU'NDRY, S. a room wherein linen is waſhed, or ironed.

LAVO'LT, S. [*lavolta*, Ital. *la volte*, Fr.] an old dance which conſiſted in a variety of turnings and capering; a caper. "I cannot "ſing—nor heel the high *lavolt*." *Shak*.

LAU'REAT, Adj. [*laureatus*, Lat.] decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAU'REL, S. [*laurier*, Fr. *laurus*, Lat.] a tree, ſometimes called the cherry-bay.

LAU'RELLED, Adj. crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, S. [*laga, lah*, Sax. *loi*, Fr. *lawgh*. Erſe. *low*, Dan. *lauwe*, Belg.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a ſuperior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial proceſs; any thing obliged to be done; an invariable conformity or correſpondence between a cauſe and effect. "The *laws* "of nature." *To take the law*, implies to enter an action againſt a perſon.

LAW'FUL, Adj. agreeable to law; that which may be done without violating the precepts of ſuperior authority, or incurring any puniſhment.

LAW'FULLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to law.

LAW'GIVER, S. a legiſlator, or one who has authority to make laws; a ſupreme magiſtrate.

LAW'GIVING, Adj. legiſlative, or enacting laws.

LAW'LESS, Adj. unreſtrained by any law; contrary to law.

LAW'LESSLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to law.

LAW'MAKER, S. a legiſlator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, S. [*land*, Dan. *lawn*, *llan*, Brit. *lande*, Fr.] an open ſpace or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of a biſhop's robes.

LAW'SUIT, S. a proceſs or action in law.

LAW'YER, S. a counſellor, or one that is ſkilled in the law. 2. *Keb*. 148; at preſent given, by courteſy, as a compliment to an attorney.

LAX, Adj. [*laxus*, Lat.] without reſtraint, or not confined. "Inhabit *lax*, ye "powers of heaven." *Par. Loſt*. Not compact, or not having its parts ſtrongly or cloſely joined. "Like *laxer* matter." *Woodw*. Vague, not accurate, exact, or compoſed with any caution. "*Lax* and moral diſcourſes." *Bac*. In Medicine, looſe in body, or frequently going to ſtool; ſlack, or not ſtrained. "The *lax* membrane." *Holder*.

LAXA'TION, S. the act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE, Adj. [*laxatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, having the power to remove coſtiveneſs, or to make looſe.

LA'XATIVE, S. in Medicine, a remedy that purges, or removes coſtiveneſs.

LA'XATIVENESS, S. the quality or power of curing or removing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY, S. [*laxitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of a body whoſe parts are not ſtrongly compacted, but may be eaſily ſeparated; ſlackneſs or looſeneſs; openneſs. Vagueneſs, applied to the different ſenſes in which words are uſed.

LA'XNESS, S. looſeneſs; vagueneſs. In Medicine, a looſe habit of body.

To LAY, V. A. [preter *laid*, part. paſſive *lain*; from *legen, liggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or graſs. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put into any ſtate. "*Lay* aſleep." *Bac*. To calm, ſtill, quiet or allay, applied to winds or ſtorms. To hinder a ſpectre or ſpirit from walking. "To *lay* the "devil." *L' Eſtr*. To ſet on a table, applied to food. "I *laid* meat unto them." *Hoſ*. xi. 4. To depoſit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with *ſiege*. To ſcheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, *&c*. In Law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He *lays* his *indictment* in ſome "certain county." *Atterb*. Uſed with *apart*, to reject or put away. "*Lay apart* all filthi"neſs." *James* i. 21. Uſed with *before*, to expoſe to view; to ſhew; to diſplay. *To lay by*, to keep or reſerve for ſome future occaſion. "Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore." 1 *Cor*. xvi. 2. Uſed with *down*, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent or ſatisfaction, generally followed by *for*; to quit or reſign. "*Laid down* the ſword." *Black*. To lie along a bed in order to ſleep or repoſe. "I will *lay me down* in "peace." *Pſal*. xlviii. To place in a decent poſture, applied to a corpſe. "Embalm me, "then *lay* me forth." *Shak*. *To lay hold of*, to ſeize, catch or apprehend. *To lay in*, to keep as a reſerve; to ſtore or treaſure. "To "*lay in* timely proviſions." *Addiſ*. To charge with; to accuſe of; to impute. "*Lay* the fault on us" *Shak*. *To lay out*, to ſpend, or

or pay away, applied to money. To plan or diſpoſe. "The garden is *laid out* into a "grove." *Broome.* Uſed with *to* or *unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be *laid to* "us." *Shak.* Uſed with *up*, to confine, applied to diſeaſes. "*Laid up* by that diſeaſe." *Temple.* To reſerve ſtore or treaſure againſt ſome future time. "Fathers are wont to *lay up* for "their ſons." *Milt.* Uſed with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. "Far from "*laying* a blot *upon* Luther." *Atterb.* To impoſe or inflict, applied to puniſhment. "A "puniſhment *laid* upon Eve." *Locke.* Uſed with *on*, to ſtrike, or beat furiouſly. "He "*lays* me *on*." *Dryd.* To uſe or take meaſures. "I *laid* out for intelligence." *Woodw.*

LAY, S. [*ley*, *leag*, Sax.] graſſy ground; a meadow ground unplowed, and kept for cattle. "A miſt of daiſies on a flow'ry *lay*." *Dryd.*

LAY, S. [*ley*, Scot. *lay*, Fr. a ſong or poem. "Tun'd her ſoft *lays*." *Par. Loſt.*

LAY, Adj. [*laicus*, Lat. λαος, Gr.] belonging to the people who follow trades and ſecular buſineſs.

LA'YER, S. a bed; a row, or ſtratum of earth or any other body ſpread over another. In Botany, a ſprig, ſtalk, or branch of a plant, which is layed under the mould, in order to take root and propagate; a hen that lays eggs.

LAY'MAN, S. one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, oppoſed to a clergyman. In Painting, an image to draw by.

LA'ZAR, S. [from *Lazarus* mentioned in St. *Luke*] a perſon afflicted with filthy and peſtilential ſores and diſeaſes; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazaretto*, Ital.] an hoſpital or houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed.

LA'ZILY, Adv. in an idle, inactive, ſluggiſh, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, S. idleneſs; ſlothfulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; an unwillingneſs to apply to buſineſs or labour.

LA'ZULI, S. [Ital. *azure*] a ſtone, the ground of which is blue, ſpotted, and veined with white, and a gliſtening metallic yellow: uſed much among the painters, under the name of *ultramarine*.

LA'ZY, Adj. [*luſer*, Dan. *lache*, Fr.] a perſon unwilling, or ſlow and tedious in working.

LEA, S. [*lle*, Brit. *ley*, Sax. *leag*, Sax.] unplowed ground. See *Lay*.

LE'ACHER, S. [*lecher*, Teut.] a luſtful perſon; one much adicted to women.

LE'ACHEROUS, Adj. luſtful; libidinous.

LE'ACHERY, S. [*lechery*, Teut.] luſtfulneſs; incontinence.

LEAD, S. [this word, as well as it derivatives, are pronounced *led*; from *læd*, Sax. *loot*, Belg. *lot*, Teut.] one of the ſofteſt, moſt ductile and moſt heavy metals next to gold, very ſubject to ruſt, diſſolved by the weakeſt acids.

To LEAD, V. A. to fit or cover with lead.

To LEAD, V. A. [this word and its derivatives are pronounced *leed*, preter *led*; from *lædan*, Sax.] to conduct or guide by holding a perſon's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or to ſhew a perſon the method of attaining any thing. Uſed with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. "*Lead* him *on* with a fine "baited delay." *Shak.* To induce or perſuade by ſome pleaſing motive. In Gaming, to play firſt.

LEA'DEN, S. [pronounced *leden*; from *lead*, and *en*, Sax.] made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionleſs. "If "he be *leaden*, icy, cold." *Shak.*

LE'ADER, S. [pronounced *leeder*] one that goes before to ſhew the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction. "En-"ſlaved by three or four *leaders*." *Swift.*

LEA'DING, Part. [from *lead*, the verb] principal, or chief. "The ſhape is the *leading* "quality." *Locke.*

LEA'DING-STRINGS, S. ſtrings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, S. [plural *leaves*; from *leaf*, Sax.] a part of a tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the moſt extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs, conſiſting of a very glutinous matter, and furniſhed every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to ſubtilize and give more ſpirit to the ſap, and convey it to the buds. In Books, it is a part containing two pages. One ſide of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin: hence *leaf*-gold and ſilver.

To LEAF, V. N. to produce or bear leaves: "Trees—would *leaf* about ſolſtice." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

LEA'FLESS, Adj. without, or deprived of leaves.

LEA'FY, Adj. full of leaves.

LEAGUE, S. [pronounced *leeg*; from *ligue*, Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and ſtates for their mutual aid and defence.

To LEAGUE, V. N. to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, S. [*legua*, Span. *lega*, Ital.] a meaſure of length by land and ſea, containing about three miles.

LE'AGUED, Adj. confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LEA'GUER, S. [*legger*, Dan. *leyher*, Belg.] a ſiege, or inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, S. [*leck*, Belg.] a breach or hole which lets water into a ſhip, and out of a barrel or other veſſel. *To ſpring a leak*, among mariners, is when a ſhip receives ſome damage, by which water may enter.

To LEAK, V. N. to let water in or out; to drop through a breach. "*Leaking* fire." *Dryd.*

LEA'KAGE, S. the ſtate of a veſſel that lets water in or out through ſome breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the cuſtoms, to importers of wine, for waſte and damage it may be

ſuppoſed to have received in its paſſage; likewiſe an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of excliſe to brewers of ale and beer.

LEA'KY, Adj. full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ſhips; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, V. A. [pronounced *leen*, preter *leaned*, or *leant*; *blinan*, Sax. *lenen*, Belg.] to reſt againſt; to be in a bending poſture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propenſity.

LEAN, Adj. [*blæne*, *læne*, Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or fleſh.

LEAN, S. that part of fleſh which is entirely muſculous, without any fat.

LEA'NLY, Adv. wanting fat or fleſh; meagerly; thinly.

LEA'NNESS, S. want of fleſh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money. "The *leanneſs* "of his purſe." *Shak.*

To LEAP, V. N. [*blæpan*, Sax. *loopen*, Belg.] to jump or move forwards with the feet cloſe together; to ruſh with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a ſpring from any place without any change of the feet; to bound or ſpring; to fly or ſtart. To embrace or copulate, applied to beaſts.

LEAP, S. a bound, ſpring, or jump; a ſudden or abrupt tranſition. The act of copulation, applied to beaſts.

LEA'P-FROG, S. a play wherein children leap over each other.

LEA'P-YEAR, S. every fourth year, ſo called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; ſo that the year has then 366, and February 29 days. See *Biſſextile*.

To LEARN, V. A. [*leornan*, or *leornian*, Sax.] to improve by inſtruction; to teach. "Haſt thou not *learned* me how." *Shak.* To get intelligence; to take example from. "*Learn* "of me," *Matt.* xi. 29. In many European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.* to gain and impart knowledge.

LEA'RNED, Adj. having the mind improved by ſtudy and inſtruction, by obſervation and reading; ſkilled; ſkilful; expert; knowing.

LEA'RNEDLY, Adv. with great appearance of extenſive reading, deep ſtudy, and diligent obſervation.

LEA'RNING, S. ſkill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing.

LEA'RNER, S. one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring ſome art or ſcience.

LEASE, S. [*léas*, Sax. *laiſſer*, Fr.] a contract by which houſes or lands are parted with, or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure, or right by which a perſon enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, V. A. to let out by leaſe.

To LEASE, V. A. [*leſen*, Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies ſcattered after the harveſt is carried in.

LEA'SER, S. a gleaner; one that gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, S. in Hunting, three creatures of the ſame ſort, applied either to dogs, hares, &c. any collection conſiſting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, V. A. to bind; to couple, or hold in a ſtring. "*Leaſh* in like hounds." *Shak.*

LEAST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *little*, the comparative of which is *leſs*; from *læſt*, Sax.] ſmaller than all others; exceeding others in ſmallneſs.

LEAST, Adv. in the loweſt degree; leſs than any other way. *At leaſt*, or *leaſtwiſe*; to ſay no more; to mention only in the loweſt degree.

LEA'SY, Adj. ſlimſy; of a weak texture.

LEA'THER, S. [pronounced *letber*; *letber*, Sax.] the hides of beaſts dreſſed and tanned.

LEA'THER-COAT, S. an apple, ſo called from the roughneſs of its rind.

LEA'THER-DRESSER, S. he who dreſſes hides, and makes leather.

LEA'THERY, Adj. reſembling leather.

LEA'THERN, Adj. [*ledern*, Teut. *lideren*, Belg.] made of leather.

LEA'THER-SELLER, S. one who ſells leather.

LEAVE, S. [*leaſe*, Sax.] permiſſion to do any thing; allowance or conſent; farewel; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a perſon's departure.

To LEAVE, Adj. [preter *I left*, or *have left*, part. paſſive, *left*] to quit, abandon, depart from, or deſert; to appeal to, or to permit without oppoſition. "I *leave* the reader to "judge." *Locke.* "To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt. "*Leave* caring for the aſſes." 1 *Sam.* ix. 5. *To leave out*, to omit; to neglect. Uſed with *to*, to bequeath by will.

LEA'VED, Adj. covered with leaves; made with folds. "Two *leaved*." *Iſa.* xlv. 1.

LEA'VEN, Adj. [pronounced *leven*; *levain*, Fr.] ferment mixed with any maſs to make it light, particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a maſs.

To LEA'VEN, V. A. to ferment by ſomething mixed, applied particularly to that of ſour dough mixed with a maſs of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt; or imbue.

LEA'VINGS, S. a remnant; a reſidue; relicks, applied to perſons. Offals, applied to meat.

To LECH, V. A. [*lecher*, Fr.] to lick over. "Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes." *Shak.*

LE'CTION, S. [*lectio*, Lat.] a reading; a variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, S. [Fr.] a diſcourſe upon any ſubject read or pronounced in public; a ſharp reproof or reprimand.

To LE'CTURE, V. A. to inſtruct in a ſet or public diſcourſe; to reprimand, or reprove in an inſolent or magiſterial manner.

LE'CTURER, S. one who publicly pronounces a diſcourſe on any ſubject; a perſon who

who is choſen by a pariſh to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary ſubſcription; a perſon appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a ſalary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, S. the employ or office of a lecturer.

LEDGE, S. [*leggon*, Belg.] a row or layer. "The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely "of ſtone." *Wotton.* A ridge riſing above the other parts of a ſurface; any prominence or riſing part; a ſmall or narrow ſhelf fixed againſt a wall or wainſcot.

LE'D-HORSE, S. a ſumpter or ſtate horſe.

LEE, S. [*lie*, Fr.] dregs or ſediment of any liquor: ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. Among Sailors, that part which is oppoſite to the wind. A *lee ſhore*, is that on which the wind blows.

LEECH, S. [*lek*, or *leck*, Goth.] a kind of water ſerpent, uſed to draw blood in ſuch caſes where the lancet might not be ſafe, or where it might be too much dreaded by the patient.

LEEK, S. [*leac*, Sax.] in Botany, the *porrum*: it is included in the ſame claſs with garlic by Linnæus, but Miller makes it a diſtinct genus, having two ſpecies.

LEER, S. [*bleare*, Sax.] a ſide view; the act of looking aſkaunce, or by a ſtolen view. Figuratively, a laboured and affected caſt of the countenance.

To LEER, V. N. to look at by turning the eyeballs to one corner, or by ſtealing a ſide view; to look at with an affected or diſſembled caſt of the countenance.

LEET, S. [*lethe*] a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, becauſe it originally took its authority of puniſhing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior perſons. *Kitch.* 6.

LEE'WARD, Adj. [from *lee* and *weard*, Sax.] oppoſite the wind. See *Lee*.

LEFT, Adj. [*luſte*, Belg. from *lævus*, Lat.] that ſide which is oppoſite to the right; that ſide of an animal on which the heart is ſituated.

LEFTHA'NDED, Adj. uſing the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, S. [*leg*, Dan. *leggur*, Iſl.] the limb by which the body is ſupported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is ſupported. "The *leg* of a "table, or chair."

LE'GACY, S. [*legatum*, Lat.] any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, Adj. [*leges*, Lat.] done or worded agreeable to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, S. [*legalité*, Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or conſiſtent with, the laws.

LE'GALLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to, or conſiſtent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY, S. [*legatoire*, Fr. *legatum*, Lat.] one that has ſomething left him by will.

LE'GATE, S. [*legat*, Fr. *legato*, Ital.] a deputy, ambaſſador, or one commiſſioned to tranſact affairs for another; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope to tranſact affairs belonging to the holy ſee.

LEGATE'E, S. [from *legatum*, Lat.] one who has ſomething left him by will.

LE'GATINE, Adj. made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, S. [*legatio*, Lat.] miſſion; deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy; or the ſtate of a perſon ſent and authorized to tranſact buſineſs for another.

LE'GATOR, S. [*legatio*, of *lego*, Lat.] one who makes a will, and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, S. [*legenda*, Lat.] originally a book, in the Roman church, containing the leſſens that were to be read in divine ſervice: from hence the word was applied to the hiſtories of the lives of ſaints, becauſe chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend*, compiled by James de Varaſe, about the year 1290, contained in it ſeveral ridiculous and romantic ſtories, the word is now uſed by Proteſtants to ſignify any incredible or inauthentic narrative.

LE'GER, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *ledger*, *leidger*, or *leiger*; from *legger*, Belg.] any thing that lies or remains in a place. *A leger book*, is that which lies in a compting-houſe, containing the journal methodized in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may, at one view, ſee the ſtate of every perſon's account, with whom he has dealings.

LE'GERDEMAIN, S. [Fr.] ſlight of hand; the power of deceiving the eye by the quickneſs in which a perſon moves his hands.

LEGE'RITY, S. [*legereté*, Fr.] lightneſs; nimbleneſs, or activity. "Freſh *legerity*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

LE'GGED, Adj. having legs; ſupported by legs.

LE'GIBLE, Adj. [*legibilis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be read; apparent; diſcoverable. "Opi"nions are *legible* in their countenances." *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, S. [*legio*, Lat.] a body of ſoldiers in the Roman army. It conſiſted both of horſe and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy armed ſoldiers. Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number. "Not in "the *legions*—of horrid hell." *Shak.*

LE'GIONARY, Adj. [*legionarius*, Lat.] belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number. "Make "up the *legionary* body of error." *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION, S. [from *legiſlatio*, Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the ſcience of government.

LE'GISLATIVE, Adj. [accented by ſome on the third ſyllable, *legiſlative*] giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, S. [Lat. *legiſlateur*, Fr.] a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, S. the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, S. [from *legitimate*] the

quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulneſs of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, Adj. [*legitimus*, Lat.] born in marriage.

To LEGI'TIMATE, V. A. [*legitimer*, Fr.] to communicate the rights of a perſon born in marriage to one that is a baſtard, Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGITIMA'TION, S. [Fr.] lawfulneſs of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LEGU'ME, or LEGU'MEN, S. [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.] ſeeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand; pulſe, or all larger ſeeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, Adj. [*legumineux*, Fr.] belonging to, or conſiſting of pulſe.

LEI'CESTER, S. the capital and county-town of Leiceſterſhire. In the time of the Romons it was called *Ragæ*, or *Ratæ Coritanorum*, as being on the foſſeway, and Roman coins diſcovered here. It ſtands on the river Soare, anciently the Leir; hence its derivation is a city or caſtle on the Leir, and it is half way ſurrounded by the river. It is a very ancient place, was the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſaid to have had once 32 pariſh-churches in it. The firſt law of burning heretics, by which lord Cobham and others ſuffered death, was made in a parliament held here in the reign of king Henry V. declaring the favourers of Wickliff's doctrine heretics and traitors. In the civil wars it was beſieged by king Charles I. and taken by ſtorm May 31, 1645, when his army gave the garriſon no quarter, hanged ſome of the committee, and plundered the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Fairfax not coming ſoon enough to relieve the place, beſieged it again, and forced the new garriſon to ſurrender upon terms. At preſent this is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous town in the ſhire: it is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, *&c.* who returns two members to parliament, and had its firſt charter from king John. Its weekly market on Saturday is well furniſhed with proviſions, eſpecially corn: the freemen of Leiceſter are exempted from paying toll in all the fairs and markets of England. In the high-ſtreet is an excellent piece of workmanſhip in form of our Saviour's croſs. The moſt curious relique of antiquity preſerved here, is a piece of Moſaic pavement at the bottom of a cellar, repreſenting the ſtory of Acteon torn to pieces by his own hounds: it is of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, the ſtones being only white and brown, and very ſmall. Leiceſter lies 98 miles from London, lat. 52 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 7 min. W.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE, S. an inland county of England, almoſt of a circular figure. It is bounded on the E. by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the S. by Northamptonſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire, and on the N. by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire. It is parted from Warwickſhire by the military way, called Watling-ſtreet, and from Northamptonſhire by the rivers Welland and Avon the Leſs. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, under the archdeacon of Leiceſter. It is in the midland circuit, is 33 miles long, 28 broad, and 100 in compaſs; containing 560,000 acres, 200 pariſhes, ſix hundreds, 13 market-towns, 10 parks, and about 112,212 inhabitants. It ſends only four members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the like number for the town of Leiceſter.

LEI'SURABLE, Adj. [from *leiſure*] done at leiſure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leiſure.

LEI'SURABLY, Adv. at leiſure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

LEI'SURE, S. [*loiſir*, Fr.] freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

LEI'SURELY, Adj. deliberately; ſlowly; gradually.

LEM'MA, S. [λημμα, Gr. *lemme*, Fr.] in Mathematics, a kind of poſtulatum or propoſition, previouſly aſſumed or laid down, to render any demonſtration or problem more clear and eaſy.

LE'MON, S. [*limon*, Fr.] the fruit of the lemon tree. Linnæus places it in the eighteenth ſect. of his ſecond claſs, joining it with the citron and orange. The ſpecies are three.

LEMONA'DE, S. [*limonada*, Ital.] a liquor made of water, lemon-juice, and ſugar.

To LEND, V. A. [*lænan*, *blænan*, Sax.] to let a perſon have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a perſon to uſe a thing on condition of its being reſtored.

LE'NDER, S. one who permits another to uſe any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

LENGTH, S. [*lenc*, *lencg*, *leng*, Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain ſpace, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction. "*Length* "of days." *Dryd.* Reach, extent, or degree; the end or latter part of any time aſſigned. *At length*, at laſt.

To LE'NGTHEN, V. A. to make longer; to continue, or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes uſed with *out* by way of emphaſis, to protract; to extend to a longer ſpace of time. "To *lengthen out* his date." *Dryd.*

LE'NGTHWISE, Adv. according to the length; with the end foremoſt.

LE'NIENT, Adj. [*leniens*, Lat.] leſſening; rendering leſs painful or violent. Laxative, or ſoftening, applied to medicines. "Oils are *le*-"*nient*." *Arbuth.*

To LE'NIFY, V. A. [*lenifier*, old Fr.] to render leſs painful or violent; to aſſuage. "To "*lenify* the pain." *Dryd.*

LE'NITIVE, Adj. [*lenitif*, Fr.] leſſening any pain; ſoftening or emolient.

LE'NITIVE, S. any thing applied to eaſe pain; any thing uſed to palliate.

LE'NITY, S. [*lenitas*, Lat.] mildneſs; a tenderneſs of diſpoſition, exerciſed in overlooking ſmall faults, and puniſhing great ones without rigour or ſeverity.

LENS, S. [Lat.] in Dioptrics, a ſmall roundiſh glaſs of the figure of a lentil, generally applied to a glaſs that is convex on both ſides, but

but ſometimes extended to ſignify any optical glaſs whatever.

LENT, S. [*lenten*, Sax. *lente*, Belg.] a time ſet apart for abſtinence by the church, conſiſting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the ſpring. It is ſuppoſed by Jerom, Leo, and Auſtin, to have been inſtituted even by the apoſtles themſelves, becauſe it is not enjoined in any council; and in thoſe of Nice, Laodicea, &c. in Tertulian, and in ſome of the oldeſt fathers, is mentioned as a practice of ſome ſtanding.

LE'NTEN, Adj. ſuch as is uſed in Lent; abſtinent, or ſparing. "A *lenten* ſallad cool'd "her blood." *Dryd.*

LENTI'CULAR, Adj. [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] having the form of a lens, or burning glaſs.

LE'NTIFORM, Adj. [*lens*, and *forma*, Lat.] in the form of a lens; ſhaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, S. [Lat.] a freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin.

LE'NTIL, S. [*lentille*, Fr.] a plant, called likewiſe vetches.

LE'NTISC, S. [*lentiſque*, Fr. *lentiſcus*, Lat.] a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum maſtich.

LE'NTOR, S. [Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.] tenacity, or viſcoſity, applied to the conſiſtence of bodies. Slowneſs or delay, applied to motion. In Medicine, applied to ſizey, viſcid, coagulated blood.

LE'NTOUS, Adj. [*lentus*, Lat.] viſcous; tenacious, applied to the conſiſtence of bodies. "In this ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent "body." *Brown.*

LE'OD, [from the Sax.] *leod* in the compoſition of names, ſignifies people. As *Leodgar*, one of great intereſt with the people.

LE'OF, [from the Sax.] in the compoſition of names implies love; thus *Leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Leoffian*, beſt beloved.

LE'ONINE, Adj. [*leoninus*, Lat.] belonging to a lion. In Poetry, a kind of verſes, the middle of which always chimes or rhimes with the end, ſo named from Leo, the ſuppoſed inventor, as, "Ut vites *pœnam*, de potibus acci-"pe *cœnam*."

LE'OPARD, S. [from *leo*, Lat. and *pardus*, Lat.] a large wild beaſt, reſembling a cat both in its actions and ſhape; its head, teeth, tongue, claws, feet, tail, being like thoſe of that animal; it boxes with its forefeet, as a cat does her kittens; leaps at its prey, as a cat at a mouſe; and will ſpit much after the ſame manner.

LE'PER, S. [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Lat.] a perſon infected with a leproſy.

LE'PORINE, Adj. [*leporinus*, Lat.] belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY, S. [from *leproſus*, Lat.] a diſeaſe wherein the ſkin ſcales off. Applied to metals, the quality of ruſting, or wearing away in ſcales. A foulneſs. "The *leproſity* of me-"tals." *Bac.*

LE'PROSY, S. [λεπρα, Gr.] a foul diſeaſe, appearing on the ſkin in dry, white, ſcurfy ſcabs or ſcales, which cover the whole body, or ſome part of it.

LE'PROUS, Adj. [*lepreux*, Fr. *leproſus*, Lat.] infected with a leproſy.

LESS, a negative and privative termination from *leas*, *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth, *leiſe*, Cimbr. or *loos*, Belg. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive, as *Shameleſs*, *Childleſs*, *Fatherleſs*.

LESS, Adj. [the comparative degree of *little*; from *læs*, Sax. *leſſa*, Ruſſ.] that which on compariſon is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSEE', S. [from *leaſe*] the perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LE'SSEN, V. A. [from *leſs*] to diminiſh the bulk, quantity, or quality of any thing. Neuterly, to grow leſs, ſhrink, or contract.

LE'SSES, S. [*laiſſes*, Fr.] the dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON, S. [*leçon*, Fr.] any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a ſcholar; a precept, or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; a tune pricked for a muſical inſtrument, and taught by a muſic maſter to his pupil; a remonſtrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LE'SSON, V. A. to teach or inſtruct. "Well haſt thou *leſſoned* us." *Shak.*

LE'SSOR, S. one who lets any thing by leaſe.

LEST, Conj. [from *leaſt*] for fear that; in order to prevent.

To LET, V. A. [*lætan*, Sax.] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *To let blood*, to open a vein, ſo as the blood may flow out. To intruſt with; to admit. "To *let into* the ſecrets." *Spect.* No. 483. *To let off*, to diſcharge, applied to the diſcharge of artillery. To obſtruct; to hinder, or oppoſe, from *lettan*, Sax. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it implies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, earneſtneſs, and ardent wiſh. "*Let me* "die the death of the righteous." *Numb.* xxiii. 10. Before the firſt perſon plural, it implies exhortation. "Riſe; *let us* go." *Mark.* Before the third perſon ſingular, and plural, it implies permiſſion or command. "*Let* the ſoldiers ſeize "him." *Dryd.* Before a thing in the paſſive, it implies a poſitive command. "*Let this* be "*done*." *Dryd.*

LET, S. an obſtacle, hindrance, or obſtruction.

LET, uſed at the end of ſubſtantives, is derived from *lyt*, Sax. and ſignifies little or ſmall. Thus *owl*, makes *owlet*, a little or ſmall owl, and of *eagle*, is formed *eaglet*, a ſmall or little eagle.

LETHA'RGIC, Adj. [*lethargique*, Fr.] ſleepy: of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICNESS, S. ſleepineſs; drowſineſs.

LE'THARGED, Adj. ſeized with a lethargy; laid aſleep or entranced. "His diſcernings "—are *letharged*." *Shak.*

LE'THARGY, S. [*lethargie*, Fr. ληθαργια, from ληθη, and ηργια, Gr.] a diſeaſe conſiſting of a profound drowſineſs, or ſleep, from whence a perſon cannot be eaſily waked.

LE'THE, S. [ληθη, from λαγθανομαι, Gr.] oblivion;

oblivion; forgetfulneſs; a ſtate of forgetfulneſs. "*Lethe* the river of oblivion." *Milt.*

LE'TTER, S. a character either in printing or writing, by which is expreſſed any of the ſimple ſounds, of which ſyllables are compoſed; a written meſſage; a writing whereby a perſon communicates his ſentiments to another at a diſtance; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning. "A "man of *letters*."

To LE'TTER, V. A. to mark or ſtamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, Adj. learned; converſant in and improved by reading; marked with letters. "Gilt and *lettered*."

LE'TTER-FOUNDER, S. one who caſts the letters or types uſed in printing.

LE'TTUCE, S. [*lactuca*, Lat.] a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LE'VANT, Adj. [Fr.] raiſing or making turbulent. "Forth ruſh the *levant* and the "ponent winds." *Par. Loſt*, Eaſtern.

LEVA'NT, S. the eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean that are eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, whereby the depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which lift up or raiſe the parts to which they are faſtened.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, S. [from λευκος, and φλεγμα, Gr.] a kind of a dropſy, conſiſting in a white flabby tumor all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC, Adj. troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumor.

LEVEE', S. [Fr.] the time of riſing. Figuratively, an aſſembly of perſons meeting together in a great man's houſe, to pay him compliments at his riſing.

LE'VEL, Adj. [*læfil*, Sax. *livel*, Fr. *livello*, Span.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the ſame line with any thing elſe; equal in perfection or dignity.

To LE'VEL, V. A. to make even, or without any inequalities, applied to ſurface. To make of the ſame height with any thing elſe; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another; to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the ſame direction or even with a mark; to to aim or make attempts. "York did *level* "at thy crown." *Shak.*

LE'VEL, S. a plane, or ſurface without any inequalities Figuratively, a tate; ſtandard, or condition. "Above my ordinary *level*." *Dryd.* A ſtate of equality. In Mechanics, an inſtrument uſed by maſons to regulate their work. A rule. "Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid." *Prior.* The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LE'VELLER, S. one that makes any thing even.

LE'VELLING, S. the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more ſtations, in order to determine the height of one place with reſpect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating deſcents, draining moraſſes, conducting water, &c.

LE'VELNESS, S. evenneſs or equality.

LE'VER, S. [*levier*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the ſecond, if not the firſt, of the mechanical powers.

LE'VERET, S. [*lievre*, Fr.] a young hare, in the firſt year.

LE'VET, S. [*lever*, Fr.] the blaſt or ſound of a trumpet. "On which he blew as ſtrong "a *levet*." *Hudib.*

LE'VIABLE, Adj. [from *levy*] that which may be levied or forced to be paid. "*Leviable* "by courſe of law." *Bac.*

LEVIATHAN, S. [לויתן, Heb.] the crocodile. Commentators are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, ſome making it the whale; but if we conſider the deſcription given us of it in *Job* xli. we ſhall find criteria enough to reſtrain it to the crocodile.

To LE'VIGATE, V. A. [*lævigatus*, Lat. of *lævigo*, Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder between two ſtones; to mix liquors till they become ſmooth and incorporated.

LEVIGA'TION, S. the act of reducing hard bodies, ſuch as coral, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding them on a marble ſtone.

LE'VITE, S. [*levita*, Lat. λευιτης, Gr. from Levi, Jacob's third ſon] one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of miniſter in the Jewiſh tabernacle and temple, having the care of the ſacred utenſils, and ſomewhat reſembling in degree the deacons among Chriſtians. A prieſt: uſed as a word of contempt, when applied to a Chriſtian miniſter.

LEVI'TICAL, Adj. belong to or deſcended from the Levites; exerciſed by, or confined to, the Levites.

LE'VITY, S. [*levitas*, Lat.] lightneſs, or want of weight; inconſtancy, or changeableneſs; unſteadineſs; trifling gaiety; want of ſeriouſneſs.

To LE'VY, V. A. [*lever*, Fr.] to raiſe or bring together, applied to armies. "*Levied* "a mighty army." *Davies.* To raiſe or collect money as a tax or fine. "He ſhould *levy* ſuch a "ſum of money." *Clarend.* In Law, to paſs; thus, to *levy* a fine, is to paſs a fine.

LE'VEY, S. the act of raiſing men or money. War raiſed. "Malice domeſtic, foreign "*levey*." *Shak.*

LEWD, Adj. [*læwede*, Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious. "Void of learning or *lewd* in life." *Whitgift.* At preſent it is confined to ſignify luſtful, or being loſt to all ſenſe of modeſty. "Lolling in a *lewd* love bed." *Shak.*

LEW'DLY, Adv. wickedly or viciouſly. "A ſort of naughty perſons *lewdly* bent." *Shak.* Luſtfully: the laſt ſenſe ſeems to be the only one in which it is uſed at preſent.

LEW'DNESS, S. the quality of giving a looſe to luſt, or indulging ſuch actions and inclinations as are inconſiſtent with modeſty.

LEW'D-

LEW'DSTER, S. a perſon that indulges luſt or criminal pleaſure. "Againſt ſuch *lewdſters*." *Shak.* Seldom uſed.

LE'WIS D'OR, [Fr. pronounced *lúee d'ore*] a golden French coin, having ſix L's croſſing each other on the reverſe, valued at twelve livres, or ſeventeen ſhillings Engliſh.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, S. [*lexicographe*, Fr. from λεξικον, and γραφω, Gr.] a writer or compiler of dictionaries or books, wherein the etymologies and meaning of words are explained.

LEXICO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Lexicographer*] the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON, S. [λεξικον, from λεξις, from λεγω, Gr.] a book containing the explanations of words: generally confined to thoſe which contain the explanation of words in the Greek, or oriental languages.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in compoſition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and ſignify a field.

LEY, S. [*loi*, Fr.] in Law, a word introduced by the Normans, ſtill uſed in law books; as, "*Terms de ley*." *i. e.* Terms in the law.

LI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *lier*, old Fr.] obnoxious; ſubject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, S. one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falſehood.

LIBA'TION, S. [*libatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worſhip. Figuratively, the wine ſo poured.

LI'BEL, S. [*libelle*, Fr. *libellus*, Lat. a ſmall book] a malicious aſperſion, in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a perſon living, or the memory of one that is dead, in order to expoſe them to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule: it is no juſtification that its contents are true, or that the reputation of the perſon was antecedently bad; for the greater appearance there is of truth, the greater is the provocation of a libel. 3 *Inſt.* 174. 5 *Rep.* 125, 131. *Hawk.* P. C. *Moor.* 627.

To LI'BEL, V. A. to print or publiſh any thing that ſhall blacken the character of a perſon, and expoſe him to public ridicule, contempt, or hatred; to ſpread any defamatory report, by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, S. one who ſpreads a report in writing which may blacken a perſon's character.

LI'BELLOUS, Adj. containing ſome report which may blacken a perſon's character.

LI'BERAL, Adj. [Fr. *liberalis*, Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful.

LIBERA'LITY, S. [*liberalité*, Fr. *liberalitas*, Lat.] bounty; a generous diſpoſition of mind, exerting itſelf in giving largely.

LI'BERALLY, Adv. giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

LI'BERTINE, S. one who acts without reſtraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In Law, a freedman, or a ſlave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LI'BERTINE, Adj. [*libertin*, Fr.] licentious; having no reſpect to the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTINISM, S. an opinion or practice which is inconſiſtent with the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTY, S. [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] the power in any agent to begin or take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chooſes to do one in preference to another. *Political liberty*, is a power of acting agreeable to the laws which are enacted by the conſent of a people, and no ways inconſiſtent with the natural rights of a ſingle perſon, or the good of ſociety: thus it ſeems to be freedom, oppoſed to ſlavery, or neceſſity. A priviledge; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution, or relaxation of reſtraint; a leave or permiſſion. "I ſhall take the *liberty* to "conſider." *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS, Adj. [*libidineſus*, Lat.] lewd; given up to luſt.

LIBI'DINOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or unchaſte manner.

LIBRA'RIAN, S. [*librarius*, Lat.] one who has the care of a library; one who tranſcribes or copies books. "This is the error of "the *librarian*." *Broome.*

LI'BRARY, S. [*libraree*, Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

To LI'BRATE, V. A. [*libratus*, from *libro*, Lat.] to poiſe, balance, or counterpoiſe.

LIBRA'TION, S. [Fr. from *libratio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being balanced. In Aſtronomy, the balancing or trembling motion in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which ſhe ſeems to librate, or waver about her own axis, ſometimes from the eaſt to the weſt, and ſometimes from the weſt to the eaſt. The *libration of the earth*, is that motion, whereby it is ſo reſtrained in its orbit, that its axis continues conſtantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LI'BRATORY, Adj. [from *libratus*, Lat.] balancing; playing like a balance. "Aſtro-"nomers aſcribe to the moon a *libratory* mo-"tion." *Dict. Trev.*

LI'CE, plural of *louſe*.

LI'CENCE, S. [Fr. *licentia*, Lat.] contempt of lawful and neceſſary reſtraint; a grant or permiſſion; a liberty or conſent; a power or authority given a perſon to do ſome lawful act. In Canon or Eccleſiaſtical Law, a liberty or power granted to a perſon to marry without publication of bans. Among Publicans, a liberty granted by a juſtice of peace for ſelling beer, or wine, *&c.*

To LI'CENSE, V. A. [*licenſer*, Fr.] to ſet at liberty; to permit a perſon to do ſomething, which he could not without ſuch grant.

LI'CENSER, S. one who grants permiſſion or liberty to do a thing.

LICE'NTIATE, S. [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] one who [illegible] licence, or makes free with the laws; a degree in the Spaniſh univerſities.

Among

Among the college of phyſicians, a perſon who has licence or authority given him for practiſing phyſic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To LICE'NTIATE, V. A. [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by licence.

LICE'NTIOUS, Adj. [*licenſieux*, Fr. *licentioſus*, Lat.] not reſtrained by law, morality, or religion; overflowing its bounds; unconfined. "The Tyber, whoſe *licentious* waves." *Roſcomm.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. with too much liberty or freedom; without any reſtraint from law, or morality.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, S. boundleſs liberty; contempt or neglect of juſt reſtraint.

LICH'FIELD, or LITCH'FIELD, a pretty large and neat city of Staffordſhire, which, joined with Coventry, forms one biſhopric. The origin of its name is this: About a thouſand poor people having been inſtructed by the care of Offa king of the Mercians, were all martyred in one field here by the Pagans, hence called from the Saxon *Liechen-feldt*, *i. e.* the field of dead bodies, now *Litchfield*; and on the ſpot Oſway king of Northumberland built a large church; and for the ſame reaſon the device or field armorial of the city is an open field, with mangled carcaſes lying about. The city ſtands low, and is divided into two parts by a clear rivulet, over which are two cauſeways, with ſluices upon them. That part on the S. ſide is called the city, and the other the cloſe, as being incloſed within a wall, and a good deep dry trench on all ſides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a large marſh, formed by the above-mentioned brook. The cathedral, one of the fineſt in England for elegance and regularity, ſtands in this cloſe. It was rebuilt by biſhop Roger de Clinton in 1148. The W. end is richly decorated with the ſtatues of all the kings of Jeruſalem, from David to the captivity. Litchfield lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W.

LI'CH-OWL, S. [from *lich* and *owl*] a ſort of owl, ſo called by the vulgar, from a ſuppoſition that it foretels death.

To LICK, V. A. [*liccan*, Sax. *lecken*, Belg.] to touch or paſs over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Uſed with *up*, to devour. "When "luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf." *Pope.* To ſmear, or to drink up any moiſture. "She "*licks up* all the dirt with her cloaths." To beat: a vulgar term.

LICK, S. a blow. "Give me a *lick* acroſs the face." *Dryd.* The act of ſmearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing: a low word.

LIC'KERISH, or LIC'KEROUS, Adj. [*liccera*, Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice; or tempting the appetite.

LIC'KERISHNESS, S. glutt[illegible]; greedineſs after dainties; niceneſs of pa[illegible].

LIC'TOR, S. [Lat.] a beadle, who, in antient Rome, attended the conſuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, S. [*hlid*, Sax. *lid*, Belg.] a cover which ſhuts down cloſe upon, or into a veſſel; the membrane, which covers the eye when we ſleep or wink, called likewiſe the *eyelid*, from *augon. lied*, Teut.

LIE, S. [Fr. *læg*, Ital. *lexia*, Span.] a liquor impregnated with ſome other body, ſuch as ſoap or ſalt.

LIE, S. [*liga*, Sax.] a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falſehood; a fiction. "The "truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*." *Dryd.* See *Lye*, which is the propereſt ſpelling.

To LIE, V. N. [*leogan*, Sax.] to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falſehood.

To LIE, V. N. [preter, I *lay*, *have lain*, or *lien*, but the laſt preter is ſeldom uſed; from *licgen*, Sax.] to reſt horizontally or with a great inclination upon any thing elſe; to reſt or lean upon; to repoſe or be in a bed. *To lie by*, to keep in reſerve; to preſerve. "Divers of "which I have yet *lying by* me." *Boyle.* To be placed or ſituated. "What *lies* beyond our "poſitive idea." *Locke.* To be in a perſon's power; to depend on a perſon, uſed with *in*. "Endeavour as much as *in* thee *lies*." *Duppa. To lie in*, to be in childbed. Uſed with *on*, to be imputed to. "Let it *lie on* my head." But when joined with *hands*, to be troubleſome or tedious. "Thoſe hours that *lie upon* their "*hands*." *Guardian.*

LIEF, Adj. [*leof*, Sax. *lief*, Belg.] dear or beloved. "My *liefeſt* liege." *Shak.*

LIEF, Adv. willingly, or readily. "I "had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom." *Shak.*

LIEGE, Adj. [pronounced *leege*; *lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Ital.] bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject: hence *liegeman*, a ſubject. Sovereign; "Their king and *liege* lord." *Spen.* "God "our *liege* lord." *Grew.*

LIEGE, S. ſovereign; a ſuperior lord. "Pardon me, my *liege*." *Shak.*

LIE'GEMAN, S. a ſubject. "*Liegemen* "to the Dane." *Shak.*

LIE'NTERIC, Adj. belonging to the lientery.

LIE'NTERY, S. [from λειος and εντερος, Gr.] a particular kind of looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LI'ER, S. [from *to lie*] one that reſts or lies down; one that remains concealed. "There "were *liers* in ambuſh." *Joſ.* viii. 14.

LIEU, S. [Fr. pronounced *luu*] place; room, or ſtead; only uſed with *in*. "*In lieu* "of ſuch an increaſe." *Addiſ.*

LIEUTE'NANCY, S. [pronounced *leftenancy*; from *lieutenance*, Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTE'NANT, S. [Fr. pronounced *leftenant*; from *lieu*, Fr. and *tenant*] a deputy, or one that is commiſſioned to act for another in his abſence. In War, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his ſtead, when abſent or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE-

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, S. [pronounced *leſtenantſhip*] the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LI'FE, S. [plural, *lives*; *lif*, Sax. from *lifian*, Sax.] that ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united and co-operate; the preſent ſtate, oppoſed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a perſon behaves with reſpect to virtue or vice; the continuance or duration of our preſent ſtate; an exact reſemblance of a living form. A ſtate of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants. The general ſtate of mankind; manners. "Arts that poliſh *life*." *Par. Loſt.* Spirit; vigour; vivacity; animal beings. "Full nature ſwarms with *life*." *Thomſon.*

LI'FE-BLOOD, S. the blood neceſſary to life.

LI'FE-GIVING, Adj. having the power to give life.

LI'FELESS, Adj. deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or ſpirit. "A *lifeleſs* king." *Prior.*

LI'FELESSLY, Adv. without vigour or ſtrength; jejune; frigid, or without ſpirit.

LI'FELIKE, Adj. like a living perſon or animal being. "Minerva, *lifelike*." *Pope.*

LI'FE-TIME, S. the continuance or duration of life.

LI'FE-WEARY, Adj. tired of living. "The *life-weary* taker." *Shak.*

To LIFT, V. A. [*lyfta*, Swed. *loffter*, Dan.] to raiſe from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raiſe or elevate; to raiſe in eſteem, fortune, dignity. Neuterly, to ſtrive to raiſe by an effort of ſtrength.

LIFT, S. the act or manner of raiſing any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effect, or ſtruggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raiſe ſomething that cannot be moved with the whole force, and figuratively, any ſtate of helpleſs diſtreſs, impotence, or inability.

LI'FTER, S. one that raiſes any heavy thing from the ground; one that raiſes any thing.

LI'GAMENT, S. [Fr. *ligamentum*, Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. "The ſoul beginning to be freed from "the *ligaments* of the body." *Addiſ.* In Anatomy, a white, tough, ſolid, and inflexible part of the body, whoſe chief uſe is to faſten the bones together, which are articulated for motion.

LIGAME'NTAL, or LIGAME'NTOUS, Adj. compoſing, or of the nature of a ligament. "A ſtrong *ligamentous* membrane." *Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION, S. [*ligatio*, Lat.] the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound, or rendered numb by binding. "It is the *ligation* of ſenſe." *Spect.* No. 478.

LIGA'TURE, S. [Fr. *ligatura*, low Lat.] any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound. In Printing, applied to types that contain two letters joined together; as *ff*, *ſi*, *ſſ*.

LIGHT, S. [*lecht*, Sax. and Erſe] that ſenſation occaſioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies whereby they are fitted to excite thoſe ſenſations in us; a certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become viſible; a ſtate wherein bodies become viſible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, inſtruction, improvement, or the diſcovery of ſomething before unknown. A point of view; a ſituation; the direction in which light falls. "Setting them in their proper *lights*." *Spect.* No. 291. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult paſſage in writings. "One "part of the text could not fail to give *light* to "another." *Locke.* Any thing uſed to give light in the night-time; a perſon of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his diſcoveries, and the communication of them. "One "of the *lights* of the age."

LIGHT, Adj. [*licht*, Belg. *leicht*, Teut.] eaſily raiſed, or of ſmall weight; not burdenſome to be borne, worn, carried or lifted up. Figuratively, eaſy to be endured. "*Light* ſuf-"ferings." *Dryd.* Eaſy to be performed. "The taſk was *light*." *Dryd.* Active or nimble. "*Light* of foot." 2 *Sam.* ii. 18. Slight or trifling. "A *light* error." *Boyle.* Not thick or groſs. "*Light* bread." *Numb.* xxi. 5. "*Light* fumes." *Dryd.* Gay; airy; trifling; irregular; unchaſte. "A *light* wife "doth make a heavy huſband." *Shak.* Bright, or ſhining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour. "A *light* coloured clay." *Woodw.*

To LIGHT, V. A. to kindle, inflame, or ſet on fire; to give light to.

To LIGHT, V. N. [*licht*, Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, uſed with *upon*. To diſmount, or deſcend from a horſe or carriage, uſed with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; from *alighean*, Sax. "He *lighted down* from "the chariot." 2 *Kings* v. 21. To fall or ſtrike. "*On* whomſoever it *lighteth*." *Hooker.* To ſettle; to fix, or reſt. "Then as a bee — "*lights* on that and this." *Dryd.*

To LI'GHTEN, V. N. [*lichtan*, Sax.] to flaſh, applied to the glare of light occaſioned by the exploſion of combuſtible particles in the air, atttended with thunder. To fall or light, uſed with *upon*. "Lord let thy mercy *lighten* "*upon* us." *Com. Pray.*

To LI'GHTEN, V. A. [from *light*, ſubſtantive] to illuminate; to make things viſible; to diſperſe any gloom or obſcurity; to convey knowledge. "*Lighten* our darkneſs we be-"ſeech thee, O Lord." *Com. Pray.* To make leſs heavy, applied to burdens.

LI'GHTER, S. a large heavy boat in which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LI'GHTERMAN, S. one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHT-FI'NGERED, Adj. nimble at conveyance; pilfering, or thieviſh.

LIGHT-FO'OTED, Adj. nimble in dancing, or ſwift in running.

LIGHT-HEADED, Adj. unſteady; looſe; thought-

thoughtleſs; giddy. In Medicine, delirious, or diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LI'GHT-HEARTED, Adj. gay; merry; cheerful.

LI'GHT-HOUSE, S. an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LI'GHTLESS, Adj. dark; wanting light.

LI'GHTLY, Adv. without preſſing hard; eaſily; without uneaſineſs or affliction; cheerfully. "Seeming to bear it *lightly*." *Shak.* Unchaſtly; immodeſtly; nimbly.

LIGHT-MI'NDED, Adj. unſettled; unſteady; full of levity.

LI'GHTNESS, S. want of weight; agility or nimbleneſs; inconſtancy; unchaſtity or levity.

LI'GHTNING, S. [from *lighten*, whence *lightening* and *lightning*] a flaſh of light which accompanies thunder.

LIGHTS, S. the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. This word is never uſed in the ſingular.

LI'GHTSOME, Adj. luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

LI'GHTSOMENESS, S. luminouſneſs, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulneſs; levity.

LIG'NEOUS, Adj. [*ligneus*, Lat. *ligneux*, Fr.] made of wood; reſembling wood.

LIG'NUM VITÆ, S. [Lat. the wood of life] a very hard wood, called likewiſe *guaiacum*.

LIKE, Adj. [*lic*, Sax. *liick*, Belg.] reſembling or having a reſemblance; equal; of the ſame quality or quantity; likely, or in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. "That "he might judge whether he was *like* to purſue his courſe." *Clarend.* This laſt ſenſe is improper.

LIKE, Adv. in the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. "*Like* as a father pitieth his "children." *Pſal.* ciii. 13. In ſuch a manner as becomes. "Quit yourſelves *like* men." 1 *Sam.* iv. 19. Followed by *enough*, probably, or likely. "*Like enough* it will." *Shak.*

To LIKE, V. A. [*licia*, or *licigian*, Sax.] to approve of; to chuſe with ſome degree of preference; to view with approbation, love, or fondneſs.

LIK'ELIHOOD, or LI'KELINESS, S. [from *likely*] appearance or ſhew; reſemblance; probability or appearance of truth.

LI'KELY, Adj. ſuch as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe by their external appearance; probable.

LI'KELY, Adv. probably.

To LI'KEN, V. A. to repreſent as bearing ſome reſemblance; to compare. "Or to what "things — *liken* on earth." *Par. Loſt.*

LI'KENESS, S. reſemblance; one that reſembles another. "I took you for your *likeneſs* Cloe." *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE, Adv. in like manner; alſo; too; moreover, or beſides.

LI'KING, S. a ſtate of trial, wherein a perſon is placed, that he may ſee whether he likes, or is approved of. "Come but a while "on *liking*." *Dryd.*

LI'LIED, Adj. adorned with lilies; of the whiteneſs of a lily.

LI'LY, S. [*lilium*, Lat.] a flower, ſomewhat reſembling the fleur-de-lys, but of various colours.

LI'LY-HYACINTH, S. a flower reſembling a lily and a hyacinth.

LI'LY OF THE VALLEY, S. a white flower of one leaf, called likewiſe the *May lily*.

LI'LYLIVERED, Adj. white livered; cowardly. "A *lilylivered*, action-taking "knave." *Shak.*

LIMB, S. [*lim*, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.] a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, uſed by philoſophical writers; from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "At its outward "*limb*, the red and yellow." *Newt.* Opt.

To LIMB, V. A. to aſſume limbs. "As "they pleaſe they *limb* themſelves." *Milt.* To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK, S. [corrupted from *alembic*] a ſtill.

LI'MBED, Adj. formed with regard to limbs. "Large *limbed*." *Pope.*

LI'MBER, Adj. [*limp*, Brit.] flexible; eaſily bent.

LI'MBERNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily bent.

LI'MBO, S. [from *limbus*, Lat.] a middle ſtate, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleaſure or pain. Popularly, a priſon; any place of miſery or confinement. "In the "ſelf ſame *limbo* put." *Hudib.*

LIME, S. [*lym*, Iſl. *lim*, Sclav. and Carn. glue] any viſcous ſubſtance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or ſticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. Matter from which mortar is made, ſo called becauſe uſed in cement; from *liim*, Belg. *lim*, old Fr.

LIME, S. in Botany, called likewiſe the linden-tree: its wood is uſed by carvers and turners. A ſpecies of lemon which grows in the Weſt Indies, from *lime*, Fr. "Where le"mon and the piercing *lime*." *Thomſon.*

To LIME, V. A. to ſmear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar. "To *lime* "the ſtones together." *Shak.* To manure ground with lime. "Marling and *liming*." *Child.* Figuratively, to entangle or enſnare. "Oh *limed* ſoul." *Shak.*

LI'ME-KILN, S. a kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LI'ME-STONE, S. the ſtone of which lime is made.

LI'ME-WATER, S. a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unſlacked lime, and racking it off when ſettled.

LI'MIT, S. [*limite*, Fr. *limes*, *limitis*, Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmoſt extent of any place or ſpace.

To LI'MIT, V. A. [*limiter*, Fr. *limitor*, Lat.] to confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain;

ſtrain; to circumſcribe, or preſcribe bounds to. To reſtrain, or confine the ſenſe, applied to words that have various ſignifications.

LI'MITARY, Adj. placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard. "Proud *limitary* che-"rub." *Par. Loſt.*

LIMITA'TION, S. reſtriction; reſtraint.

LIM'NER, S. [corrupted from *enluminer*, Fr.] a painter; or one who draws portraits from the life.

LIM'OUS, Adj. [*limoſus*, Lat.] muddy or ſlimy. "*Limous* matter brought down by the "Nile." *Brown.*

LIMP, Adj. [*limbio*, Ital.] vapid, or having no taſte. "The chub eats *limp*, and "taſteleſs." *Walton.*

To LIMP, V. N. [*limpen*, Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LI'MPET, S. a kind of ſhell fiſh.

LI'MPID, Adj. [*limpide*, Fr. *limpidus*, Lat.] clear; pure; tranſparent.

LI'MPIDNESS, S. the quality of being tranſparent, applied to ſtreams.

LI'MPINGLY, Adv. in a lame or halting manner.

LI'MY, Adj. [*lym*, Iſl.] containing lime. "A *limy* ſoil." Viſcous or glutinous. "In "*limy* ſnares." *Spenſer.*

LIN'CH-PIN, S. [from *linch*, of *ablinnan*, Sax. to ſtop, and *pin*] an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LIN'COLN, a Roman colony, and by them called *Lindum colonia*, which very eaſily falls into the preſent abbreviated appellation *Lincoln*, is an ancient city in Lincolnſhire. From its ſituation on a hill it ſeems a collection of five cities. Lincoln is the ſee of a biſhop, and the largeſt dioceſe in England. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and reputed the moſt ſpacious of any in England, except York, being, from its ſituation, ſeen from five or ſix counties. It has a double croſs or tranſept, with two ſpires or towers, which are mean, but not for want of height, and in the N. tower is the fineſt great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, as being conſecrated probably to Thomas à Becket. It weighs four tons 1894 pounds, will hold 424 gallons, and is 22 feet eight inches in circumference. The middle or rood tower is the higheſt in the kingdom. This is a city and county of itſelf, its juriſdiction extending twenty miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament, has twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, &c. It has given title of Earl to the Clinton family ever ſince the reign of queen Elizabeth. Here are four charity-ſchools, in each of which thirty poor children are taught by clergymens widows. Lincoln lies fifty-two miles from York, and 128 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 27 min. W.

LIN'COLNSHIRE, a maritime county, and one of the largeſt in England; but a great part of it is fenny grounds, and overflowed with water. It is divided from Northamptonſhire on the S. by the river Welland, as it is from Yorkſhire on the W. by the Humber. It has the German ocean on the E. and is bounded on the W. with ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. It is generally reckoned almoſt ſixty miles from N. to S. and in the middle, where wideſt, thirty-five; though Templeman makes its length ſixty-ſeven, and breadth forty-three. It contains thirty wapentakes or hundreds, in which are 688 pariſhes, one city, five parliamentary boroughs, thirty-four other market-towns, and about 245,540 inhabitants; alſo thirteen parks, and two caſtles. In Lincolnſhire are ſeveral large rivers, particularly the Nen, Welland, Gnaih, Witham, Bane, Trent, Dun, and Ankam; all which abound with fiſh; and among other wild fowl here are two ſorts, which are exceeding good, namely, knutes and dotterels. The inland country produces corn, the fens coleſeed and very rich paſtures; ſo that their breed of cattle exceeds in largeneſs thoſe of any county in England, except Somerſetſhire; which tranſplanting ſome of the Lincolnſhire kine a few years ago, have much improved their ſize in their ſtill richer grounds. Their horſes alſo are excellent, and large withal.

LIN'CTUS, S. [from *lingo*, Lat.] a medicine, ſo called, becauſe licked up by the tongue.

LIN'DEN, S. [*lind*, Sax.] the lime-tree.

LINE, S. [*line*, Fr. *linea*, Lat.] quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickneſs; any extenſion, conſidered only with regard to length; a ſlender ſtring; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the ſtring that ſuſtains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a ſingle row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Rank, in the army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to fortification. Extenſion; a limit. "Eden ſtretched her *line* — from Au-"ran eaſtward." *Par. Loſt.* In Geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In Pedigree, progeny; family, or relations, conſidered as aſcending or deſcending. In the plural, a letter, or any compoſition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, V. A. [*linum*, Lat.] to cover on the inſide.

LI'NEAGE, S. [*linage*, Fr.] race; progeny; family.

LI'NEAL, Adj. [*lineaſis*, from *linea*, Lat.] compoſed of lines delineated. "*Lineal* de-"ſigns." *Wotton.* Deſcending directly as the ſon from the father, &c. applied to genealogy. Allied by direct deſcent. "Only you are *li-"neal* to the throne." *Dryd.*

LI'NEALLY, Adv. in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

LI'NEAMENT, S. [Fr. *lineamentum*, Lat.] feature; or any mark either in the face or form, which diſtinguiſhes one perſon from another.

LI'NEAR, Adj. [*linearis*, Lat.] compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.

LINEA'TION, [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] a draught, or appearance of a line or lines.

LI'NEN,

LI'NEN, S. [*linum*, Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN, Adj. [*lineus*, Lat.] made of linen; reſembling linen in whiteneſs. "Thoſe "*linen* cheeks of thine." *Shak.*

LI'NEN-DRAPER, S. [from *linen* and *draper*; of *drap*, Fr. cloth] a perſon who ſells linens. See *Draper*.

LING, S. [*ling*, Iſl.] a kind of heath; a kind of ſea fiſh, uſually dried and ſalted, from *lingbe*, Belg.

LING, the termination, borrowed from the Saxons, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. little. Thus *cnæpling*, Sax. from *cnæp*, Sax. a boy, implies a little boy; *kitling*, is a little kitten: ſometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *langen*, Teut. to belong: Thus *ſuckling*, denotes the ſtate of an infant that ſucks; and *hireling*, the quality of a perſon, who works for hire.

To LI'NGER, V. N. [*leng*, Sax. long, *langern*, Teut.] to remain long in a ſtate of languor or pain. Figuratively, to heſitate, or be in a ſurpriſe. "Perhaps thou *ling'reſt* in "deep thoughts detained." *Par. Reg.* To wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to remain long in any ſtate, as loath to leave it; to be long in producing an effect. "*Ling'ring* "poiſons." *Shak.*

LI'NGERER, S. one who does any thing in ſuch a manner as to protract the time, or do it as ſlowly as he can.

LI'NGERINGLY, Adv. in a tedious or delaying manner.

LI'NGO, S. [Port.] language; tongue, or ſpeech: a low word.

LIN'GUADENTAL, Adj. in Grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. "The *linguadentals* "*f*, *v*, *th*, *db*." *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST, S. [from *lingua*, Lat. a tongue] a perſon ſkilled in languages.

LI'NIMENT, S. [Fr. *linimentum*, Lat.] an ointment; or any medicine that may be ſpread or ſmeared over a ſore.

LI'NING, S. [from *line*, the verb.] the inner covering of any thing; that which is within. "The *linings* of his coffer." *Shak.*

LINK, S. a ſingle ring of a chain; any thing doubled or forming a loop reſembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects; a chain. In Reaſoning, a ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a propoſition. Joined to a foregoing and following propoſition, a ſeries. A torch made of pitch and hards, from λυχνος, Gr.

To LINK, V. A. to connect or join together as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendſhip; to connect, generally uſed with *together*. "To *link together* "our duty and intereſt." *Tillot.*

LI'NK-BOY, S. a boy that carries a torch or link, to light perſons in the night.

LI'NNET, S. [*linot*, Fr.] a ſmall ſinging bird about the ſize of a ſparrow, covered with browniſh feathers.

LIN'SEED, S. [corrupted from *lintſeed*] the ſeed of flax.

LIN'SEY-WOOLSEY, Adj. [from *linen* and *wool*] made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different and unſuitable parts; mongrel. "*Linſey-woolſey*-brothers." *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK, S. [*lint*; from *lunte* or *lente*, Teut. and *ſtock*] a ſtaff of wood with a match at the end, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, S. [*lintum*, Lat.] the ſoft ſubſtance called flax; linen ſcraped by a knife into a ſoft woolly ſubſtance, uſed by ſurgeons to lay on wounds.

LI'NTEL, S. [*linteaux*, from *linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door frame, which croſſes the two upright poſts.

LI'ON, S. [Fr. *leo*, Lat.] the fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of wild beaſts.

LI'ONESS, S. a ſhe-lion.

LI'ON-HEARTED, Adj. of undaunted courage, like a lion. "See *lion-hearted* Ri-"chard." *Philips.*

LIP, S. [*lippe*, Sax. *labium*, Lat.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that muſculous part which ſhuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. "In wounds the *lips* ſink." *Wiſm. To make a lip*, is to hang the lip in anger and contempt. "I will make a *lip* at "the phyſicians." *Shak.*

LIPO'THYMOUS, Adj. [from λειπω and θυμος, Gr.] ſwooning; fainting. "A *lipo-*"*thymous* languor." *Harvey.*

LYPO'THYMY, S. [See *Lypothymous*] in Medicine, a ſudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions; a ſwoon, or fainting fit.

LIP'PED, Adj. [from *lip*] having lips.

LIP'PITUDE, S. [Fr. *lippitudo*, Lat.] a diſeaſe in the eyes ariſing from a decay of their natural moiſture, which makes them feel dry, and appear red; called likewiſe bleareneſs of the eyes.

LI'PWISDOM, S. an appearance of wiſdom in diſcourſe without practice. "All is "but *lipwiſdom* which wants experience." *Sidney.*

LIQUA'TION, S. [*liquatus*, from *liquo*, Lat.] the act of melting; capacity of being melted. "Congealed beyond *liquation*." *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE, V. N. [*liquo*, Lat.] to melt or turn into liquor. "They are apt to *liquate*." *Woodw.*

LI'QUEFACTION, S. [*liquefactio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the ſtate of a body that is melted.

LI'QUEFIABLE, Adj. [from *liquefy*] capable of being melted.

To LI'QUEFY, V. A. [*liqueſier*, Fr. *liquefacio*, Lat.] to melt, applied to fire. To diſſolve, applied to liquor.

LI'QUID, Adj. [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.] fluid, or giving way to the ſlighteſt touch. Soft or clear, applied to ſound. In Grammar, pronounced

nounced without any harſhneſs, and applied to the conſonants L, M, N, and R.

LI'QUID, S. a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immerged in it.

To LI'QUIDATE, V. A. to clear away or leſſen debts. In Commerce, to make bills current and payable.

LIQUI'DITY, S. ſubtilty.

LI'QUIDNESS, S. the quality of having its parts eaſily put into motion, and adhering to any thing immerged.

LI'QUORICE, S. a ſweet root, uſed in medicine: its flowers are red, like thoſe of the hyacinth.

LI'QUOR, S. [*liqueur*, Fr. *liquor*, Lat.] any thing liquid; generally applied to ſomething which has ſome inebriating or intoxicating ingredients ſteeped in it.

To LI'QUOR, V. A. to drench or moiſten.

To LISP, V. A. [*zuliſp*, Sax. *leſp*, Dan.] to ſpeak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth.

LISP, S. the act of ſpeaking with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate. "A very pretty *liſp*." *Tatler*, No. 60.

LI'SPER, S. one who ſpeaks liſping, or with too frequent an application of his tongue to his teeth or palate.

LIST, S. [*liſte*, Fr.] a roll, or catalogue. Incloſed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats are fought: hence to *enter the liſts*, is to contend with a perſon, either with bodily ſtrength, or by way of diſputation and argument. A ſtrip on the extremities of cloth; a border. "To let them ſtand as a *liſt* or mar-"ginal border." *Hooker*.

To LIST, V. N. [*hyſtan*, Sax.] to chuſe or deſire; to be diſpoſed or inclined to. "To "ſpeak as they *liſt*." *Hooker*.

To LIST, V. A. [from *liſt*, a roll] to enliſt or regiſter; to retain and enrol as ſoldiers or ſailors; to hearken to; from *hlyſtan*, Sax.

LI'STED, Adj. ſtriped; marked with lines or ſtreaks of a different colour.

To LI'STEN, V. N. [*hlyſtan*, Sax.] to hearken or give attention to. "*Liſten* to me." *Shak*.

LI'STNER, S. one who hearkens or attends to what another ſays.

LI'STLESS, Adj. without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careleſs; heedleſs.

LI'STLESSLY, Adv. without thought or attention.

LI'STLESSNESS, S. want of inclination or attention.

LI'TANY, S. [*litanie*, Fr. from λιτανεια, Gr. ſupplication] a general ſupplication uſed in public worſhip to appeaſe the wrath of the Deity, and to requeſt thoſe virtues which a perſon wants: the Litany of the church of England is an excellent compoſition.

LI'TERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *litera*, Lat.] according to its primary and moſt obvious ſenſe, oppoſed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to tranſlations; conſiſting of letters.

LI'TERALLY, Adv. according to the primary and obvious ſenſe of words, oppoſed to figuratively. With cloſe adherence to the words or ſenſe of an original, applied to tranſlations.

LITERA'TI, S. [Ital.] the learned. "I "ſhall conſult ſome *literati*." *Spect*. No. 581. It has no ſingular.

LI'TERATURE, S. [*literatura*, Lat.] learning acquired by reading.

LI'THARGE, S. [Fr. *lythargyrum*, Lat.] lead vitrified either with or without a mixture of copper.

LITHE, Adj. [Sax.] limber; pliant; eaſily bent. "His *lithe* proboſcis." *Par. Loſt*.

LI'THENESS, S. the quality of being pliant, or eaſily bent.

LI'THER, Adj. [from *lithe*] ſoft; pliant; affording little or no reſiſtance. "Through the "*lither* ſky." *Shak*. Bad; ſorry; corrupt.

LITHO'MANCY, S. [from λιθος, and μαντεια, Gr. the art of prophecy] prediction, or the art of foretelling by ſtones. "*Litho-"mancy*, or divination by this ſtone." *Brown*.

LITHONTR'IPTIC, Adj. [*lithontriptique*, Fr.] in Medicine, applied to thoſe remedies which are ſuppoſed to have the power of diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder, or kidnies.

LITHO'TOMIST, S. [from λιθος, and τεμνω, Gr.] a ſurgeon who extracts the ſtone by cutting, or opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY, S. [See *Lithotomiſt*] the art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT, S. [Fr. *litigans*, Lat.] one engaged in a law-ſuit. "The caſt *litigant*." *Dryd*.

LI'TIGANT, Adj. engaged in a law-ſuit.

To LI'TIGATE, V. A. [*litigatus*, of *litigo*, Lat.] to conteſt in law.

LITIGA'TION, S. [*litigatio*, Lat.] a ſuit of law.

LITI'GIOUS, Adj. [*litigieux*, Fr.] quarrelſome; wrangling; fond of going to law; diſputable; controvertible. "In *litigious* and "controverted caſes." *Hooker*.

LITI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in a quarrelſome manner; in a manner which ſhews a fondneſs of law-ſuits.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, S. a wrangling diſpoſition; a fondneſs for debate, or law-ſuits.

LI'TTER, S. [*litiere*, Fr.] a carriage borne by horſes, containing a bed; the ſtraw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to thoſe of ſwine. Any number of things thrown careleſsly or confuſedly together.

To LI'TTER, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to ſwine. To cover with things in a confuſed and ſlovenly manner; to ſupply cattle with ſtraw to lie on.

LITTLE, Adj. [compar. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*] ſmall in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LITTLE, S. a ſmall ſpace; a ſmall part or portion; a ſlight affair. "How *little* gives thee "joy or pain." *Prior*. Not much; ſcarce any thing. "Theſe they are fitted for and *little* "elſe." *Cheyne*.

LITTLE,

LITTLE, Adv. in a ſmall degree or quantity; not much.

LIT'TLENESS, S. ſmallneſs of bulk or ſize; meanneſs; want of grandeur or dignity.

LI'TURGY, S. [λειτος, public, and εργον, Gr. a work] a form of prayers uſed in public worſhip. The Engliſh *liturgy* was firſt compoſed, approved, and confirmed in parliament *anno* 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the ſame form as they ſtand in at preſent, excepting that there was no confeſſion and abſolution; the office beginning with the Lord's prayer. In the communion, the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Chriſt's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his ſaints, in the bleſſed Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apoſtles, and martyrs; and the ſaints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: to this the conſecratory prayer, now uſed, was joined as a part, only with ſome words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jeſus the beloved Son, &c. In baptiſm, beſides the form of the croſs made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breaſt, with an adjuration of the devil to go out of him; after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwiſe ſprinkled. Beſides theſe, ſome other ceremonies are omitted in the office for the ſick, as is ſuppoſed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the ſolicitation of Calvin.

LI'TUUS, S. [Lat.] in Medals, the ſtaff uſed by augurs, in the ſhape of a biſhop's croſier.

To LIVE, V. *A.* [pronounced with the *i* ſhort, as in *if* or *gift*; from *lyfian* or *lyfigan*, Sax.] to be in a ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united and co-operate together; to paſs life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happineſs or miſery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converſe or continue in the ſame houſe with another. "Then "*live with* me." *Shak.* To be ſupported; to feed. "*Live upon* vegetables." *Arbuth.*

LIVE, Adj. [the *i* pronounced long as in *time*] quick; having life, oppoſed to dead; active. Burning or not extinguiſhed, applied to fire. "*A live* coal." *Boyle.*

LI'VELIHOOD, S. [from *lively*, and *bood*; of *bade*, Sax.] ſupport of life; maintenance; ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſaries of life.

LI'VELINESS, S. appearance of life. "*Live-*"*lineſs* which the freedom of the pencil makes "appear." *Dryd.* Vivacity; activity; ſprightlineſs. "Young fellows that have *livelineſs* "and ſpirit." *Locke.*

LI'VELONG, Adj. tedious; laſting; durable. "Haſt built thyſelf a *livelong* monu-"ment." *Milt.*

LI'VELILY, or LI'VELY, Adv. in a briſk, vigorous, and active manner. With a ſtrong reſemblance, applied to deſcription or painting.

LI'VELY, Adj. briſk; vigorous; gay; airy; nearly repreſenting life. "A *lively* imitation of "it." *Dryd.*

LIV'ER, S. one who is alive, or continues in life; one who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue, vice, happineſs, or miſery. In Anatomy, a large and pretty ſolid maſs of a dark red colour, a little inclined to yellow, ſituated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigaſtrium: its uſe is to purify the maſs of blood by ſecreting the bilious humors it contains.

LI'VER-COLOUR, S. a dark red colour.

LI'VER-GROWN, Adj. having a great over-grown liver.

LI'VERWORT, S. there is a very beautiful flower of this name, which is called *hepatica* in Lat. from its reſembling the lobes of the liver. Beſides which there are two plants called *licken*; that called aſh-coloured ground liverwort, is reconed a great ſpecific for curing the bite of a mad dog.

LIV'ERY, S. [*livrer*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or taking poſſeſſion; a releaſe from a wardſhip; the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate; cloaths given to ſervants; any particular dreſs. *To ſtand at livery*, applied to horſes, ſignifies to be kept in a public ſtable, where they are ſupplied with food.

LIV'ERYMAN, S. a ſervant who wears cloaths of a particular colour, which are given him by his maſter. In London, a citizen, who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that repreſent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVES, S. the plural of *Life*.

LI'VID, Adj. [*livide*, Fr. *lividus*, Lat.] diſcoloured with a blow; black and blue.

LIVI'DITY, S. [*lividité*, Fr.] diſcolouration, cauſed by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LIV'ING, S. ſupport; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LIV'ING, Adj. [from *live*] in a ſtate of motion or vegetation; alive; or enjoying life.

LI'VINGLY, Adv. in a living ſtate.

LI'VRE, S. [Fr. from *libra*, Lat.] a French money of account, conſiſting of 20 ſols, each ſol containing 12 deniers.

LIXI'VIAL, Adj. [from *lixivium*, Lat.] impregnated with ſalts; like a lixivium; obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their aſhes with water; belonging to lie.

LIXI'VIATE, or LIXI'VIOUS, Adj. [*lixivieux*, Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or waſhing.

LIXI'VIUM, S. [Lat.] lie; water impregnated with ſalts or aſhes.

LI'ZARD, S. [*liſarde*, Fr. *luſardo*, Ital. *lacertus*, Lat.] a ſmall creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, reſembling a crocodile; there are ſome in Arabia a cubit long. In America they are eaten by the natives of Peru, as appears by Don Juan de Ulloa's travels.

LL D. [*legiſlaturæ doctor*, Lat.] an abbreviature, ſignifying doctor of the civil law.

LO! Interject. [*la*, Sax.] look! ſee! behold!

LOACH,

LOACH, S. [*lache*, Fr.] a fiſh, of the non-ſpirous kind, with only one fin on the back, that breeds in little and clear brooks or rills: it grows not above a ſingure long, and is of a thickneſs proportionable to its length; and its mouth, like the barbel's, is under its noſe.

LOAD, S. [*lade*, *blade*, Sax.] a burthen; a freight, or lading; as much weight as any perſon or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depreſſes, applied to the mind.

To LOAD, V. A. to put goods on board a ſhip; or burthen on a man, or a beaſt of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarraſs. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievous.

LO'ADER, S. a perſon who puts the freight on board a ſhip, or a burthen on a man, beaſt, or in a carriage.

LO'ADSMAN, S. [from *læden*, Sax.] a pilot, or a perſon that conducts into, and out of, harbours.

LO'ADSTAR, S. [more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lodeſtar*; from *lædan*, Sax. to lead] the pole ſtar, ſo called from its leading and guiding manner.

LO'ADSTONE, S. [properly *lodeſtone*, or *loading-ſtone*; from *læden*, Sax. to lead, and ſtone, on account of its guiding or directing mariners by the needle, which points, when touched with it, towards the north] the magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron grey, when freſh broken, and often tinged with a browniſh or reddiſh colour: it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the north.

LOAF, S. [plural *loaves*; *laf*, Sax.] a maſs of bread baked: it is diſtinguiſhed from a *cake* by its thickneſs. Any maſs into which a body is wrought; but in this ſenſe it is uſed adjectively, "As a piece of *loaf* ſugar." *Mort.*

LOAM, S. [*lim*, *laam*, Sax. *leem*, Belg.] the common earth, conſiſting of clay with a mixture of ſand in it: the black earth called mould; a reddiſh earth uſed in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the beſt earth by, tempering it with water, ſtraw, *&c.*

To LOAM, V. A. to ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

LO'AMY, Adj. marley, or clayey.

LOAN, S. [*laun*, Goth. *blæn*, Sax.] any thing lent; the intereſt, premium, or conſideration for money lent; any thing given to another on condition of his returning it at a certain time.

To LOATH, V. A. to look on with great diſguſt or abhorrence; to ſee food with nauſeouſneſs or ſqueamiſhneſs.

LO'ATHER, S. one who conſiders any thing with abhorrence.

LO'ATHFUL, Adj. full of abhorrence or hating; abhorred or hated. "*Loathful* ſin." *Spenſer.*

LO'ATHINGLY, Adv. in a manner that teſtifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHNESS, S. unwillingneſs; reluctance; diſlike.

LO'ATHSOME, Adj. abhorred; deteſted; cauſing ſatiety, diſguſt, or nauſeouſneſs.

LOAVES, S. the plural of *Loaf*.

LOB, S. [*lappe*, Teut.] an heavy, dull, or ſtupid perſon. *Lob's-pound*, a priſon; the ſtocks; or a place of confinement.

To LOB, V. A. [from the ſubſtantive] to let fall in a clowniſh manner. "*Lob* down "their heads." *Shak.*

LO'BBY, S. [*laube*, Teut.] a porch or opening before a room.

LOBE, S. [Fr. from λοβος, Gr.] a diviſion, or diſtinct part: uſually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewiſe to the tip of the ear.

LO'BSTER, S. [*lappeſtre*, Fr.] a ſhelfiſh, which when caught, is blackiſh, but when boiled is red: a low cant word for a foot ſoldier.

LO'BULE, S. [a diminutive of *lobe*] a ſmall lobe.

LO'CAL, Adj. [Fr. from *locus*, Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCA'LITY, S. exiſtence in place; relation of place or diſtance.

LO'CALLY, Adv. with reſpect to place.

LOCA'TION, S. [*locatio*, Lat.] ſituation, with reſpect to place; the act of placing; the ſtate of being placed.

LOCH, S. [Scot. λοχια, Gr.] a lake. "A "lake or *loch*." *Cheyne.* In Medicine, a compoſition of a middle conſiſtence between a ſyrup and a ſoft electuary, uſed in diſeaſes of the lungs.

LO'CHIA, S. [Lat. λοχια, Gr.] the evacuations conſequent on a delivery.

LOCK, S. [*loc*, Sax. *lucco*, *lochetto*, Ital.] an inſtrument with ſprings and bolts, uſed for the ſecurity of doors, drawers, *&c.* The part of a gun by which fire is ſtruck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft or ſmall quantity of hay. "Smelling to a *lock* of hay." *Addiſ.* In a river, a place where the waters are confined by floodgates, to ſwell and increaſe the natural depth and force of the ſtream, in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide ſtolen goods; an hoſpital, where none but perſons affected with the veneréal diſeaſe are admitted.

To LOCK, V. A. to ſhut or faſten a door, *&c.* by turning the key round in a lock. *To lock up*, to ſhut up, or confine. To cloſe.

LOCKE, (JOHN) was born at Wrington, ſeven miles from Briſtol, in 1632. His father belonged to the law, and was ſteward or court-keeper to col. Alex. Popham: our author was ſent by him to Weſtminſter-ſchool, and was removed from thence in 1651 to Chriſt-church, Oxon, where he was a ſtudent. His peculiar ſtudy was phyſic, in which he made no ſmall progreſs, as appears from the dedication of the great Sydenham to his *Obſervationes Medicæ*. To enumerate the public employs he was honoured with, and diſcharged with no ſmall praiſe, would be to reflect fame upon him from a quar-

ter, whence perſons of leſs genius might expect it. For if we conſider the great ſervice he has done to philoſophy and religion, by ſubverting the babel of ſchool learning, overthrowing the ſyſtem of Ariſtotle, which was for ſeveral ages looked on as the ſtandard of truth, and his introducing ſuch a ſyſtem in its ſtead, as contributes to the enlarging our minds, the diſcovering of truth, and the improving of reaſon to its utmoſt extent, we muſt look on him as a wonder, or at leaſt a glory, not only to his own country, but likewiſe to his ſpecies. His life was not leſs amiable than his writings; his converſation being eaſy and facetious; he won the love of thoſe that knew him by his probity, and was always ſafe from the attacks, either of falſehood or a flatterer. His complaiſance was free from ſervility; his behaviour ſuch as beſpoke a perſon of great experience, and as great humanity, on which account, he gained the reſpect of his inferiors, the eſteem of his equals, and the confidence of his ſuperiors. His temper was ſomething choleric, but ſoon pacified; and if he retained any reſentment, it was againſt himſelf, for having given way to a paſſion, which, he ſaid, might do a great deal of harm, but never did any good. His regard for religion was great and ſincere, and that for the Chriſtian diſpenſation higher than ſome of his adverſaries will perhaps allow. His death, which he ſaw approaching through the viſtoes of ſeveral years, gave him no trouble; for his thoughts and ſtudies, in his latter days, were employed purely in preparing for it.

LO'CKER, S. any thing that is faſtened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CKRAN, S. a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION, S. [from *locus*, Lat. and *motio*, Lat.] the power or act of changing place. "All progreſſion or animal *locomotion*." *Brown.*

LOCOMO'TIVE, Adj. [from *locus*, Lat. and *moveo*, Lat.] changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.

LO'CULAMENT, S. [*loculum*, Lat.] in Botany, a little diſtinct cell or partition in the ſeed veſſels of plants.

LO'CUST, S. [*locuſta*, Lat.] an animal ſomewhat reſembling a graſshopper, but conſiderably larger, and of a browniſh colour, very deſtructive to vegetables, moving in herds which are headed by a particular one of the ſpecies, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army. According to the Scriptures, they are very numerous in the eaſt; and Dr. Pocock informs us, in his travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of thoſe parts.

To LODGE, V. A. [*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr.] to ſupply with a houſe to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or to admit a perſon to lie or dwell in the ſame houſe. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. "Ideas that are *lodged* "in the memory." *Locke.* To take up reſidence for a night.

LODGE, S. a ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; any ſmall houſe or habitation. "A porter's *lodge*."

LO'DGEMENT, S. [*logiment*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In Fortification, an encampment made by an army; the poſſeſſion of an enemy's works.

LO'DGER, S. one who lives in an apartment hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides any where.

LO'DGING, S. rooms hired in the houſe of another; a place of reſidence; a place to lie in; harbour or covert.

LOFT, S. [*loft*, *loft*, Brit.] a floor; the higheſt floor in a houſe; rooms in the higheſt part of a building.

LO'FTILY, Adv. [from *lofty*] on high; in a place at a diſtance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; ſublimely.

LO'FTINESS, S. height or diſtance from the ground upwards; elevation; ſublimity; pride or haughtineſs.

LO'FTY, Adj. [from *loft* or *lift*] high; at a diſtance from the ground; ſituated on high; ſublime; elevated; proud; haughty.

LOG, S. [from *logge*, Belg.] a ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a ſluggiſh, inactive perſon. An Hebrew meaſure, five-ſixths of a pint. "A *log* of oil." *Lev.* xiv. 10. In Navigation, a ſmall piece of timber of a triangular form, having lead at one end, to make it ſwim upwright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet diſtance from each other: its uſe is to keep account, and make an eſtimate of a ſhip's way, by obſerving the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ſhip ſailing the ſame number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

LO'GARITHMS, S. [*logarithme*, Fr. from λογος and αριθμος, Gr.] certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progreſſion, correſponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and ſo fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correſpondent numbers anſwer all thoſe concluſions by addition or ſubſtraction. They were invented by Napier, lord Marcheſon, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Brigge, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford.

LO'GGERHEAD, S. [from *logge*, Belg. and *head*] a perſon that is ſtupid, and of ſlow apprehenſion; a blockhead. "Three or four "*loggerheads*." *Shak. To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is to ſcuffle or fight without weapons.

LOGGERHE'ADED, Adj. dull; ſtupid; ſlow of underſtanding. "Your *loggerheaded* and "unpoliſh'd groom." *Shak.*

LO'GIC, S. [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat.] the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others; a particular method of reaſoning. "By a *logic* that "left no man any thing that he might call his "own." *Clarend.*

LO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to, or taught in logic; ſkilled in, or furniſhed with logic. "A "clear and *logical* head." *Spect.* No. 281.

LO'GI-

LO'GICALLY, Adv. reaſonably; according to the rules of logic.

LOGI'CIAN, S. [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.] a profeſſor of logic; a perſon verſed or ſkilled in logic.

LO'GIST, S. [*logiſta*, Lat. λογος, Gr.] one ſkilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGI'STIC, Adj. [See *Logiſt*] in Arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of ſexageſimal fractions, uſed by aſtronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, ſo called from its properties and uſes in conſtructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

LO'G-LINE, S. [See *Log*] in Navigation, a ſmall line, faſtened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain diſtances, by which a ſhip's way is reckoned.

LO'GWOOD, S. [*logghe*, Belg.] a wood of a very denſe and firm texture, brought to us in thick, and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep and ſtrong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who uſe it in colouring blue and black, and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be aſtringent.

LOIN, S. [pronounced *line*, from *llwyn*, Brit.] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In Anatomy, the lower part of the ſpine of the back.

To LOI'TER, V. N. [*loteran*, Belg.] to linger; to make uſe of idle and lazy delays.

LOI'TERER, S. one who paſſes his time in idleneſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

To LOLL, V. N. to lean in any idle or lazy manner againſt any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beaſt.

LON'DON, S. a city and county of itſelf, in Middleſex; the ſee of a biſhop, and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the Britiſh dominions. It is the royal reſidence, and is ſituated moſtly on the N. bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the S. banks of the ſaid river; but London and Southwark communicate with each other by means of a bridge of hewn ſtone, conſiſting of 19 arches, which was 33 years in building, and finiſhed in 1209; and about a mile farther up the river is another bridge lately built, ſuppoſed to be one of the fineſt in the world, and called Weſtminſter-bridge. Within the city walls, and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compaſs: but if, in the general acceptation of London, we take in all that vaſt maſs of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the E. to Tothill-fields in the W. from Southwark S. to Iſlington N. and from Peterborough-houſe on the bank-ſide at Weſtminſter to Cavendiſh-ſquare, and even to Marybone, and all the new buildings by and beyond Groſvenor and Hanover ſquares to the Brentford road one way, to the Acton road another; a prodigy all this, of ſuch buildings as nothing in the world does, or ever did ſurpaſs, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were ſaid to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000. The figure of London is very irregular, being ſtretched out in buildings at the pleaſure of every undertaker, for conveniency of trade, or otherwiſe: whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from W. to E. if meaſured in a direct line from Hyde-park-corner to the end of Limehouſe; and upwards of ſix, if the ſtreets be followed, or from Limehouſe to the end of Tothil-ſtreet in Weſtminſter, ſeven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both ſides the water, is in ſome places three miles broad from S. to N. as from St. George's in Southwark to Shoreditch in Middleſex; or two miles, as from Peterborough-houſe to Montague-houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet; and in ſome places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and leſs in Rotherhith. Several villages, formerly ſtanding at a great diſtance, are now joined to the ſtreets by continued buildings; and more making haſte to meet in like manner, as at Deptford, Iſlington, Mile-End, and Newington-Butts in Surry. But an act of parliament, obtained by the city of London, in 1760, for widening its paſſages, pulling down its crowded gates, and laying it more open in many places, will probably put a ſtop to the rapid progreſs of buildings in the extreme parts of the town: ſince the city will be then as healthy to live in as any of the outſkirts, and equally commodious; and be not ſo liable to ſuch dreadful conflagrations as have happened within theſe few years from too much crowding. The number of inhabitants have been variouſly gueſſed at: Maitland, in 1739, computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, at his laſt computation, ſuppoſed it to contain a million; though in this he takes in a greater compaſs ſure than Maitland. And in the large circuit abovementioned, ſays the author of the Tour, it may be reaſonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 ſouls. This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, *&c.* It is governed by a lord mayor, twenty-five aldermen, two ſheriffs, the recorder, and common-council; their juriſdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as alſo to Southwark. They are conſervators of the river Thames, from Stanes-bridge in Surry and Middleſex to the river Medway in Kent; and ſome ſay up to Rocheſter-bridge. The government of the out-parts is by juſtices and the ſheriffs of London, who are likewiſe ſheriffs of Middleſex. What adds moſt to the affluence and ſplendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main ſea; whither many thouſand ſhips of burthen annually reſort from all parts of the world: and thoſe of moderate bulk can come up as far as London-bridge, though the very largeſt are ſtill lower down in the river; while large barges and weſt-country boats can go through bridge, and a great diſtance up the Thames, carrying

goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis; which will be ſtill more commodious when the middle arches are widened; a work now near being finiſhed. London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The ſtrength of this city, having no ſort of fortifications, unleſs we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, conſiſts in the number of its inhabitants, who are commonly computed to be one ſeventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great Britain. The town is well ſupplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought from Ware in Hartfordſhire, and the ſprings at Hampſtead. London annually conſumes above 700,000 ſheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of cattle, beſides a vaſt number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c. In the ſtreets ply daily about 800 hackney-coaches, beſides a great number of ſedan chairs. The penny-poſt, for carrying of letters, or ſmall paper parcels within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a great conveniency. Here is a royal ſociety, founded by king Charles II. who hold their meetings under a preſident at their houſe in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, where is an obſervatory, library, and muſæum: and in 1751 a ſociety of antiquaries obtained a charter. The public places for amuſement in this city are numerous; as in ſummer, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, and Marybone-gardens; alſo St. James's and Hyde-parks, with a great variety of others of leſs note: and in winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c. London conſiſts of ſeventy-two companies, each of which has a maſter and wardens, or aſſiſtants, annually choſen. The city is divided into twenty-ſix wards, and over each preſides an alderman, who has his deputy; and out of the court of aldermen is annually choſen a lord mayor, who reſides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and ſpacious ſtructure, finiſhed in 1751, and called the Manſion-houſe: but its not having yet a ſufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is loſt to the eye. London ſends four members to parliament; and lies about 320 miles S. of Edinburgh, 202 N. W. of Paris, 186 W. of Amſterdam, 520 S. W. of Copenhagen, 613 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 865 N. E. of Madrid, 841 N. W. of Rome, and 1389 N. W. of Conſtantinople, lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. and under the firſt meridian of our Engliſh maps.

LONE, Adj. [contracted from *alone*] ſolitary, or without inhabitants; by one's ſelf, or without company.

LO'NELINESS, S. [from *lonely*] want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, Adj. without any inhabitants or buildings; ſolitary.

LO'NENESS, S. ſolitude; a place unfrequented, and void of buildings.

LO'NESOME, Adj. unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; diſmal.

LONG, Adv. [*long*, Sax. and Fr. *longus*, Lat.] with ſome continuance, applied to time; dilatory. "Death will not be *long* a coming." *Eccleſ.* xiv. 12. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great diſtance.

LONG, Adj. to a great length or ſpace. For ſome time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater ſpace, or more time; and in the ſuperlative, *longeſt*, the greateſt ſpace or moſt time. "Thoſe "who have the *longeſt* had iſſue." *Locke*. After *not*, it implies ſoon. "*Not long* after there "aroſe." *Acts* xxvi. 14. Followed by *ago*, at ſome period of time far diſtant. "Spread *long* "*ago*." *Tillotſ.* All along, or throughout when followed by a ſubſtantive. "Singeth all "*night long*." *Shak.*

LONG, S. [from *gelang*, Sax.] by the fault; by the failure. "All this coyl is *long* of you." *Shak.* This word, though much diſuſed, is purely Engliſh.

To LONG, V. N. [*gelangen*, Teut.] to deſire earneſtly, to wiſh for with a continued and ardent deſire.

LONGANI'MITY, S. [*longanimité*, Fr. *longanimitas*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of the mind which conſiſts in bearing offences with patience.

LO'NG-BOAT, S. the largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGE'VITY, S. [*longævus*, Lat.] length of life.

LONGIMA'NOUS, Adj. [*longuemain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Lat.] long handed; having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGI'METRY, S. [*longimetrie*, Fr.] the art of meaſuring lengths.

LONG'INGLY, Adv. with inceſſant wiſhes and ardent deſires.

LO'NGISH, Adj. ſomewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE, S. [Fr. from *longitudo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, length. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of a ſtar from the firſt point Aries. In Geography, the diſtance of a place from ſome of the firſt meridians. In Navigation, the diſtance of a ſhip or place, either eaſt or weſt from each other. The finding the *longitude at ſea*, has perplexed the mathematicians of all ages, and the parliament has promiſed a conſiderable reward for the invention.

LONGITU'DINAL, Adj. [Fr.] meaſured by the length; lengthwiſe.

LO'NGSOME. Adj. tedious. Weariſome on account of its length, applied to time.

LO'NG-SUFFERING, S. patience under offences; clemency.

LO'NGWAYS, or LO'NGWISE, Adv. in the direction of the length; lengthwiſe.

LO'NGWINDED, Adj. longbreathed; tedious.

LOO, S. [*looſen*, Belg. becauſe the odds are ſo great, that a perſon looſes] a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the higheſt, and ſecures ſucceſs to the perſon who has it.

LO'OBILY, Adv. [from *looby*] awkward; clumſy; clowniſh.

LO'OBY, S. [*llobe*, Erit.] a clumſy clown.

LOOF, S. [*ufan*, Sax.] that part of a ſhip aloft, which lies before the cheſs-trees.

To LOOF, V. A. to bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

To LOOK, V. N. [*locan*, Sax. *luggen*, Belg.] to direct the eye towards any object; to ſeem, or carry an air, mien, or appearance. "*Looks* "very ſullen." *Burnet*. *To look after*, to attend to; to take care of. *To look for*, to expect. *To look into*, to examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely, or obſerve narrowly. Uſed with *on*, to reſpect, regard, eſteem, conſider, view, or think. "I *looked on* Virgil as a ſuccinct, "majeſtic writer." *Dryd*. *To look out*, to ſearch or ſeek; to be on the watch. "Bound "to *look out* ſharp." *Collier*.

LOOK, Interj. [properly the imperative of the verb, and ſometimes expreſſed by, *look ye*] behold; ſee, look, obſerve.

LOOK, S. air of the face, or caſt of the countenance; the act of looking or ſeeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

LOOK'ER, S. a ſpectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned ſpectator.

LO'OKING-GLASS, S. a glaſs which repreſents the form of a perſon by reflection.

LOOM, S. a frame in which manufactures are woven.

To LOOM, V. N. [*leoman*, Sax.] at ſea, to appear.

LOON, S. a ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel.

LOOP, S. [*loopen*, Belg.] a thread or twiſt, &c. doubled in ſuch a manner, that a ſtring or lace may be drawn through it.

LO'OPED, Adj. full of holes reſembling loops. "Your *looped* and window'd raggedneſs." *Shak*.

LO'OPHOLE, S. an aperture in a loop; a hole to give paſſage. Figuratively, any ſhift or evaſion.

LO'OPHOLED, Adj. full of holes, openings, or void ſpaces. "This uneaſy *loophold* jail." *Hudib*.

To LOOSE, V. A. [*leſan*, Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing faſtened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation; to let go.

LOOSE, Adj. unbound; untied; not reſtrained, tight, or confined. "A *looſe* robe." Wanton or not reſtrained by the dictates of modeſty. "*Looſe* epiſtles violate chaſte eyes." *Dryd*. Diffuſe, applied to ſtile. Diſengaged from any obligation; uſed with *from* and ſometimes *of*. "*Looſe of* my vow." *Addiſ*. *To break looſe*, to get rid of any reſtraint by force.

LOOSE, S. liberty; freedom from any conſtraint; indulgence, uſed with *give*. "*Give* "a *looſe* to ſorrow." *Addiſ*.

LO'OSELY, Adv. in a manner that is not faſt or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connection. "Exiſt *looſely* and "ſeparately." *Norris*. Irregularly, or not reſtrained by the rules of chaſtity or virtue. "Living *looſely*." *Cambd*.

To LO'OSEN, V. N. to undo any thing that is tied; to be made leſs compact or coherent. "By *looſening* the earth." *Bac*. To ſeparate or divide; to free from reſtraint, or ſet at liberty. "It *looſens* his hands." *Dryd*. To remove any obſtruction in going to ſtool; to cure of coſtiveneſs.

LOO'SENESS, S. the ſtate of things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmneſs or fixedneſs. A diſpoſition of mind, or a conduct, not reſtrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In Phyſic, a habit of body wherein a perſon is obliged to go often to ſtool.

LO'OVER, S. an opening for the ſmoke to go out at the rooof of an houſe.

To LOP, V. A. to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LOP, S. that which is cut from trees; a flea, from *loppa*, Swed. or *loup*, Scot.

LO'PPER, S. one that cuts branches from trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS, Adj. [*loquax*, *loquacis*, Lat.] full of talk; talking to exceſs; ſpeaking, or vocal; blabbing.

LOQUA'CITY, S. the quality of talking to exceſs.

LORD, S. [from *hlaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hoſpitality of our ancient nobles: it was afterwards written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *hlaf*, Sax. a loaf of bread, and *ford*, Sax. to ſupply] a perſon inveſted with ſovereign power over others; maſter. "But now I was *lord*— of this fair "manſion." *Shak*. A tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the diſtreſs of thoſe that are ſubject to him; a title of honour given to thoſe that are noble either by birth or creation, and inveſted with the dignity of a baron: by courteſy, it is applied to all ſons of a duke or marquis, the eldeſt ſon of an earl, perſons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and conſequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and ſeems to be a tranſlation of Jehovah, the incommunicable name of God. "Then "ſhall the *Lord* be my God." *Gen*. xxviii. 31. In the New Teſtament it is likewiſe given to Chriſt, who is coequal with the Father as touching his godhead. "How then did David call "him *Lord*." *Matt*. xxii. 43, and 45. *John* xx. 28. In this ſenſe likewiſe, the word is applied to the Holy Ghoſt, 2 *Theſſ*. iii. 5.

To LORD, V. N. to exerciſe unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, uſed with *over*.

LO'RDING, S. a lord: uſed in contempt. "To *lordings* proud I tune my lays." *Swift*.

LO'RDLING, S. [from *lord*, and *ling*, a diminutive termination] a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord. "From *lordlings* ſprung!" *Swift*.

LO'RDLINESS, S. dignity; high ſtation. Figuratively, pride or haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY, Adj. becoming a lord, in a good ſenſe. Proud, haughty, imperious, inſolent, in a bad ſenſe.

LO'RDSHIP, S. dominion; power; ſeigniory; domain; a title of honour given to a

baron; a complimental addreſs to a judge, and ſome other perſons in office.

LORE, S. [*lare*, Sax. from *læran*, Sax.] a leſſon; doctrine, or inſtruction. "The "will——heard not her *lore*." *Par. Loſt.*

To LO'RICATE, V. A. [*lorica*, Lat.] to plate over. "Nature hath *loricated* or "plaiſtered over." *Ray.*

LO'RIOT, S. a kind of bird.

To LOSE, V. N. [preter and paſſive *loſt*. This word is diſtinguiſhed by its pronounciation from *looſe*, though both them are ſounded as if ſpelt with a double *oo*: it is derived from *leoſon*, Sax.] to ſuffer the want of any thing a perſon was poſſeſſed of before; to miſlay or have any thing gone, ſo as it cannot be found again. Uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. to bewilder; to be embarraſſed in an inextricable manner. "Wherein the mind loſes *itſelf*." *Locke.* To poſſeſs no longer, oppoſed to retain. "They *loſt* their trade of the woollen manufactory." *Graunt.* To miſs; to be unable to recover. "Many more are *loſt* than killed." *Clarend.* Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or conteſt, oppoſed to *win*.

LO'SEABLE, Adj. ſubject to be irrecoverably taken away.

LO'SER, S. one that is deprived of any thing he was in poſſeſſion of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or miſlaying; one that ſells for leſs than he buys.

LOSS, S. a diminution of a perſon's wealth or poſſeſſions by fraud, by accident, by miſlaying ſo as not to be able to find again, and by ſelling for leſs than prime coſt; any detriment ſuſtained; throwing away.

LOST, Part. and Adj. [from *loſe*] not to be found; not to be perceived. "Half in vapours "*loſt*." *Dryd.*

LOT, S. [*blaut*, Goth. *blot*, *blythe*, Sax.] a die, or any thing uſed in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; condition, circumſtance, or ſtate, aſſigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; the proportion of taxes aſſeſſed a perſon by the proper officers. "To pay ſcot and *lot*."

LOTH, Adj. unwilling; diſliking.

LO'TION, S. [Fr. from *lotio*, Lat.] a medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, and uſed to waſh any part with.

LO'TTERY, S. [Fr. from *lot*] a kind of public game at hazard, ſet on foot by authority, in order to raiſe money for the ſtate, conſiſting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two oppoſite wheels, and drawn by different perſons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes.

LOUD, Adj. [*blud*, Sax. *luyde*, Belg.] noiſy; ſtriking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOU'DLY, Adv. with a great noiſe; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOU'DNESS, S. that quality of ſound which makes it to be heard at a great diſtance, and to ſtrike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LOVE, V. A. [*lufan*, Sax. *lieven*, Belg.] to regard with great deſire and affection; to be pleaſed with; to be fond of.

LOVE, S. [*leof*, Sax. *lieve*, Teut.] the ardent deſire of an object which ſeems amiable; that paſſion which is excited at the ſight of any object that appears amiable and deſirable: it is divided into two ſpecies, *viz.* the love of friendſhip, and of deſire, the one betwixt friends, the other between lovers. When appplied to the affection, we ſhould have towards our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one deſire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love; a kind of thin ſilk, of a black colour, uſed for borders on garments during a perſon's wearing mourning.

LO'VE-KNOT, S. a figure made of many twiſtings and circumvolutions, to denote the inextricable ardour of a perſon's affection.

LO'VELINESS, S. qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELY, Adj. fitted to excite love.

LO'VER, S. one who has an ardent affection for one of another ſex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK, Adj. languiſhing with love.

LO'VESOME, Adj. lovely; ſo as to excite love. "Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear." *Dryd.*

LO'VE-SUIT, S. courtſhip; or the addreſſes of a perſon to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection. "His *love-ſuit* "hath been to me—as fearful as a ſiege." *Shak.*

LOU'GH, S. [*loch*, Iriſh. *lob*, Sax.] a lake; a large inland ſtanding water; a long bay or part of the ſea that runs up a great way into the land. See *Loch.*

LOV'ING, Part. kind; affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs or affection. "*Loving* "words." *Eſth.* xv. 8.

LOV'ING-KINDNESS, S. tenderneſs; favour.

LOV'INGLY, Adv. in a manner that ſhews great love, kindneſs and affection.

LOU'IS D'OR, S. [Fr. pronounced *looe'dore*] a golden coin in France, valued at ſeventeen ſhillings.

LOUNGE, V. A. [*lunderen*, Belg. *alonger le tems*, Fr.] to loiter, or go about without engaging in any employ; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, S. an idler.

LOUSE, S. [plural *lice*; *lus* plural, *lys*, Iſl. *lus*, Sax.] a ſmall inſect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals, and are of different ſpecies: the head louſe is generally ſluggiſh, that of the body more tranſparent, and more nimble. This name is likewiſe applied to animals that reſemble the former; hence we make uſe of the words, *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

To LOUSE, V. A. [this word is diſtinguiſhed from the ſubſtantive by pronouncing the

a like *w*] to hunt for lice; to cleanſe from lice.

LOU'SILY, Adv. in a paultry, mean, baſe, and ſcurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, S. the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, Adj. ſwarming, or over-run with lice. Figuratively, mean; low-born, or bred; poor.

LOUT, S. [*lutum*, Lat. *laud*, Dalm.] a mean, awkward, ſtupid, and clowniſh fellow.

To LOUT, V. N. [*bluton*, Sax.] to bend the body by way of obeiſſance; to make a bow; to ſtoop. "*Louting* low." *Ben. Johnſ.*

LOU'TISH, Adj. clowniſh; awkward. "The *loutiſh* clown." *Sidney.*

LOU'TISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a clown, or an awkward, ill-bred perſon.

LOW, Adj. [*lagur*, Iſl.] applied to ſituation, implies compariſon, and being nearer to the earth than ſomething elſe: in this ſenſe it is oppoſed to *high*. Applied to ſtature, meaſuring little, and oppoſed to *tall*. Applied to ſtation or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not ſold or purchaſed for much money; cheap. Applied to time, late. Applied to the mind, depreſſed or dejected. Applied to ſound, ſcarce audible. Applied to ſtile or ſentiment, mean, groveling, vulgar, baſe, or diſhonourable. In Medicine, to make uſe of abſtinence. "To keep the body *low*." *Low in the world*, implies reduced, or in poor circumſtances.

LOW, Adv. not high, applied to ſituation. Cheap or of low price, applied to value. Mean or baſe, applied to rank, circumſtance, thoughts, or expreſſions. Applied to the voice, in ſuch a manner as ſcarce to be heard.

To LOW, V. N. [*blowan*, Sax. *loyen*, Belg.] to bellow, or make a noiſe, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows.

LOWE, from the Sax. *blæw*, or *læw*, Goth. ſignifies a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is uſed in the names of places.

To LO'WER, V. A. [pronounced *lo-er*, the comparative of *low*] to bring lower; to ſtrike a flag by way of ſubmiſſion; to leſſen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker, by the addition of ſome weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depreſs or leſſen a perſon's pride. Neuterly, to ſink; to fall; to grow leſs.

LO'WERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low*, *lower*, *lowermoſt*] below all others in place, circumſtance, or rank.

LO'WLAND, S. a vale; or plain; oppoſed to an eminence. A country ſituated low, when compared to the neighbouring hills.

LO'WLY, Adv. in an humble manner; meanly or without dignity.

LO'WLINESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon thinks humbly of himſelf; meanneſs: want of dignity.

LO'WLY, Adj. humble; thinking modeſtly of one's ſelf; of low rank; mean, wanting dignity.

LO'WLY, Adv. in an humble or meek manner; without any appearance of grandeur or dignity.

LOWN, S. [*loen*, Belg.] a raſcal or ſcoundrel.

LO'WNESS, S. the quality of being near the ground, applied to ſituation; of ſhort meaſure, applied to ſtature. Meanneſs, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftineſs or ſublimity, applied to thoughts or ſtile. Dejection or depreſſion, applied to the mind.

To LOWR, V. N. [the *ow* is pronounced as a dipthong, like that in *now*] to appear dark, gloomy, or ſtormy. To be clouded, applied to the ſky. To frown or look ſullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWR, S. [the *ow* is pronounced as a dipthong, like that in *now*] cloudineſs or gloomineſs, applied to the ſky. An appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOW'RINGLY, Adv. with cloudineſs, or gloomineſs, applied to the ſky. With an appearance or air of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOW-SPI'RITED, Adj. dejected; depreſſed; without vigour or vivacity.

To LOWT, V. A. to look ſourly, ſurlily, or clowniſhly.

LOXODRO'MIC, S. [*loxodromus*, Lat. from λοξος, and δρομος, Gr.] the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOY'AL, Adj. [Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LOY'ALIST, S. one who profeſſes an inviolable adherence to a king: a term given to thoſe who adhered to king Charles I. in the great rebellion.

LOY'ALLY, Adv. with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LOY'ALTY, S. [*loiauté*, Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity or immoveable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, S. [*loſenge*, Fr.] a figure conſiſting of four equal or parallel ſides, two of whoſe angles are acute, and the other two obtuſe, the diſtance between the two obtuſe ones being equal to the length of one ſide. In Heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of four equal ſides, but unequal angles, reſembling a diamond on cards: in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In Medicine, a remedy made up into ſmall flat pieces, ſometimes cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till diſſolved.

LP. an abbreviature for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD, S. [from *lubber*] a lazy, ſturdy fellow. "Their curmudgeon *lubbards*." *Swift*,

LU'BBER, S. [from *lubbed*, Dan.] a ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky perſon.

LU'BBERLY, Adj. lazy and bulky.

LU'BBERLY, Adv. in an awkward, lazy, and clumſy manner.

LU, S. a game of cards. See *Loo.*

LU'BRIC, Adj. [*lubricus*, Lat.] ſlippery; or ſo ſmooth of ſurface that things would ſlip off with the leaſt ſloping.

To LU'BRICATE, V. A. [from *lubricus*, Lat.] to make ſmooth or ſlippery.

To LUBRI'CITATE, V. A. See *Lubricate.*

LUBRI'CITY, S. [*lubricité*, Fr.] ſlipperineſs or ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. "The "*lubricity* of the oil." *Ray.* Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability. "The *lubricity* of for-"tune." *L'Eſtran.* Wantonneſs; lewdneſs. "As if "wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential." *Dryd.*

LU'BRICOUS, Adj. [*lubricus*, Lat.] ſlippery; ſmooth. "Voluble, and *lubricous* as "well as fine." *Woodw.*

LUBRIFA'CTION, S. [from *lubricus*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making ſmooth or ſlippery.

LUBRIFICA'TION, S. [*lubricus*, and *fio*, Lat.] the act of rendering ſmooth, or ſo ſlippery as to render motion eaſy.

LU'CENT, Part. [*lucens*, Lat.] bright; ſhining; darting rays. "The ſun's *lucent* orb." *Milt.*

LU'CID, Adj. [*lucide*, Fr. from *lucidus*, Lat.] ſhining; bright, glittering. "*Lucid* "like a glow-worm." *Newt.* Opt. Tranſparent. "*Lucid* ſtreams." *Par. Loſt.* Without any diſorder of the mind, applied to thoſe intervals of ſenſe, which are ſometimes met with in mad perſons.

LUCI'FEROUS, Adj. [*lucifer*, Lat.] bringing light either to the eye, or mind.

LUCI'FIC, Adj. making or producing light. "Though their *lucific* motion be continued." *Grew.*

LUCK, S. [*geluck*, Belg.] any thing which happens unexpectedly in a perſon's favour; fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being deſigned or foreſeen.

LU'CKILY, Adv. in a fortunate manner.

LU'CKINESS, S. the quality of turning out to a perſon's advantage, though undeſigned or unforeſeen by himſelf; caſual happineſs.

LU'CKLESS, Adj. unfortunate, or unhappy.

LU'CKY, Adj. [*geluckig*, Belg.] fortunate without any deſign, or contrary to expectation.

LU'CRATIVE, Adj. [*lucratif*, Fr.] gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LUCRE, S. [*lucrum*, Lat.] gain; profit; increaſe of money.

LUCRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] profitable; producing gain. "Not *lucriferous*." *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FIC, Adj. producing gain.

LUCROU'S, Adj. [*lucroſus*, Lat.] procuring gain or profit.

LUCTA'TION, S. wreſtling; ſtriving; ſtruggling.

LU'CTUOUS, Adj. [*luctuoſus*, Lat.] ſorrowful.

To LU'CUBRATE, V. N. [*lucubratus*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] to watch, or ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION, S. [*lucubratio*, Lat.] ſtudy by candle-light; any thing compoſed by night. "Thy *lucubrations* have been peruſed." *Spect.* N°. 78.

LUCUBRA'TORY, Adj. [*lucubratus*, Lat.] compoſed by night or candle-light. "Write "any epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friends." *Pope.*

LU'CULENT, Adj. [*luculentus*, Lat.] certain; plain; evident. "The moſt *luculent* "teſtimonies." *Hook.*

LU'DICROUS, Adj. [*ludicrus*, Lat.] burleſque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalneſs.

LU'DICROUSLY, Adv. in a burleſque manner; in a manner that raiſes laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

LU'DICROUSNESS, S. the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

LU'ES, S. a peſtilence or plague.

LU'ES VENEREA, S. the foul diſeaſe; the clap.

To LUFF, V. A. [*louvoyer*, Fr.] at ſea, to keep cloſe to the wind. See *Loof.*

To LUG, V. A. [*geluggian*, Sax.] to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out, or draw a ſword in burleſque language. "They *lug* out and cut." *Dryd.*

LUG, S. a kind of ſmall fiſh; a land meaſure, containing a pole or perch.

LU'GGAGE, S. [from *lug*] any thing cumbrous or unwieldy to carry.

LU'KEWARM, Adj. moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent, or zealous.

LU'KEWARMLY, Adv. with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

LU'KEWARMNESS, S. the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.

To LULL, V. A. [*lulu*, Dan. *lullen*, Belg.] to bring on ſleep by ſinging of ſome agreeable ſound; to compoſe, quiet, or pacify.

LU'LLABY, S. [Johnſon obſerves that nurſes call going to ſleep *by by*, and conſequently *lullaby* implies to *lull* to ſleep] a ſong made uſe of by nurſes to make children ſleep.

LUMBA'GO, S. in Medicine, a name given to pains about the loins, and the ſmall of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or an ague.

LU'MBER, S. [*loma*, *geloma*, Sax.] any thing uſeleſs and cumberſome.

To LU'MBER, V. A. to heap together in a confuſed manner like uſeleſs goods.

LU'MINARY, S. *luminaire*, Fr. *luminare*, Lat.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a diſcovery or gives intelligence; a perſon

a perſon that makes diſcoveries and communicates them. "The two great *luminaries* of "this iſland." *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION, S. the act of emitting light.

LU'MINOUS, Adj. [*lumineux*, Fr.] ſhining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, S. [*lompe*, Belg.] a ſmall ſhapeleſs maſs; the whole; all the parts taken together; the groſs. "Several counties are ſtig-"matiſed in the *lump*." *Swift.*

LU'MP-FISH, S. a fiſh ſo named on account of its form.

LU'MPING, Adj. large; heavy; great. "Thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth." *Arbuth.*

LU'MPISH, Adj. heavy; groſs; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to perſons.

LU'MPISHLY, Adv. in a heavy manner, applied to things. In a ſtupid manner, applied to perſons.

LU'MPISHNESS, S. ſtupid or inactive heavineſs.

LU'MPY, Adj. full of lumps, or of ſmall compact maſſes.

LU'NACY, S. [from *luna*, Lat. the moon] a kind of frenzy uſually moſt violent at full moon. Madneſs in general, though moſt properly applied to that ſpecies, which is ſubject to intervals of ſound memory or judgment.

LU'NAR, or LU'NARY, Adj. [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat.] relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar periodical months*, conſiſt each of 27 days 7 hours and a few minutes. *Lunar ſynodical months*, conſiſt of 29 days 12 hours, and three quarters of an hour: and *lunar years*, of 354 days, or 12 ſynodical months.

LU'NATED, Adj. [from *luna*, Lat.] formed like a half moon.

LU'NATIC, Adj. [*lunaticus*, Lat.] mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, S. a perſon that is ſometimes of ſound memory, and at other times mad; who, as long as he is without underſtanding, is, in law, ſaid to be *non compos mentis*.

LUNA'TION, S. [*lunaiſon*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat.] the revolution of the moon; the period or ſpace of time between one moon and another.

LUNCH, or LU'NCHEON, S. as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat: uſually applied to food eaten between meals.

LUNE, S. [*luna*, Lat.] any thing in the ſhape of a half moon. In Geometry, a plane in form of a creſcent or half moon.

LU'NETTE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a demilune; an invelopped counterguard or elevation of earth made in the middle of the ditch before the curtin, conſiſting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and ſerving, like fauſſe-brayes, to diſpute the paſſage of a ditch.

To LUNGE, V. A. [*allongir*, Fr.] in Fencing, to make a puſh.

LUNGE, S. in Fencing, a puſh.

LU'NGED, Adj. [from *lungs*] having lungs; reſembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air. "The *lung'd* bellows." *Dryd.*

LUNGS, S. [*lungena*, Sax. *lunge*, Dan.] the lights, or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no ſingular.

LUNISO'LAR, Adj. [*luniſolaire*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat. and *ſolaris*, Lat.] compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUNT, S. [*lont*, Belg. *lunte*, Teut.] the match-cord with which guns are fired.

LURCH, S. [derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, Fr. a game of draughts] in Gaming, the act of winning, ſo as that the oppoſite party ſhall have gained but little, or not above a certain number. To be *left in the lurch*, is to be deſerted in diſtreſs.

To LURCH, V. N. to ſhift; or play tricks. Actively, to win a game with great advantage. Figuratively, to defeat or diſappoint. "*Lurch* "the expectation." *South.* To ſteal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

LU'RCHER, S. one that watches or lies in wait to ſteal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, S. [*leure*, Fr. *lore*, Belg.] any enticement; any thing which promiſes advantage.

To LURE, V. N. to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by ſomething which flatters a perſon's hopes or expectations.

LU'RID, Adj. [*luridus*, Lat.] gloomy, or diſmal. "The *lurid* grove." *Thomſon.*

To LURK, V. A. to lie in wait; to lie hidden, or cloſe.

LU'RKER, S. a thief that lies in wait till a proper opportunity offers for ſecuring his prey.

LU'RKING-PLACE, S. a hiding or ſecret place.

LU'SCIOUS, Adj. [ſome imagine it a contraction of *delicious*] nauſeating with ſweetneſs. Cloying by its richneſs or fatneſs, applied to animal food. Pleaſing; delightful. "The "*luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe." *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY, Adv. ſo ſweet or rich as to cloy.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſo ſweet or fat, as to cloy ſoon.

LU'SERN, S. [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] a lynx.

LUSO'RIOUS, Adj. [*luſorius*, Lat.] uſed in play. "*Luſorious* lots." *Sanderſon.*

LU'SORY, Adj. [*luſorius*, Lat.] uſed in play.

LUST, S. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] carnal or lewd deſire; any irregular or violent deſire.

To LUST, V. N. to have an unchaſte deſire for; to deſire violently.

LU'ST-

LU'STFUL, Adj. lewd; having ſtrong and unchaſte deſires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate deſires.

LU'STIHOOD, S. [from *luſty*, and *hood*; of *hade*, Sax.] vigour; ſprightlineſs; bodily ſtrength. "His May of youth and bloom of "*luſtihood*." *Shak.*

LU'STILY, Adv. in a ſtout or vigorous manner.

LU'STINESS, S. ſturdineſs; great ſtrength and vigour of body.

LU'STRAL, Adj. [*luſtrale*, Fr. *luſtralis*, Lat.] the act of purifying by water.

LUSTRE, S. [Fr.] ſplendour; glittering brightneſs; a ſconce made of cut glaſs for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown. "When he might live with *luſtre*." *Swift.* The ſpace of five years, from *luſtrum*, Lat. "Both of us have cloſed the tenth "*luſtre*." *Bolingb.*

LU'STRING, S. [pronounced *luteſtring*] a ſhining gloſſy ſilk, invented by the French.

LU'STROUS, Adj. [from *luſtre*] bright; ſhining. Obſolete.

LU'STY, Adj. [*luſtig*, *luſtigh*, Belg.] ſtout; vigorous; healthy; ſtrong in body.

LU'TANIST, Adj. one who plays on the lute.

LUTE, S. [*luth*, *lut*, Fr. *liuto*, Ital. *lutte*, Dan.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument. In Chemiſtry, any compoſition made uſe of to faſten the different parts of ſtills or alembics uſed in diſtillation or ſublimation, from *lut*, Fr. or *lutum*, Lat.

To LUTE, V. A. to cloſe or faſten together with cement or lute.

LU'THERAN, S. a perſon who profeſſes the principles and doctrine of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, Adj. belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM, S. the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of ſacraments to two, *viz.* Baptiſm, and the Lord's Supper, maintaining the maſs to be no ſacrament, and exploding the adoration of the Hoſt, oricular confeſſion, meritorious works, indulgences, the worſhip of images, the faſtings of the Romiſh Church, monaſtical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy: He oppoſed the doctrine of free-will, holding abſolute predeſtination.

LU'TULENT, Adj. [*lutulentus*, Lat.] muddy.

To LUX, or LU'XATE, V. A. [*luxer*, Fr. *luxatus*, from *luxor*, Lat.] to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, S. the act of putting out of joint; the ſlipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is deſtroyed; any thing out of joint.

LUXE, S. [Fr. *luxus*, Lat.] luxury. "*Luxe* "of coſtly pride." *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE, or LUXU'RIANCY, S. [*luxurians*, Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Over-growth, or exceſs in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RIANT, Adj. [*luxurians*, Lat.] ſuperfluouſly plenteous; growing to exceſs.

To LUXU'RIATE, V. N. [*luxuriatus*, from *luxurior*, Lat.] to grow or ſhoot to exceſs.

LUXU'RIOUS, Adj. [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Lat.] indulging in high foods or liquors; adminiſtering to luxury; luſtful. "A *luxurious* "bed." *Shak.* Enſlaved to, or ſoftening by pleaſure. "*Luxurious* eaſe." *Dryd.* Luxuriant; growing or ſhooting to exceſs.

LUXU'RIOUSLY, Adv. voluptuouſly.

LU'XURY, S. [*luxuré*, Fr. *luxuria*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind addicted to pleaſure, riot, and ſuperfluities; luſt or lewdneſs; luxuriance; exceſs of growth, or plenteouſneſs. Elegance or deliciouſneſs, applied to food. A ſtate abounding in ſuperfluities, or ſplendor of furniture, cloaths, food, buildings, *&c.*

LY, a very frequent termination, both in names of places, adjectives, or adverbs: in the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field, or paſture: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lic*, Sax. implying likeneſs, of the ſame nature, or manner. As *beaſtly*, or of the nature of a beaſt. *Bældlic*, Sax. *boldly*, or in a bold manner.

LYE, S. and V. See *Lie*.

LYCA'NTHROPY, S. [*lycantrope*, Fr. from λυκος and ανθρωπος, Gr.] a ſpecies of madneſs, wherein perſons imagine themſelves transformed into, and howl like, wild beaſts: of this kind, is that diſorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog; and is by ſome called *cynanthropy*.

LY'ING, S. [from *lye*] a falſehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falſehoods.

LY'ING, Part. [of *lye*] ſpeaking falſehoods wilfully.

LYMPH, S. [*lymphe*, Fr. *lympha*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a thin, tranſparent, colourleſs humor, like water, ſecreted from the ſerum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts called *lymphatics*, and ſuppoſed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHA'TIC, S. [*lymphatique*, Fr.] a ſlender, pellucid tube or veſſel, whoſe cavity is contracted at unequal diſtances, inſerted into the glands of the myſentery, and ſerving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LY'MPHÆDUCT, S. [from *lympha*, and *ductus*, Lat.] a veſſel which conveys the lymph.

LYNX, S. [*lynx*, Lat.] a wild beaſt ſpotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing ſight.

LYRE, S. [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] a harp: the invention of this inſtrument is by Barnes aſcribed to Jubal, who gives us the hiſtory of the variation it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon.

LY'RIC, Adj. [*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, Fr.] ſomething ſet for, or ſung to, the harp.

LY'RIC, S. a ſpecies of poetry, conſiſting of ſongs that are ſet or ſung to the lyre, and was ſomething like our airs, odes, or ſongs; a perſon

perſon who writes lyric poetry, odes, or ſongs. "The old Grecian *lyrics*." *Addiſ.*

LY'RIST, S. [*lyriſtus*, Lat.] a muſician, who plays upon the lyre or harp. "The "charming *lyriſt*." *Pope.*

MAC

M, A liquid conſonant, the twelfth letter in the Engliſh alphabet. It is pronounced by ſtriking the upper lip againſt the lower, in which its pronunciation almoſt agrees with that of B. The ſhape of our capital M is the ſame as that of the Goths, which ſeems to be borrowed from the Greek. It has one unvaried ſound, and is never mute. In abbreviations it ſtands, in aſtronomical tables, for *meridian*, *meridinal*, *ſouthern*, or *noon*; in medicine, for *make*, or for *mugel*, *i. e.* a handful. In Law, it is uſed for the brand with which a perſon is burnt in the hand for manſlaughter; and in numbers, with a daſh over it, thus M, ſtands for a thouſand.

MACARO'NIC, S. [*macaronique*, Fr.] a confuſed heap; a huddle of ſeveral things together; a coarſe, rude, clowniſh fellow. "To "hear this *macaronic* talk on in vain." *Donne.* Hence the *macaronic ſtile*, in Poetry, is a low ſtile, wherein the language is deſignedly corrupted, and conſiſts of a hodge-podge of different tongues. A kind of ſweet biſcuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACE, S. [*maſſe*, Fr. *mazza*, Ital.] an enſign of authority borne before magiſtrates, made of ſilver, and ſometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of ſpice of a thin, flat, membranaceous ſubſtance, an oleaginous and yellowiſh colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable ſmell, a pleaſant, but acrid, and oily taſte, being the ſecond covering of the nutmeg, and uſed in medicine as a carminative, ſtomachic, and aſtringent; from *macis*, Lat.

MA'CE-BEARER, S. one who carries the mace before a magiſtrate.

To MA'CERATE, V. A. [*maceratus*, from *macero*, Lat.] to make lean; to wear away; to ſteep a thing till it is almoſt diſſolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, S. the act of waſting or making lean; mortification. In Medicine, an infuſion either with or without heat, whereby the ingredients are intended to be almoſt diſſolved.

MACHIAVI'LIAN, Adj. according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, ſubtle, cunning.

MACHIAVI'LIANISM, S. the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiavel in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics, or doing any thing to compaſs a deſign without any regard to the peace or welfare of ſubjects, the dictates of honeſty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

To MA'CHINATE, V. A. [*machinatus*, from *machiner*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] to plot contrive, or deviſe.

MACHINA'TION, S. [Fr. *machination*, Lat.] a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance againſt a perſon.

MACHI'NE, S. [Fr. pronounced *maſheen*; *machina*, Lat. from μηχανη, Gr.] a contrivance or piece of workmanſhip conſiſting of ſeveral parts, compoſed with art, and made uſe of to produce motion ſo as to ſave either time or force; an engine.

MACHI'NERY, S. [pronounced *maſhinery*] any workmanſhip conſiſting of a variety of parts; an engine of which the ſeveral parts are ſet in motion by ſome principle contained in itſelf. In Poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or demons perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engines made uſe of to introduce perſons in a ſurprizing manner on the ſtage, or the contrivances made uſe of to ſhift the appearance of things, ſo as to cauſe aſtoniſhment.

MAC'KEREL, S. [*makrell*, Dan. *mackerel*, *makrel*, Teut. *macareau*, Fr.] a well known ſalt water fiſh, commonly in ſeaſon in the months of May and June.

MAC'KEREL-BACK, S. a low word, applied to a perſon that is tall and ſlender.

MA'CROCOSM, S. [*macrocoſme*, Fr. from μακρος and κοσμος, Gr.] the great world or univerſe.

MA'CULA, S. [Lat. plural *maculæ*] a ſpot. "The body of the ſun may contract "ſome *maculæ*." *Brown.* In Phyſic, any ſpots on the ſkin.

MAD, Adj. [*gemaad* or *gemæd*, Sax. *mato*, Ital.] diſordered in the mind, or deprived of the uſe of reaſon. Figuratively, hurried away by any violent or unreaſonable deſire.

To MAD, V. A. to deprive of reaſon; to raiſe to ſuch a pitch of paſſion that a perſon is not under the government of reaſon; to make furious or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MA'DAM, S. [*ma dame*, Fr. my lady] a term of compliment uſed to women of every degree.

MA'D-BRAIN, or MA'D-BRAINED, Adj. diſordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, S. a madman; a wild, thoughtleſs, or hot-brained perſon.

To MA'DDEN, V. N. to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage or make furious.

MA'DDER, S. [*mæddre*, Sax. *meed*, Belg. *madera*, Ital.] in Botany, called likewiſe *rubia*, a plant uſed in dying red.

MADE, Participle preter of *make*.

MADEFA'CTION, S. [from *madefactus*, of *madefacio*, Lat.] the act of making wet. "To all *madefaction*." *Bac.*

MA'D-HOUSE, S. a houſe where mad people are confined.

MA'DLY, Adv. in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MA'DMAN, S. a perſon deprived of the uſe of reaſon.

MA'D-

MA'DNESS, S. a diſordered underſtanding; the ſtate of a perſon out of his ſenſes; fury, wildneſs, or rage.

MA'DRIER, S. a thick plank, ſometimes armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied againſt a gate, &c. deſigned to be broken down; a long and broad plank uſed for ſupporting the earth in mines, galleries, &c.

MA'DRIGAL, S. [Fr. and Span. *madrigale*, Ital.] originally a paſtoral, at preſent, a little amorous poem or ſong, containing a certain number of unequal verſes, not confined either to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or the ſubtlety of an epigram, but conſiſting of ſome tender and delicate, yet ſimple, thought, properly expreſſed.

MAGAZI'NE, S. [Fr. pronounced *magazeen*; *magacen*, Span. *magazinæ*, Ital.] a ſtore-houſe, generally applied to an arſenal, or place wherein military ſtores are laid up; a miſcellaneous pamphlet, ſo called from a periodical miſcellany, or collection of various pieces, generally publiſhed monthly.

MA'GGOT, S. [*magrod*, Brit. *mathu*, Sax. *made*, Teut.] a ſmall kind of a worm, of a whitiſh colour, found in nuts, &c. which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimſey; caprice; an odd fancy.

MA'GGOTTINESS, S. the ſtate of having or abounding in maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, Adj. full of maggots. Figuratively, whimſical; capricious.

MA'GI, S. [derived by ſome from the Perſian, which ſignifies a prieſt, but by Voſſius from מגה Heb. to meditate, whence מחגים Heb. perſons addicted to ſtudy, or meditation] a title given to the antient philoſophers, among the Perſians, who were the chief perſonages in the kingdom, and had the management of public affairs.

MA'GIC, S. [*magia*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Perſians; the knowledge of ſecret operations of the powers of nature, or a ſcience which teaches to produce ſurprizing and extraordinary effects. "Writers of natural *magic*." *Bac.* A correſpondence with bad ſpirits, by means of which a perſon was able to perform ſurprizing things; ſorcery.

MA'GIC, Adj. acting by the co-operation of evil ſpirits; acting by irreſiſtible influence. "By *magic* numbers and perſuaſive ſound." *Congreve.*

MA'GICAL, Adj. acting or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or evil ſpirits.

MA'GICALLY, Adv. by the aſſiſtance or co-operation of evil ſpirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MA'GICIAN, S. [*magicus*, Lat.] a conjurer; one ſuppoſed to be ſkilled in magic.

MAGISTE'RIAL, Adj. [from *magiſter*, Lat.] ſuch as becomes a maſter; alſo lofty, arrogant, proud or imperious. In Chemiſtry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magiſtery. "The *magiſterial* ſalt." *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY, Adv. in a proud, imperious, or inſolent manner.

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, S. the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and inſolent manner.

MA'GISTERY, S. [*magiſterium*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, a very fine powder made by ſolution and precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY, S. [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a perſon who is charged with authority or government over others.

MA'GISTRATE, S. [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] a perſon publicly inveſted with authority, or the government of others.

MA'GNA-CHARTA, S. [Lat. the great paper or charter] the great charter of the liberties and laws of England: its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confeſſor, and was continued by Henry I. and his ſucceſſors, Stephen, Henry the ſecond, and king John, but that more particularly meant by this word, was granted in the ninth year of Henry III. ſince which, Sir Edward Coke obſerves, that, even in his days, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNANI'MITY, S. [*magnanimité*, Fr.] a diſpoſition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in ſcorning temptations, and deſpiſing earthly pomp and ſplendor.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, Adj. [*magnanimus*, Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, Adv. with greatneſs of mind, and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleaſures, and external pomp.

MA'GNET, S. [*magnes*, Lat.] the loadſtone. See *Loadſtone.*

MAGNE'TIC, or MAGNE'TICAL, Adj. relating to the loadſtone; having the qualities or properties of attracting bodies like the loadſtone.

MA'GNETISM, S. the attractive power or property of the loadſtone; the power of attraction.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *magnify*] capable of being extolled or praiſed.

MAGNI'FIC, or MAGNI'FICAL, Adj. [*magnificus*, Lat.] noted; illuſtrious; grand or noble. "Exceeding *magnifical* of fame." 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

MAGNI'FICENCE, S. [Fr. *magnificentia*, Lat.] grandeur of appearance, conſiſting in buildings, cloaths, or furniture.

MAGNI'FICENT, Adj. [*magnificus*, Lat.] grand in appearance; ſtriking the eye with an appearance of richneſs, pomp, or ſplendor; Fond of ſplendor, or an appearance of riches.

MA'GNIFICO, S. [Ital. plural *magnificoes*] a grandee of Venice. "The duke himſelf and the *magnificoes*." *Shak.*

MAGNIFI'ER, S. one that praiſes, or extols a perſon. In Optics, a glaſs which makes objects appear larger than they are.

To MA'GNIFY, V. A. [*magnifico*, Lat.] to make great; to extol with praiſe; to exalt;

to

to elevate or raiſe higher in eſteem. "Thee "— thy thunders *magnify'd*." *Par. Loſt.* In Optics, to make a thing appear larger than it is.

MA'GNITUDE, S. greatneſs, applied to ſize; comparative bulk; ſize. Grandeur, or ſublimity, applied to ſentiment.

MA'GPYE, S. a bird parti-coloured with black and white, ſometimes taught to talk. Uſed figuratively, and by way of reproach, of a perſon who talks to exceſs.

MAID, or MAI'DEN, S. [*magath*, Goth. *mægth*, *mæden*, Sax. *mada*, Perſ.] a virgin, a woman ſervant. A fiſh, a ſpecies of ſkate.

MAI'DEN, Adj. conſiſting of virgins; freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted. "By this "*maiden* bloſſom." *Shak.*

MAI'DENHEAD, S. [from *mægth-hade* or *mædenhad*, Sax.] the ſtate or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newneſs; freſhneſs; an unpolluted ſtate.

MAI'DENLY, Adj. like a maid; modeſtly; gently; timorouſly.

MAI'D-SERVANT, S. a woman or female ſervant.

MAJE'STIC, or MAJE'STICAL, Adj. [from *majeſty*] auguſt; noble; great; ſtately; pompous; ſublime; elevated, or lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY, Adv. with dignity or grandeur; with loftineſs of ſtile or ſentiments.

MA'JESTY, S. [*majeſtas*, Lat.] greatneſs; dignity; power or ſovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, S. [*maille*, Fr.] a coat of ſteel net-work, worn formerly for defence; any armour; a bag or poſtman's bundle of letters, from *male* or *malette*, Fr.

To MAIL, V. A. to arm or dreſs in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour. "*Mail'd* "up in ſhame." *Shak.*

To MAIM, V. A. to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIM, S. the act of cutting off a limb, or diſabling a perſon by a blow.

MAIN, Adj. [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.] principal or chief; vaſt; groſs, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, S. the groſs, bulk, or greateſt part; force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might and "*main*." *Hudib.* A hand, at dice; the great ocean; the continent. "Invaded the *main* of "Spain." *Bac.*

MA'INLAND, S. the continent. "Circe's "hills from the *mainland* divide." *Dryd.*

MA'INLY, Adv. chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully. "He cannot but in-"creaſe *mainly*." *Bac.*

MAI'NMAST, S. the chief or middle maſt of a ſhip.

MAI'NPERNOR, S. a perſon to whom one in cuſtody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a ſurety or bail.

MAI'NPRISE, S. [from *main*, Fr. the hand, and *priſe*, Fr. taken] in Law, the receiving a perſon into friendly cuſtody, who otherwiſe muſt have gone to priſon, on ſecurity given that he ſhall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, becauſe a perſon is in this caſe ſaid to be at large from the day of his being mainpriſed until the day of appearance; but where a perſon is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may, if they pleaſe, keep him under confinement.

To MAI'NPRISE, V. A. to receive a perſon into friendly cuſtody, by giving ſecurity for his appearance at a certain time or day appointed.

MAI'NSAIL, S. the ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAI'NSHEET, S. the ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTAI'N, V. A. [*maintenir*, Fr.] to preſerve or keep; to defend or hold out; to vindicate or juſtify; to ſupport or keep up an expence; to ſupply with the conveniencies of life; to aſſert poſitively.

MAINTAI'NABLE, Adj. [from *maintain*] defenſible; juſtifiable.

MAINTAI'NER, S. one that ſupplies another with the conveniences of life; one that defends a place or poſt againſt an enemy; one that aſſerts and ſupports any doctrine by arguments.

MAI'NTENANCE, S. [*maintenant*, Fr.] a livelihood; a ſufficiency to ſupply with the conveniences or neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAI'NTOP, S. the top of the mainmaſt.

MAI'NTOP-GALLANT-MAST, S. a maſt half the length of the maintop-maſt.

MAI'NTOP-MAST, S. a maſt half the length of the mainmaſt.

MAI'NYARD, S. the yard of the mainmaſt.

MA'JOR, S. [the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.] greater in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, S. In the Army, an officer above the captain, and the loweſt field officer. In Logic, the firſt propoſition in a regular ſyllogiſm. A perſon who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldeſt of two.

MAJORA'TION, S. the act of making greater; increaſe; enlargement.

MA'JOR-DOMO, S. [Ital. *majeur domo*, Fr.] one who occaſionally holds the place of the maſter of a houſe; a ſteward; a maſter of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, S. a general officer of the ſecond rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a ſiege.

MAJO'RITY, S. the ſtate of being greater; the greater number; from *majorité*, Fr.

To MAKE, V. A. [preter and participle paſſive *made*; from *macan*, Sax.] to create; to form from materials; to compoſe; to do, perform, practiſe, or uſe; to cauſe to have any quality,

quality, or bring into any ſtate. To compel or force, followed by a verb. "*Made* to riſe." *Locke.* To ſell, ſo as to gain. "He *makes* "five marks." *Shak.* *To make away*, to kill or deſtroy. "*Made away* his brother." *Shak.* To tranſfer. "Debtors to ſome friend *make* "all away." *Waller.* *To make amends*, to recompence or repay. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, defend, juſtify, fulfil, or accompliſh. *To make light of*, to conſider as of no importance or conſequence. *To make love*, to court. *To make merry*, to feaſt or partake of a jovial entertainment. *To make over*, to tranſfer; to ſettle in the hands of truſtees. *To make out*, to clear up, explain, or ſolve a difficulty; to prove or evince. *To make ſure of*, to look upon, or conſider as certain; to ſecure the poſſeſſion of. *To make way*, to force a paſſage; to introduce; to proceed. "We could *make* little, or no "way."

MAKE, S. [from the verb] form; particular ſhape; nature.

MA'KE-BATE, [from *make* and *beat*, or *debate*] a perſon who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, S. the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who ſets a thing or perſon in an advantageous ſtate.

MA'KEPEACE, S. one that reconciles perſons at variance; a peacemaker. "To be a "*makepeace*." *Shak.*

MA'KEWEIGHT, S. any thing thrown in to make up weight.

MA'LACHITE, S. [μαλαχη, Gr.] a ſtone, ſometimes entirely green, but lighter than the nephritic ſtone, ſo as to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, from whence it has its name.

MA'LADY, S. [*maladie*, Fr. *maladia*, Ital.] a diſeaſe; a diſorder in the body; ſickneſs.

MALA'NDERS, S. [from *mal* and *andare*, Ital.] a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of a dry ſcab on the paſtern.

MA'LAPERT, Adj. [*mal* and *pert*] ſaucy; quick in making replies, but impudent or ſaucy.

MALAPE'RTNESS, S. livelineſs or quickneſs in making reply, attended with ſaucineſs.

MALAPE'RTLY, Adv. ſaucily.

MALE, Adj. [*male*, Fr. *maſculus*, Lat.] belonging to the he-ſex, oppoſed to female.

MALE, S. the he of any ſpecies.

MALE, in compoſition, implies ill, and is derived from *male*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION, S. bad conduct, or management of affairs.

MALE'CONTENT, S. one diſſatisfied with the meaſures of government; a fomenter of ſedition in a ſtate.

MALECONTE'NTED, Adj. diſcontented; diſſatisfied.

MALECONT'ENTEDLY, Adv. in a diſſatisfied or diſcontented manner.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, S. diſcontentedneſs; diſaffection to a government.

MALEDI'CTED, Adj. [*maledictus*, Lat.] accurſed.

MALEDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *maledictio*, Lat.] a curſe; execration; the act of denouncing or wiſhing evil to fall upon a perſon.

MALEFA'CTION, S. [from *male*, Lat. ill, and *facio*, Lat. to do] a crime. "They "have proclaimed their *malefactions*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

MALE-PRA'CTICE, S. any bad practice or habit; any practice contrary to ſettled rules or cuſtoms.

MALE'VOLENCE, S. [*malevolentia*, Lat.] ill will; an inclination to hurt.

MALE'VOLENT, Adj. [*malevolens*, Lat.] ill diſpoſed towards another; inclined to do another a miſchief.

MALE'VOLENTLY, Adv. after a manner which ſhews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LICE, S. [Fr. *malitia*, Lat.] deliberate miſchief; a long continued deſire of revenge or hurting others.

MALI'CIOUS, Adj. [*malicieux*, Fr. *malitioſus*, Lat.] preſerving a continual propenſity and reſolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews an habitual thirſt of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing miſchief.

MALI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of brooding long upon injuries, and being obſtinately bent for ſome time to do a perſon a miſchief.

MALI'GN, S. [pronounced *malibn*; from *maligne*, Fr. *malignus*, Lat.] ill diſpoſed towards any one; ſtrongly and obſtinately bent to do a perſon miſchief. In Medicine, infectious, peſtilential, or fatal to the body. "*Malign* "ulcers." *Bac.*

To MALI'GN, V. A. to regard with envy or malice; to do a miſchief; to revenge.

MALI'GNANCY, S. [from *malignant*] malice; unfavourableneſs. In Medicine, a deſtructive tendency.

MALI'GNANT, Adj. [Fr.] envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In Medicine, mortal or endangering life. "*Malig-* "*nant* fevers."

MALI'GNANT, S. a perſon of ill intentions, or maliciouſly diſpoſed.

MALI'GNANTLY, Adv. in a malicious or miſchievous manner.

MALI'GNER, S. [pronounced *malibner*] one who is obſtinately bent to do another a miſchief; a perſon who cenſures in a ſarcaſtic manner.

MALI'GNITY, S. [*malignité*, Fr.] hurtfulneſs or evilneſs of nature; a diſpoſition obſtinately bad or malicious. In Phyſic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MALI'GNLY, Adv. [pronounced *malibnly*] enviouſly; with malice, or an obſtinate inclination to do ill.

MA'LKIN, S. [from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers ſweep or clean their ovens. Figuratively, a

figure

figure made up of rags; a dirty wench. "The kitchen *malkin*." *Shak.*

MALL, S. [*mail*, Fr.] a ſtroke or blow. "Gave that reverend head a *mall*." *Hudib.* A mallet; a walk where they formerly uſed to play with malls and balls: whence the *mall* in St. James's-park; and *Pall-mall* near his majeſty's palace at St. James's. *Moll*, Iſl. a walk paved with ſhells.

To MALL, V. A. to beat or ſtrike with a mall. See *Maul*.

MA'LLARD, S. [*malart*, Fr.] the male of the ſpecies of wild ducks.

MALLEABI'LITY, S. [from *malleable*] the quality of bearing to be beaten, and ſpreading under the ſtrokes of the hammer.

MA'LLEABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer] capable of enduring the ſtrokes of a hammer, and being variouſly formed thereby.

MA'LLEABLENESS, S. the quality of being hammered into various forms.

To MA'LLEATE, V. A. [*malleus*, Lat.] to hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer. "*Malleating* metals." *Derham.*

MA'LLET, S. [*malleus*, Lat.] a wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS, S. [*malu*, Sax. *malva*, Lat.] a plant, ſo called from its emollient or ſoftening qualities.

MA'LMSEY, S. [ſo called from *Malvaſia*, where it is produced] a luſcious wine; ſack.

MALT, S. [*mealt*, Sax. *malt*, Dan.] barley ſteeped in water till it ſprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MA'LT-MAN, or MA'LTSTER, S. one who makes or deals in malt.

MALVERSA'TION, S. [Fr.] a mean, baſe, wicked, and fraudulent trick or ſhift.

MAM, or MAMMA, S. [*mam*, *mammog*, *mammwyt*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. This word is uſed as an addreſs to a mother in almoſt all languages, and is therefore by Skinner ſuppoſed to be the language of nature, and the firſt word a child pronounces] a mother.

MA'MMET, S. [a diminutive of *mam*] a puppet or doll. "To play with *mammets*." *Shak.* Obſolete.

MA'MMEATED, Adj. [*mammeatus*, Lat.] having paps or teats.

MAM'MIFORM, Adj. [*mammiforme*, Fr.] having the ſhape of a breaſt, pap, or dug.

MA'MMOCK, S. a large, ſhapeleſs piece; an offal or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, V. A. to tear; to pull into pieces in ſuch a manner as to raiſe ſqueamiſhneſs in the beholder.

MA'MMON, S. [Syr.] the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MAN, S. [plural *men*; *manna*, Goth. *mœn*, plural, *mœnn*, *mun*, Sax.] a human being; a male, oppoſed to a woman. A perſon full grown, oppoſed to a boy. A rational creature, oppoſed to a beaſt. Uſed in a looſe ſenſe for any one. "A *man* would expect to find." *Addiſ.* A moveable piece of wood uſed in playing at cheſs or draughts. A male ſervant; of *mona*, Span. a ſlave. *A man of war*, is a ſhip of war.

To MAN, V. A. [*mannen een ſtadt*, Belg. to man a town] to furniſh, ſupply or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify or ſtrengthen. "Having *mann'd* his ſoul." *Spect.* No. 164.

MAN, S. an iſland lying between Great Britain and Ireland. Cæſar calls it *Mona*, Ptolemy *Monœda*, and Pliny *Monobia*. It lies about twelve miles S. of Galloway, in Scotland; 26 N. of Angleſey, in Wales; 40 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland; and 44 E. of that of Down, in Ireland. So that England, Scotland, and Ireland, may in a clear day be eaſily ſeen from it. Man lies between lat. 53 deg. 53 min. and 54 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 30 min. W. being near thirty miles long, and between eight and nine broad. It has been ſucceſſively inhabited by the Britons, Scotch, Norwegians; but at laſt fell into the hands of the Engliſh, about the cloſe of the reign of king Edward I. or beginning of his ſon Edward II. and has ever ſince continued under their juriſdiction. The grant of it, together with the patronage of the biſhopric, was made by king Henry IV. to Sir John Stanley, and his heirs; in which family it has continued, till by marriage it came from the earl of Derby to the duke of Athol in Scotland, who is ſtiled king in Man; but the king of England has the ſovereignty, who is king of Man; and thus the diſtinction is commonly made. This iſland is entirely ſurrounded with rocks, and conſequently has a very dangerous coaſt, and not practicable without a pilot. The ſoil of its ſorthern parts is ſandy and heathy; but that in the ſouthern yields good paſture, with arable land, producing all ſorts of grain, more than is ſufficient for the conſumption of the natives; and the air here is reckoned healthful, as ſome of them live to a great age. They are a medley, principally of all the circumjacent parts of the Britiſh dominions. A ridge of mountains runs almoſt through the whole length of the iſland, ſupplying the inhabitants quite round with very good water, and excellent peat, the only fuel in the iſland. The higheſt of theſe mountains is Snafield. The number of its inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers, is reckoned at 20,000. They are an orderly, hoſpitable people. Their language is the Pictiſh, or a dialect of the Erſe, ſpoken in the weſtern iſles of Scotland; with a mixture of other tongues; and the names of places here indicate Highland original. Its ſtaple commodities are chiefly wool, hides, and tallow; and they are extremely well ſituated for a foreign trade, but more ſo for running of goods, eſpecially brandies and wines; for which reaſon they have been brought under the ſame laws as England, with regard to cuſtoms.

To MA'NACLE, V. A. [from the noun] to chain the hands; to ſhackle.

MA'NACLES, S. [*manicles*, Fr.] chains for the hands; ſhackles.

To MA'NAGE, V. A. [*menager*, Fr. *maneggiare*, Ital.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horſe to graceful airs; to govern; to rule or make tractable; to huſband, or make the beſt of

of. Neuterly, to ſuperintend or tranſact affairs.

MA'NAGEABLE, Adj. eaſy to be uſed, wielded, or moved; ſubmitting to government; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, S. the quality of being eaſily uſed or moved; the quality of ſubmitting to inſtruction, government, or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, S. [*menagement*, Fr.] conduct; the manner of tranſacting or conducting any thing; prudence.

MA'NAGER, S. one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing, or perſon; a prudent or frugal perſon.

MA'NAGERY, S. conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is tranſacted. "Diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair." *Clarend.* Huſbandry or frugality.

MA'NCHE, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a ſleeve.

MA'NCHET, S. a ſmall loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINE'EL, S. [*manchinella*, Span.] a tree which grows in America, whoſe juice is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen.

To MA'NCIPATE, V. A. [*mancipatus*, Lat.] to enſlave, bind, or tie, uſed with *to*. "*Mancipated to* ſtate motions." *Hale.* Seldom uſed.

MA'NCIPLE, S. [*mancipio*, Ital. *manceps*, Lat.] the ſteward or perſon that furniſhes proviſions for a ſociety: particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

MANDA'MUS, S. [Lat. we command] in Law, a writ that iſſues out from the court of King's-Bench.

MANDA'TARY, S. [*mandataire*, Fr.] a perſon to whom the pope has given a mandate for his benefice.

MA'NDATE, S. [*mandatum*, Lat.] a command; a commiſſion, charge, or precept.

MANDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a director.

MA'NDATORY, Adj. [*mandatus*, Lat.] containing a command, precept, or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, Adj. [*mandabilis*, Lat.] that may be chewed; eatable.

MA'NDREL, S. [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of wooden pully, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MA'NDRAKE, S. [*mandragore*, Fr. μανδραγορας, Gr.] a plant, whoſe root is ſuppoſed to reſemble the human form.

MANDUCA'TION, S. [*manducatio*, Lat.] eating; the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, S. [*mwng*, Brit. *maene*, Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes or other animals.

MA'N-EATER, S. one that eats human fleſh.

MA'NED, S. [from *mane*] having a mane.

MANES, S. [from *maneo*, Lat.] a ghoſt, or that which remains of a perſon after death.

MA'NFUL, Adj. bold; ſtout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, Adv. in a bold, ſtout, or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, S. the quality of behaving in a manner that ſhews undaunted courage, and invincible reſolution.

MANGANE'SE, S. [*manganeſia*, low Lat.] an iron ore of the poorer ſort, of a dark iron grey colour, very heavy, but very brittle, uſed by glaſſmen for clearing glaſs.

MANGE, S. [*mangeaiſon*, Fr.] the itch or ſcab in cattle.

MA'NGER, S. [*mangeoire*, Fr. *mangiatoia*, Ital.] a place or veſſel in which the food of cattle is contained in a ſtable.

MA'NGINESS, S. the quality of having the mange.

To MANGLE, V. A. [*mangilen*, Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER, S. one that hacks or deſtroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO, S. [*mangaſtan*, Fr.] a fruit of the iſle of Java, ſomewhat reſembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MA'NGY, Adj. [from *mange*] infected with the mange. Scabby, applied to beaſts.

MAN-HA'TER, S. one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, S. [from *man* and *hood*, of *hade*, Sax.] the ſtate or condition of a man; human nature. The ſtate of a male, oppoſed to womanhood. The ſtate of a perſon full grown, oppoſed to childhood. Courage; bravery; reſolution.

MANI'AC, or MANI'ACAL, Adj. [*maniacus*, Lat.] raging with madneſs.

MA'NIFEST, Adj. [*manifeſtus*, Lat.] plain; open; publicly known.

MA'NIFEST, S. [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Ital.] a declaration; a public proteſt.

To MA'NIFEST, V. A. [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] to make appear; to make public; to ſhew plainly; to diſcover.

MANIFESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] a diſcovery; the act of publiſhing or making public; clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFES'TIBLE, Adj. eaſy to be proved or made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY, Adv. clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTNESS, S. clearneſs of evidence; public notoriety.

MA'NIFESTO, S. [Ital.] a public proteſtation, or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, Adj. [of *many* and *fold*] of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MA'NIFOLDLY, Adv. in many reſpects.

MANI'GLIONS, S. in Gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordance, caſt after the German manner. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN, S. [*manniken*, Belg.] a little man. "A dear *manikin*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

MA'NIPLE, S. [*manipulus*, Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MA'NKIND, S. the human race or ſpecies; reſembling a male. "A *mankind* witch." *Shak.*

MA'NLIKE, Adj. ſtrong; vigorous; reſembling a man full-grown, and in his greateſt perfection.

MA'NLESS,

MA'NLESS, Adj. without men; not manned. "Fire-boats *manleſs*." *Bac.*

MA'NLINESS, S. the appearance of a man full-grown, and arrived at years of diſcretion; bravery; ſtoutneſs; dignity.

MA'NLY, Adj. becoming a man; ſtout; brave, or with undaunted courage and reſolution.

MA'NNA, S. [Lat. derived by ſome from *mannah*, Heb. a gift, becauſe it was a gift from heaven] in Pharmacy, a kind of honey-like juice or gum, concreted into a ſolid form, of a whitiſh, yelloviſh, or browniſh colour, in the form of flakes, exſuding in Calabria and Sicily from two trees, which are varieties of the aſh. That mentioned in Scripture ſeems to have been a kind of honey-dew condenſed, on account of its diſſolving by the heat of the ſun, its form reſembling a coriander ſeed, *&c.* and was probably what is in the New Teſtament, called wild honey, and ſaid to be part of the ſubſiſtence of John the Baptiſt in the wilderneſs.

MA'NNER, S. [*maniere*, Fr. *maniera*, Ital.] form or method; cuſtom, practice, habit, or faſhion. "After the *manner* of the Zido-"nians." *Judges* xviii. 7. Mien, or particular caſt of the countenance; the character or diſtinguiſhing quality of the mind. In the plural, morals; habit; general way of life; ceremonious behaviour; good-breeding.

MA'NNERLINESS, S. [from *mannerly*] the quality of behaving with civility or complaiſance.

MA'NNERLY, Adj. [*manierlick*, Belg.] civilly; with complaiſance and good-breeding. Adverbially, in a civil or complaiſant manner.

MA'NNIKIN, S. See *Manikin*.

MA'NNISH, Adj. having the appearance of, or becoming a man. Figuratively, bold; maſculine. "A woman impudent and *manniſh* "grown." *Dryd.*

MA'NOR, S. [*manoir*, old Fr. *maner*, Arm.] an ancient lordſhip or royalty, conſiſting of a demeſne, and of a court baron. In Common Law, a rule or government which a man has over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANSE, S. [*manſio*, Lat.] a parſonage houſe.

MA'NSION, S. [*manſio*, Lat.] a place of reſidence; an abode or houſe. In Law, the lord's chief dwelling-houſe within his fee.

MA'NSLAUGHTER, S. in its primary ſignification, murder, or deſtruction of the human ſpecies. In Law, the killing a perſon without malice prepenſe, as in a battle that ariſes from a ſudden quarrel, *&c.* See *Homicide*.

MANSLA'YER, S. one that kills another.

MA'NTEL, S. [old Fr.] work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it.

MA'NTELET, S. [Fr. a diminutive from *manteau*, Fr. a cloak] a ſhort kind of cloak worn by women. In Fortification, a kind of moveable pent-houſe, made of pieces of timber.

MAN-TI'GER, S. a large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, S. [*mantell*, Brit. *mæntel*, Sax.] a kind of cloak, or looſe cloth or ſilk thrown over the reſt of the dreſs, worn formerly by heralds, and at preſent uſed by nurſes and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MANTLE, V. A. to cloke; to cover; to diſguiſe.

To MANTLE, V. N. to ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure; to joy or revel; to be expanded, or ſpread luxuriantly. To froth, or ferment, applied to liquors.

MA'NTLE-TREE, S. in Carpentry, the piece of timber running acroſs the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projected out from the wall, to hold china, *&c.*

MA'NTUA, S. [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MAKER, S. a perſon who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, Adj. [*manuel*, Fr. *manualis*, Lat.] performed by the hand; uſed by the hand.

MA'NUAL, S. [from *manus*, Lat.] a ſmall book, ſuch as may be eaſily carried in the hand.

MANUDUC'TION, S. [*manuductio*, Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, S. [from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make] a place wherein great numbers of people are aſſembled to work upon any particular ſort of goods; a commodity, or any ſort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, S. [Fr. from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make] any ſort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, V. A. [*manufacturer*, Fr.] to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, S. one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

To MANU'MISE, V. A. [*manumiſſus*, from *manumitto*, Lat.] to ſet free or deliver from ſlavery. "Captives *manumiſed*." *Watt.*

MANU'MISSION, S. [*manumiſſio*, Lat.] the act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MANU'MIT, V. A. [*manumitto*, Lat.] to deliver from ſlavery; to ſet free.

MANU'RABLE, Adj. [from *manure*] capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

MANU'RANCE, S. [from *manure*] agriculture, or huſbandry. "Kept from *manurance*." *Spenſer.*

To MANU'RE, V. A. [*manouvrier*, Fr.] to cultivate, or improve ground by huſbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANU'RE, S. any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'REMENT, S. the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other compoſts.

MANU'RER, S. a perſon who enriches and improves land by manual labour; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, S. [*manuſcrit*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to ſuch books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, Adj. [comparat. *more*, ſuperlat. *moſt*; from *manig*, *mænig*, Sax.] conſiſting of a great number; numerous; ſeveral. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all

that. "*As many as* were willing." *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

MANY-CO'LOURED, Adj. having various and different colours.

MANY-HEA'DED, Adj. having ſeveral or a great number of heads.

MANY-TIMES, an adverbial phraſe for often or frequently.

MAP, S. [*mappe*, Fr. *mappa*, Ital.] a geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or a part thereof, on a plain ſurface, repreſenting the forms and dimenſions of the ſeveral countries, rivers, and ſeas, with the ſituation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their reſpective longitude and latitude.

To MAP, V. A. to make a map; to delineate a country, &c. on paper. To deſcribe the ſituation of a place. "If Piſanio have "*mapped* it right." *Shak.*

MA'PLE-TREE, S. [*mapultreo.* Sax.] a tree with jagged angular leaves, whoſe ſeeds grow together in hard, winged veſſels, of which the ſycamore is a ſpecies.

To MAR, V. A. [*myrran*, Sax.] to injure; to ſpoil, hurt, or damage.

MARANA'THA, S. [מרנאתא Syr.] a form of threatening, curſing, and anathematiſing among the Jews.

MARA'SMUS, S. [from μαραινω, Gr.] in Medicine, an extreme waſting or conſumption of the whole body.

MARA'UDING, Adj. ranging about for plunder.

MARBLE, S. [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat. from μαρμαιρω, Gr.] a kind of ſtone found in great maſſes, and dug out of quarries, of ſo hard and compact a ſubſtance, and ſo fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful poliſh, and is uſed in ſtatues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round ſtones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to a ſtone with a remarkable inſcription. "The "Arundelian *marble*."

MARBLE, Adj. made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MARBLE, V. A. [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in reſemblance of marble.

MA'RBLED, Adj. ſomething veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MA'RCASITE, S. [Fr. *marcaſite*, low Lat.] a ſolid, hard foſſile, of an obſcure, regular and foliaceous ſtructure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone.

MARCH, S. [from *Mars*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the firſt. Till the alteration of ſtile in 1564 among the French, and lately, by act of parliament, in England, it was eſteemed the firſt month, and the year began on the 25th day of it.

To MARCH, V. N. [*marcher*, Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave, ſolemn, and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance; to bring on in regular proceſſion.

MARCH, S. [from the verb] a motion, walk, or journey of ſoldiers; a grave and ſolemn walk; a tune played on inſtruments during the march or progreſs of an army; ſignals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits, or confines of a country.

MA'RCHER, S. [*marcheur*, Fr.] a preſident of the marches or borders.

MA'RCHIONESS, S. the wife of a marquis.

MA'RCID, Adj. [*marcidus*, Lat.] lean; pining. Withered, applied to plants. "*Mar-* "*cid*, dying herbs." *Dryd.*

MA'RCOUR, S. [*marcor*, Lat.] leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; a conſumption, or waſte of fleſh. "The extenuation of *marcour*." *Brown.*

MARE, S. [*mære*, *mara*, Sax.] the female of a horſe; a kind of ſtagnation which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight when aſleep: derived from *Mara*, the name of a ſpirit, ſuppoſed by the northern nations to torment perſons aſleep: it is called the *night-mare*.

MA'RESCHAL, S. a chief commander of an army.

MA'RGARITE, S. [*margarita*, Lat. *marguerite*, Fr.] a pearl. "The *margarite* or "pearl." *Peacham.*

MARGE, MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN, S. [the laſt is moſt in uſe; from *margo*, *marginis*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which ſurrounds the page: the edge of a wound or ſore. "The evenneſs of its *margin*." *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL, Adj. [*marginal*, Fr.] placed, or writ on the blank ſpace or border of a book.

MA'RGINATED, Adj. [*marginatus*, Lat.] having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, S. [*marggraff*, Teut.] a title of ſovereignty in Germany, which ſignifies, literally, a keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIETS, S. a kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD, S. a yellow flower.

To MA'RINATE, V. A. [*mariner*, Fr.] to ſalt fiſh, and afterwards preſerve it in oil or vinegar.

MARI'NE, Adj. [pronounced *mareen*; *marinus*, Lat.] belonging to the ſea.

MARI'NE, S. [pronounced *mareen*; from *la marine*, Fr.] ſea affairs or forces; a ſoldier taken on board a ſhip to be employed in deſcents on land.

MA'RINER, S. [*marinier*, Fr. from *mare*, Lat. the ſea] a ſeaman or ſailor; one hired to do all common buſineſs on board a ſhip, tending to its ſailing or preſervation.

MA'RJORAM, S. [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] a fragrant plant; of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

MA'RITAL, S. [Fr. *maritus*, Lat.] belonging or incident to a huſband. "*Marital* affec- "tion." *Ayliffe.*

MARI'TIMAL, or MA'RITIME, Adj. [*maritimus*, Lat. *maritime*, Fr.] performed at, or belonging to the ſea; bordering on the ſea; naval.

MARK, S. [*marc*, Brit. *mearc*, Sax. *marque*, Fr.]

Fr.] a token by which a thing is known and diſtinguiſhed from another; an impreſſion; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other miſſile weapon is directed towards; the ſign by which a horſe's age may be diſcovered; a character made by thoſe who cannot write their names; a piece of money valued at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from *marc*, Fr. *A letter of mark*, or *marque*, a licence given by a king or ſtate, whereby private perſons are authorized to fit out ſhips, and make repriſals on the ſubjects of another ſtate.

To MARK, V. A. [*mearcan*, Sax. *marquer*, Fr.] to make an impreſſion, character, or ſign, by which a thing may be known or diſtinguiſhed from others; to wound; to note, obſerve, or take notice of. Neuterly, to obſerve, or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MA'RKER, S. [*marquer*, Fr.] one that makes ſome ſign, character, or impreſſion on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MA'RKET, S. [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought or ſold; purchaſe or ſale. Figuratively, price; rate.

To MA'RKET, V. N. to deal at market either in buying or ſelling; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-CROSS, S. a croſs formerly ſet up where a market was held.

MA'RKET-DAY, S. a day on which things are publicly bought and ſold in a market.

MA'RKET-MAN, S. a man that goes to the market to buy or ſell; one that underſtands dealing at a market.

MA'RKET-PLACE, S. a place where a market is held.

MA'RKET-PRICE, or MA'RKET-RATE, S. the price at which any thing is commonly ſold, in or out of a market.

MA'RKET-TOWN, S. a town that has the privilege of a ſtated market.

MA'RKETABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be ſold commonly in a market.

MA'RKMAN, or MA'RKSMAN, S. a perſon ſkilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, S. [*marl*, Brit. *margel*, *mergel*, Belg.] a kind of clay, become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain ſo deep in the earth, as not to have ſpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product.

To MARL, V. A. to manure or improve grounds with marl.

To MARL, V. A. [from *marline*] to bind untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MA'RLINE, S. [*mearu*, *mearwa*, Sax. ſoft] a long wreath of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preſerve them from friction.

MA'RLINE-SPIKE, S. a ſmall piece of iron, uſed in faſtening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a ſail is to be ſewed to it.

MA'RLY, Adj. abounding in marl; having the qualities of marl.

MA'RMALADE, or MA'RMALET, S. [*marmalade*, Fr.] a kind of conſerve or ſweet-meat made of quinces cut and boiled with ſugar.

MA'RMOSET, S. [*marmouſet*, *marmot*, Fr. *marmotto*, Ital.] a ſmall monkey.

MA'RMOT, or MA'RMOTTO, S. [See *Marmoſet*] Ray ſays, that this is the *mus alpinus*, and that it hides itſelf all the winter, during which it lives upon its own fat.

MA'RQUETRY, S. [*marqueterie*, Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MA'RQUIS, S. [*marquis*, Fr. *marques*, Span.] a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard II. who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity: thoſe who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being ſtiled *marchers*, not marquiſes.

MA'RQUISATE, S. [*marquiſat*, Fr.] the ſeigniory or province of a marquis.

MA'RRER, S. [from *mar*] one who ſpoils, damages, or hurts any thing or perſon.

MA'RRIAGE, S. [*marriage*, Fr. from *maritus*, Lat. a huſband] the act or ceremony by which a man and woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in compoſition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, Adj. fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MA'RROW, S. [*merg*, *merih*, Sax.] an oleaginous or fat ſubſtance contained in the hollow of a bone, which is deſigned by the beneficent architect of our frames to ſupple the bones, and render them leſs liable to break. Figuratively, the quinteſſence, or beſt part of any thing.

MA'RROW-BONE, S. any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MA'RROWFAT, S. a large, mellow kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS, Adj. without marrow.

To MA'RRY, V. A. [*marrier*, Fr. *marito*, Lat.] to join a man and woman together, ſo that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for a huſband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the ſtate of marriage.

MARS, MARSH, or MAS, in the names of places are derived from *merſc*, Sax. a fen, or watery place.

MARSH, S. [*merſc*, Sax.] a fen, bog, ſwamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MA'RSHMALLOW, S. a kind of mallow growing in wet ground, and reſembling the common in all reſpects, excepting that its leaves are ſoft and woolly.

MA'RSH MARIGOLD, S. a flower.

MA'RSHAL, S. [*mareſchal*, Fr.] the chief officer of an army. See *Mareſchal*. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feaſt or other aſſembly; one who puts things or perſons in proper order; an harbinger, or one who goes before a prince, to give notice of his coming, and prepare for his reception.

To MA'RSHAL, V. A. to place in proper

ranks or order; to lead as an harbinger. "Thou "*marſhall'ſt* me the way." *Shak.*

MA'RSHALLER, S. a perſon that puts things in order.

MA'RSHALSEA, S. a priſon in the borough of Southwark; ſo called from its belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MA'RSHALSHIP, S. the office of marſhal.

MA'RSHY, Adj. boggy; wet; produced in marſhes.

MART, S. [contracted from *market*] a place of public traffic or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchaſe or ſale. "Venture "madly on a deſperate *mart*." *Shak. Letters of mart.* See *Mark.*

To MART, V. A. to trade; to buy or ſell. "Nothing *marted*." *Shak.*

MA'RTEN, or MA'RTERN, S. [*marte, martré*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.] a large kind of weeſel, whoſe ſkin or fur is much valued; a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; from *martelet*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL, Adj. [Fr. *martialis*, Lat. from *Mars*, the god of war] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike ſhew; uſed in war. In Chemiſtry, having particles or properties of iron; from *Mars*, the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to aſtrology.

MA'RTINGAL, S. [*martingale*, Fr.] a broad leather thong or ſtrap faſtened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horſe, from whence it paſſes between his fore-legs, and is faſtened at the other end to the noſeband of the bridle, to hinder a horſe from rearing.

MA'RTINMAS, S. [from *Martin*, and *maſs*, a feſtival] the feaſt of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

MA'RTINET, or MA'RTLET, S. [*martinet, martelet*, Fr.] a kind of ſwallow.

MA'RTNETS, S. ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of a ſail, to bring that part of the leetch next to the yard arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled.

MA'RTYR, S. [*martyr*, Fr. from μαρτυρ, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, a witneſs; in its ſecondary ſenſe, a witneſs of the truth of Chriſtianity: but as the witneſſing of its truth was, at firſt, generally attended with perſecution and death, the word is now applied to ſuch perſons only as die in atteſting the truth of any doctrine.

To MA'RTYR, V. A. to put to death for reſolutely maintaining any opinion.

MA'RTYRDOM, S. the act of putting to death for reſolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death in atteſtation of the truth of an opinion, or fact.

MARTYRO'LOGY, S. [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, low Lat.] a regiſter or catalogue of martyrs: ſometimes extended to ſignify an hiſtory of martyrs.

MA'RVEL, S. [*merveille*, Fr. *maraviglia*, Ital.] a wonder; any thing that raiſes wonder or aſtoniſhment.

To MA'RVEL, V. N. [*merveiller, maravigliare*, Ital.] to wonder or be aſtoniſhed.

MA'RVELLOUS, Adj. [*marvelleux*, Fr.] capable of exciting wonder or aſtoniſhment; ſtrange; ſurpaſſing credit. Uſed ſubſtantively to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to probable.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, Adv. in a ſtrange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, S. the quality which excites wonder or aſtoniſhment.

MA'SCULINE, Adj. [*maſculin*, Fr. *maſculinus*, Lat.] male; reſembling a man; bold. In Grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expreſſing ſex.

MA'SCULINELY, Adv. like a man; boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, S. the quality by which a perſon reſembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, S. [*maſche*, Belg. *mâille*, Fr.] the ſpace between the threads of a net, generally written *meſh*. Any thing mingled or confuſed together; from *miſchen*, Belg. to mix. A mixture for a horſe.

To MASH, V. A. [*maſcher*, Fr. *maccare*, Ital.] to beat or bruiſe into a confuſed maſs; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MASK, S. [*maſque*, Fr.] a cover worn over the face to diſguiſe it. Figuratively, a pretext, pretence, or ſubterfuge. A dramatic piece written in a tragic ſtile, without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, V. A. [*maſquer*, Fr.] to diſguiſe or cover with a maſk. Figuratively, to cover or hide under ſome pretence.

MA'SKED, Adj. covered or concealed. "A "*maſked* battery."

MA'SKER, S. a perſon who exhibits in a maſk.

MA'SON, S. [*maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low Lat.] one who builds in ſtone.

MASQUERA'DE, S. [*maſcara*, Arab.] a diverſion or public aſſembly, wherein the company is maſked and diſguiſed; a diſguiſe. "Came "to viſit thee in *maſquerade*." *Dryd.*

To MASQUERA'DE, V. N. to go in diſguiſe; to aſſemble in maſk and other diſguiſes.

MASS, S. [*maſſe*, Fr. *maſſa*, Lat.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vaſt body; an aſſemblage of ſeveral things, forming one confuſed and diſtinct body; a groſs body; the general. "The *maſs* of the people." *Swift.* In Divinity, this word originally implied only a feſtival, and was in this ſenſe uſed in the word *Chriſtmaſs*, long before the introduction of the ſacrament of the maſs, but at length it was uſed to ſignify the Euchariſt, and is at preſent appropriated to the office or public prayers, uſed by the Romiſh church in the celebration of the Euchariſt.

To MASS, V. N. to celebrate maſs. Actively, to thicken; to ſtrengthen. "Filling "or *maſſing* the houſe." *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE, S. [Fr. from *mazzare*, Ital.] the

the crime of killing great numbers of perſons without any diſtinction, and not in a condition to defend themſelves; murder.

To MAS'SACRE, V. A. [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] to butcher; to deſtroy great multitudes.

MA'SSICOT, S. [Fr.] cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire: diſtinguiſhed according to the difference of its colour, which ariſes from the different degrees of heat which it endures.

MA'SSINESS, S. greatneſs of weight, bulk, or ſolidity.

MA'SSIVE, Adj. [*maſſif*, Fr.] heavy; bulky; ſolid.

MASSI'VENESS, S. the quality of being weighty, bulky, and ſolid.

MA'SSY, Adj. weighty; bulky; ſolid.

MAST, S. [Fr. *mæſt*, Sax.] the beam or poſt ſtanding upright in a ſhip or veſſel, to which a ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak or beach-tree.

MA'STED, Adj. carrying a maſt.

MA'STER, S. [*maiſter*, old Teut. *meiſter*, Teut. *meeſter*, Belg. *maitre*, Fr. *magiſter*, Lat.] a perſon who has ſervants under him; a director or governor; an owner or proprietor; a ruler; a chief or head; a poſſeſſor; the commander of a trading veſſel; a perſon ſubject to no controul; a teacher or inſtructor; a young gentleman; a title of reſpect; a perſon eminently ſkilled in any trade or ſcience; a title of dignity at the univerſities, and in the courts of law.

To MA'STER, V. A. to rule, govern, or keep in ſubjection; to conquer; to perform with ſkill; to overcome any difficulty, or accompliſh any deſign.

MA'STERDOM, S. [from *maſter* and *dom*, Sax.] dominion or rule, "Sovereign ſway and "*maſterdom*." *Shak.*

MA'STER-HAND, S. one eminently ſkilled in any profeſſion.

MA'STER-JEST, S. a principal jeſt.

MA'STER-KEY, S. a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STER-LEAVER, S. one that deſerts his maſter. "A *maſter-leaver* and a fugitive." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

MA'STERLESS, Adj. wanting a maſter or owner; not to be governed; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, S. eminent in ſkill.

MA'STERLY, Adj. ſuitable to or becoming a maſter; artful; ſhewing great ſkill; imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STER-PIECE, S. a capital performance, which ſhews great art and ſkill; a chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, S. dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; ſkill; knowledge; ſuperiority or pre-eminence.

MA'STER-SINEW, S. a large ſinew ſurrounding the hoof, and dividing it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated; and is the largeſt and moſt viſible ſinew in a horſe's body.

MA'STER-STRING, S. the principle ſtring. "The *maſter-ſtring*—that makes the moſt harmony." *Rowe.*

MA'STER-STROKE, S. a ſtroke or performance that ſhews great ſkill.

MA'STER-TEETH, S. the principal teeth. "Some—have their *maſter-teeth* indented." *Bac.*

MA'STER-WORT, S. a plant, whoſe root is uſed in medicine.

MA'STERY, S. dominion; rule; ſuperiority, or pre-eminence; ſkill.

MA'STFUL, Adj. abounding in maſt or fruit, applied to the oak or beech-trees.

MASTICA'TION, S. [*maſticatio*, Lat.] the act of chewing.

MA'STICATORY, S. [*maſticatorie*, Fr.] a medicine to be chewed, but not ſwallowed.

MA'STICH, S. [*maſtic*, Fr.] a kind of gum gathered from trees, in Scio, of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement. "Join them together and turn them into a kind of *maſtich*." *Addiſ.*

MA'STIF, S. [plural *maſtives*, for all nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the ſingular, change into *ves* in the plural; from *meſtiff*, Fr.] a large ſized dog, generally uſed as a guard in houſes and yards.

MA'STLESS, Adj. without maſts.

MA'STLIN, S. [*meſlen*, Fr.] mixed corn, conſiſting of wheat and rye.

MAT, S. [*meate*, Sax. *maatte*, Dan. *mata*, Lat.] a kind of a manufacture or texture made of ſedges, flags, or ruſhes woven together. In a ſhip, plats made of fine net and thrums, to keep the cordage faſt.

To MAT, V. A. to cover with mats; to twiſt, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MA'TADORE, S. [*matador*, Span.] a hand of cards, ſo called from the advantage it has over the contrary party, and its winning ſuch a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewiſe.

MA'TACHIN, S. [from *matadore*, Span.] an old dance, ſo called from its imitating fighting.

MATCH, S. [*meche*, Fr. *miccia*, Ital.] a ſmall piece of deal dipt in brimſtone; any thing that catches fire: particularly applied to a kind of rope ſlightly twiſted, and prepared to retain fire, made uſe of in diſcharging guns, &c. A conteſt; a game; any mutual conteſt; from μαχη, Gr. a fight. One equal to conteſt or fight with another; one that ſuits or tallies with another, from *maca*, Sax. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, V. A. to equal; to ſhew any thing equal or like to; to ſuit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, Adj. ſuitable; reſembling perfectly.

MA'TCHLESS, Adj. without an equal; not admitting compariſon.

MA'TCHLESSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, S. the quality of not admitting an equal, or a compariſon.

MA'TCH-MAKER, S. one who is inſtru-

mental to a perſon's marriage; one who makes matches to burn.

MATE, S. [*maca*, Sax. *maet*, Belg.] a huſband or wife; a companion, whether male or female; the male or female of animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at the ſame table; one that is the ſecond in rank. "A ſurgeon's *mate*."

To MATE, V. A. to match or marry; to be equal to; to cruſh; to confound.

MATE'RIAL, Adj. [*material*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Important; momentous; eſſential.

MATE'RIALS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular; *materiaux*, Fr.] the ſubſtance of which any thing is made: generally applied to things compoſed of different ſubſtances.

MATE'RIALIST, S. one who denies the exiſtence of ſpirit.

MATE'RIALLY, Adv. in the ſtate of matter; eſſentially or importantly.

MATE'RIALNESS, S. the ſtate of conſiſting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or eſſential.

MATE'RIATE, or MATE'RIATED, Adj. [*materia*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter. "Immateriate, or leſs *materiate*." *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION, S. [from *materia*, Lat.] the act of forming matter. "A *materiation* of "even matter itſelf." *Bacon.*

MA'TERNAL, Adj. [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATE'RNITY, S. [*maternité*, Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMA'TICAL, Adj. [*mathematicus*, Lat.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICIAN, S. [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] a perſon ſkilled in the mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICS, S. [μαθηματικη, Gr.] the ſcience which conſiders quantity either as computible, or meaſurable: it is divided into *pure* and *mixt*; the pure conſiders quantity in the abſtract, *i. e.* without any relation to matter; and the mixt, as ſubſiſting in material beings; as length in a road, *&c.*

MA'THESIS, S. [μαθησις, Gr.] the doctrine or ſcience of mathematics.

MA'TIN, Adj. [*matine*, Fr.] uſed in, or belong to, the morning.

MA'TIN, S. the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers uſed at morning worſhip.

MA'TRASS, S. [*matraſs*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, a glaſs veſſel for digeſtion or diſtillation, ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure; a kind of hard bed put under a ſoſter.

MA'TRICE, S. [*matrix*, Lat.] the womb; a mould which gives form to ſomething incloſed. "Theſe ſhells ſerved as *matrices* or moulds to "them." *Woodw.*

MA'TRICIDE, S. [*matricidium*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a perſon who kills a mother.

To MATRI'CULATE, V. A. to enter as a member at an univerſity; to enliſt; to enter into any ſociety by ſetting down a perſon's name.

MATRI'CULATE, S. a perſon entered in an univerſity.

MATRICULA'TION, S. the act of entering a perſon as a member of an univerſity.

MATRIMO'NIAL, Adj. [Fr. *matrimonium*, Lat.] ſuitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MA'TRIMONY, S. [*matrimonium*, Lat.] marriage; the ſolemn contract entered into between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the ſtate of a married perſon.

MA'TRIX, S. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] the womb. Figuratively, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA'TRON, S. [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.] an elderly lady, or old woman.

MA'TRONAL, Adj. [*matronalis*, Lat.] ſuitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron. "Of "*matronal* years." *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY, Adv. after the manner of matron; reſembling a matron; elderly.

MATRO'SS, S. in the train of artillery, a ſoldier next below a gunner, who aſſiſts in traverſing, ſponging, loading, and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore waggons, both as a guard and to aſſiſt in caſe of accidents.

MA'TTER, S. a ſolid, hard, maſſy, impenetrable, diviſible, moveable, and paſſive ſubſtance; the firſt principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whoſe particles ariſe the different bodies that appear in the univerſe. Body, oppoſed to ſpirit; the materials of which any thing is compoſed; a ſubject or thing treated of. "The "*matter* of my ſong." *Par. Loſt.* An affair or buſineſs; the cauſe of any diſturbance. "What's "the *matter?*" *Shak.* Import; conſequence; moment, or importance, generally preceded by *no*. "*No matter*, now 'tis paſt." *Granv.* The thing or object which is under particular relation; a purulent running, or corruption in a ſore.

To MA'TTER, V. N. uſed imperſonally, to ſignify; to import, or be of importance. In Surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. "The herpes beneath *matter'd*." *Wiſem.* Actively, to regard; to look upon, or conſider as of any importance.

MA'TTERY, Adj. full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

MA'TTOCK, S. [*mattuc*, Sax.] a kind of toothed inſtrument uſed to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood. "You muſt dig "with *mattock* and with ſpade." *Shak.*

MA'TTRESS, S. [*matraſs*, Fr. *attras*, Brit.] a kind of quilt made to lie on. See *Matraſs*.

MATURA'TION, S. [*maturatio*, Lat.] the

the act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe. In Medicine, the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE, Adj. [*maturatus*, from *maturo*, Lat.] ripening or conducing to ripeneſs. In Surgery, promoting the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATU'RE, Adj. [*maturus*, Lat.] ripe; perfected by time. Figuratively, brought near to a completion; fit for execution; well digeſted; arrived at full age, or years of diſcretion.

To MATU'RE, V. A. [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen.

MATU'RELY, Adv. ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well digeſted manner.

MATU'RITY, S. [*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of ripeneſs or perfection.

MAU'DLIN, Adj. drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAUGRE, S. [*malgré*, Fr. *malgrado*, Ital.] in ſpite of; notwithſtanding: ſeldom uſed.

To MAUL, V. A. [See *Mall*] to beat; to bruiſe in a coarſe and cruel manner.

MAUND, S. [*mand*, Sax. *mande*, Fr.] a hand baſket.

To MAU'NDER, V. N. [*maudire*, Fr.] to grumble; to murmur with diſcontent.

MAU'NDERER, S. one that uſes murmuring and provoking words through diſcontent.

MAU'NDAY-THURSDAY, S. [derived by Spelman, from *mande*, Sax. a hand-baſket, from which the king was formerly accuſtomed to give alms to the poor] the Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSO'LEUM, S. [Lat. *mauſolée*, Fr. a name given by queen Artimeſia, of Caria, to a monument ſhe erected in honour of her huſband *Mauſolus*] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a perſon that is dead.

MAW, S. [*maga*, Sax. *maeghe*, Belg.] the ſtomach of beaſts, applied in contempt to that of mankind; the craw or firſt ſtomach of birds.

MA'WKISH, Adj. [perhaps from *maw*] apt to produce ſatiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, S. the quality of cloying or producing ſatiety and loathing.

MA'WMET, S. [See *Mammet*] a puppet or doll: formerly an idol.

MA'WMISH, Adj. fooliſh nauſeous.

MA'XILLAR, or MA'XILLARY, Adj. [from *maxilla*, Lat.] belonging to to the jaw-bone.

MA'XIM, S. [*maxime*, Fr. *maximus*, Lat.] an axiom; a general and eſtabliſhed principle; a leading truth.

MAY, [an auxiliary verb, by means of which we form the Engliſh potential mood; its preter is *might*, from *mæg*, Goth *mæg*, Sax.] to be poſſible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a ſentence, it implies a wiſh that a perſon ſhould have ſomething in his power. "*May* you live happily and long." *Dryd. May be*, uſed adverbially, implies perhaps, or it is poſſible.

MAY, S. [ſo called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was ſacrificed to on the firſt day] the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the firſt: in this month the ſun enters Gemini, and vegetables are generally in flower. Figuratively, the early, gay, and moſt pleaſant part of life.

To MAY, V. N. to gather flowers on the firſt of May.

MA'Y-BUG, S. a chaffer.

MA'Y-FLOWER, S. a bloom or bloſſom which grows in the hedges on a kind of white thorn.

MA'Y-GAME, S. a diverſion or ſport; the object of ridicule.

MA'Y-LILY, S. a flower called likewiſe *the lily of the valley*. See *Lily*.

MA'Y-POLE, S. a long, erect pole round which perſons dance on the firſt of May.

MA'YWEED, S. a ſpecies of chamomile.

MA'YOR, S. [*maer*, Brit. *meyer*, Belg. and Teut.] the chief magiſtrate of a city or town; the king's lieutenant, authorized to make bye-laws for the good of his particular community. K. Richard I. changed the bailiffs of London into mayors, in 1189; which was afterwards practiſed with reſpect to other cities; and on account of the mayor of London's killing Wat Tyler, the ring leader of an inſurrection, with his own hands, the mayors of London have ever ſince borne the title of lord, and a bloody dagger was added to the city arms, by way of commemoration.

MA'YORALTY, S. the office of a mayor; the exerciſe or poſſeſſion of the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, S. the wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD, S. [*maſchoire*, Fr. *maſe*, Sax.] a jaw: a low word.

MAZE, S. [*miſſen*, Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whoſe paſſages are ſo winding and intricate, that it is not eaſy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confuſion, applied to the mind.

To MAZE, V. A. to perplex, bewilder, or confuſe.

MA'ZER, S. [*maeſer*, Belg.] a cup made of maple. "A bowl or *mazer* curiouſly carved." *Dryd.*

MA'ZY, Adj. having winding and intricate paſſages; perplexed; confuſed.

M. A. an abbreviature for *magiſter artium*, or maſter of arts.

M. B. an abbreviature for *medecinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of phyſic.

M. D. an abbreviature for *medecinæ doctor*, or doctor of phyſic.

ME, the oblique caſe of the pronoun *I*, from the dat. accus. and ablat. of *ic*, Sax. *me*, Arem. and Span. *mi*, Brit. It is uſed ſometimes ungrammatically for *I*, as *methinks*, inſtead of *I think*.

MEAD, S. [*meado*, Sax. *medd*, Brit.] a drink made of honey and water, called likwiſe *methe-glin*; from *mediglyn*, Brit.

MEAD, or ME'ADOW. S. [*mæde*, Sax.] ground ſomewhat watery, not plowed, and covered with graſs.

ME'AGER, S. [pronounced *meeger* with the *g* hard; from *maigre*, Fr. *macer*, Lat.] lean; wanting fleſh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground.

ME'AGERNESS, S. leanneſs; want of fleſh; ſcantineſs; ſmallneſs.

MEAL, S. [*mæl*, Sax. a repaſt, *mul*, Belg. food] the act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; a part or fragment; the flour of wheat corn, finely ground or ſifted, from *mælewe*, Sax.

To MEAL, V. A. [*meler*, Fr.] to ſprinkle, mingle, or ſpot.

ME'ALMAN, S. one that deals in flour or meal.

ME'ALY, Adj. having the taſte or other qualities of meal; beſprinkled or ſpotted as with meal.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED, Adj. [*mealw*, or *malu*, Sax.] ſoft-mouthed; unable to addreſs a perſon through baſhfulneſs.

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS, S. baſhfulneſs.

MEAN, Adj. [*mæne*, Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low minded; contemptible, or deſpicable; middle; moderate, or without exceſs; from *moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perſ. Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time.

MEAN, S. [*moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perſ.] mediocrity; a middle ſtate between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing uſed to effect an end. Method or manner, uſed in the plural, and by the beſt writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective ſingular. "Employed as a "*means* of doing good." *Atterbury*. *By all means*, ſignifies without doubt, heſitation, or fail. *By no means*, not in any degree or reſpect; not at all. In the plural number, it is likewiſe uſed for revenue, or fortune.

To MEAN, V. N. preter and participle *meant*, pronounced *ment*; from *mænan*, Sax.] to have in the mind; to intend; to deſign; to hint at.

MEA'NDER, S. [from *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding courſe] a maze; labyrinth; a winding courſe.

MEA'NDROUS, Adj. having many turnings or windings.

ME'ANING, S. purpoſe, or intention; the ſenſe, or thing underſtood by any expreſſion.

ME'ANLY, Adv. [from *mean* the adjective] moderately; in a low degree; in a poor or baſe manner; without wealth, dignity, or reſpect.

ME'ANNESS, S. want of perfection, or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth, or fortune; ſordidneſs.

MEANT, [pronounced *ment*] the perfect and part. paſſive of *Mean*.

MEAN-TIME, ME'AN-WHILE, Adv. in the ſpace or interval happening between two periods of time.

ME'ASLED, Adj. infected with the meaſles.

ME'ASLES, S. [*maſelen*, *meſſelen*, Belg.] a cutaneous diſeaſe, conſiſting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a ſuppuration, of the nature of flea bites, which come out the fourth day after a perſon is taken, and diſappear the fourth day after their coming out; ſo that the diſtemper bears a near reſemblance to the ſmall-pox. A diſeaſe in ſwine, appearing in red ſpots upon their ſkin.

ME'ASLY, Adj. ſcabbed with the meaſles.

ME'ASURABLE, Adj. [from *meaſure*] ſuch as may be meaſured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in ſmall quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable of meaſure.

ME'ASURABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be meaſured; moderately.

ME'ASURE, S. [pronounced *mezure*; *meſure*, Fr. *miſura*, Ital. from *menſura*, Lat.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion; or ſettled quantity; a ſufficient quantity or degree; motion regulated by muſical time; the cadence or time obſerved in poetry or dancing; ſyllables limited to certain numbers compoſing a verſe; metre; a tune. *To have hard meaſure*, is to be hardly dealt by.

To ME'ASURE, V. A. [*meſurer*, Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to comprehend. "Great are "thy works; *Jehovah*.—What thought can "*meaſure* thee." *Par. Loſt*. To adjuſt; or proportion; to allot or diſtribute.

ME'ASURELESS, Adj. not to be meaſured, or comprehended.

ME'ASUREMENT, S. the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing, by means of ſome ſtandard or rule.

MEA'SURER, S. one that diſtributes things in proper quantities by means of ſome ſtandard or rule.

MEAT, S. [*mete*, Sax. *mets*, Fr.] fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

ME'ATED, Adj. fed; foddered, applied to cattle.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHA'NICAL, Adj. [*mechanicus*, Lat.] mean; ſervile; of mean employ; conſtructed by the laws of mechanics; ſkilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, S. a manufacturer; or perſon engaged in handicraft employments. *Mechanic powers*, are commonly reckoned ſix, viz. the *ballance*, the *lever*, the *pully*, the *ſcrew*, the *wedge*, and the *wheel*.

MECHA'NICS, S. [*mechanica*, Lat.] the geometry of motion, or a mathematical ſcience, which ſhews the effects of powers or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion.

MECHA'NICALLY, Adv. according to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHA'NICALNESS, S. agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm; meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN, [*mechanicien*, Fr.] a man profeſſing and ſtudying the ſcience of the mechanic powers, or the conſtruction of machines

chines. "As *machanicians* ſpeak." *Boyle*. Not in uſe.

ME'CHANISM, S. action according to mechanic laws; the conſtruction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

ME'DAL, S. [*medaille*, Fr.] an ancient coin; a piece of metal ſtamped in honour of ſome extraordinary action or perſon.

MEDA'LLIC, Adj. belonging to medals.

MEDA'LLION, S. [*medaillon*, Fr.] a large antique ſtamp or medal, bearing the ſame reſpect to ancient coins, as modern medals do to modern money.

ME'DALLIST, S. [*medailliſte*, Fr.] a man ſkilled or curious in collecting medals.

To MEDDLE, V. N. [*middelen*, Belg.] to have to do; to concern one's ſelf about; to interpoſe or interfere officiouſly.

ME'DDLER, S. one who interpoſes, or buſies himſelf with things that do not concern him.

ME'DDLESOME, Adj. officiouſly interpoſing in affairs that do not concern one; intermeddling.

MEDIA'NA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the name of a vein, or little veſſel, made by the union of the cephalic and baſilic veins in the bend of the elbow; likewiſe, the ſeam running along the middle of the tongue.

MEDIA'STINE, S. [Fr. *mediaſtinum*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a double fimbriated membrane, formed by the continuation of the pleura, which comes from the ſternum, and goes ſtrait down through the middle of the thorax to the vertebræ, round which the guts are convolved, ſuſtained, and prevented from falling from one ſide of the thorax to the other.

To ME'DIATE, V. N. [from *medius*, Lat.] to interpoſe as an equal friend between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; to be between two. Actively, to limit by ſomething placed in the middle.

ME'DIATE, Adj. [*mediatée*, Fr.] interpoſed; coming between; placed between two extremes.

ME'DIATELY, Adv. by a ſecondary or intervening cauſe.

MEDIA'TION, S. [Fr.] interpoſition or intervention; agency, or a power of acting between; interceſſion or entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, S. [*mediateur*, Fr.] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an interceſſor in favour of another.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or ME'DIATORY, Adj. belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, S. a female or woman who acts between, or endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

ME'DICAL, Adj. [*medicus*, Lat.] phyſical; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

ME'DICALLY, Adv. after the manner of medicine; according to the art or operation of phyſic.

ME'DICAMENT, S. [Fr. *midicamentum*, Lat.] any thing uſed in healing: generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAME'NTAL, Adj. relating to medicines.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, Adv. after the manner, or with the power of medicine.

To ME'DICATE, V. A. [*medicatus* of *medico*, Lat.] to tincture, impregnate, or alter by the infuſion of medicines.

MEDICA'TION, S. the act of tincturing, impregnating, or altering by the infuſion of medical ingredients.

MEDI'CINABLE, Adj. [*medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of phyſic, or having the qualities of healing, curing, or removing diſorders.

MEDI'CINAL, Adj. [at preſent, it is accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but it is uſed in the beſt authors with the accent on the third or laſt ſyllable but one; from *medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of healing; belonging to phyſic.

MEDI'CINALLY, Adv. phyſically.

ME'DICINE, S. [pronounced *medcin*; from *medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.] phyſic; any drug given to cure a diſorder; the art of healing.

MEDIO'CRITY, S. [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] a ſmall degree; a middle rate or ſtate; moderation.

To ME'DITATE, V. A. [*meditatus*, from *meditor*, Lat. *mediter*, Fr.] to plan, ſcheme, or contrive in the mind; to think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think, dwell on, or contemplate with intenſe thought.

MEDITA'TION, S. [Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.] deep thought, or cloſe and intent application of the mind to any ſubject.

ME'DITATIVE, Adj. addicted to intenſe thought; expreſſing any intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, MEDITERRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*mediterranée*, Fr. from *medius*, Lat. and *terra*, Lat.] ſurrounded with land; inland, or at a diſtance from the ſea.

MEDITERRA'NEAN SEA, S. ſo called as being ſurrounded with land on all ſides, except at the ſtreights of Gibraltar on the W. and the Thracian Boſphorus on the E. which laſt lets the Euxine or Black ſea into it, as the firſt does a conſtant current of the Atlantic ocean. The ancients called it the Heſperian ſea, as lying W. The Scriptures call it the Great ſea, in oppoſition to the ſea of Gallilee. It was alſo denominated the Lower ſea by the Romans, from the coaſt of Genoa to that of Sicily. It had the appellation of Mare Internum, on the ſame account with that of Mediterranean. It has topical names, as the Genoeſe, Tuſcan, Adriatic Levant, Sicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, &c. ſea, or gulph. It is parted from the Atlantic or great Weſtern ocean by the ſtreights of Gibraltar,

Gibraltar, from the Red ſea by the iſthmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the ſtreights Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the S. Aſia on the E. and the ſtreights of Gibraltar on the W.—Its utmoſt extent from N. to S. where wideſt, that is, from the gulph of Sidra in Tripoly, to that of Venice, from 30 deg. 20 min. to 46 deg. 40 min. upwards of 16 degrees, is above 900 miles: its length from E. to W. or from Syria and Paliſtine to Gibraltar, that is, from 5 deg. W. to 36 deg. E. or long. 41 deg. is upwards of 2000 miles. In the Mediterranean are ſeveral peninſulas, as Italy, Greece, and Anatolia; likewiſe iſlands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus, thoſe of the Archipelago, &c.

ME'DIUM, S. [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In Mechanical Philoſophy, that ſpace or region which a body paſſes in its motion towards any point. In Arithmetic, a number equally diſtant from each extreme.

ME'DLER, S. [*meſple*, Fr. *meſpilus*, Lat.] the fruit of the medler-tree, which contains five hard ſeeds, and is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

ME'DLEY, or ME'DLY, S. a mixture; a confuſed maſs; a collection of different pieces injudiciouſly joined together in the ſame book.

ME'DLEY, Adj. mixed; confuſed. "Make "*medley* war." *Dryd.*

MEDU'LLAR, or MEDU'LLARY, Adj. [*medullaire*, Fr.] belonging to or reſembling the marrow.

MEEK, Adj. [*mekbi*, *mebak*, *makak*, Sclav.] not eaſily provoked to anger by affronts; bearing inſults without reſentment.

MEE'KLY, Adv. in a mild or gentle manner; in ſuch a manner as to bear affronts without any reſentment or anger.

MEE'KNESS, S. a temper of mind not eaſily provoked to reſentment by injuries, but bearing afflictions with a reſignation to God.

MEER, Adj. ſimple; unmixed. See *Mere*, Adj.

MEER, S. a lake or boundary. See *Mere*, S.

MEET, Adj. proper; qualified; adapted to any uſe.

To MEET, V. A. [preter *I met*, or *have met*, particip. *meet*; from *metan*, Sax.] to light on; to be treated; to cloſe or touch; to find; to aſſemble in the ſame place from different parts. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face; to engage; to join.

MEE'TER, S. one that accoſts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a perſon face to face.

MEE'TING, S. an aſſembly; a congreſs; the congregation in a place of worſhip belonging to the diſſenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEE'TLY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, S. fitneſs or propriety.

ME'GRIM, S. [*migrain*, Fr.] a diſorder of the head, attended with a ſenſation of turning round.

MELANCHO'LIC, Adv. [from *melancholy*] diſordered or afflicted with melancholy; fanciful; gloomy, or ſad.

ME'LANCHOLY, S. [from μελανος, and χολη, Gr.] a diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile, but really ariſes from too heavy and viſcid blood. A gloomy, penſive temper.

ME'LANCHOLY, Adj. gloomy; diſmal; habitually penſive and dejected.

MELI'CERIS, S. [μελικηρις, Gr.] a tumor incloſed in a cyſtis or bag, conſiſting of a matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

To ME'LIORATE, V. A. [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] to make better or improve.

MELIORA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIO'RITY, S. [*melior*, Lat.] the ſtate of being better.

MELLIFICA'TION, S. [*mellificatus*, from *mellifico*, Lat.] the act or practice of making honey; production of honey.

MELLIFLU'ENCE, S. a honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

ME'LLOW, Adj. ſoft with ripeneſs; ſoft in ſound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To ME'LLOW, V. A. to ripen; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age; to ſoften; to bring to maturity or perfection. Neuterly, to grow ripe.

ME'LLOWNESS, S. the ſtate of fruits made ſoft by ripeneſs or time; maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, Adj. [from *melody*] ſounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; muſical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, S. harmoniouſneſs; ſweetneſs of ſound.

ME'LODY, S. [μελωδια, Gr.] the agreeable effect of different muſical ſounds ranged or diſpoſed in a proper ſucceſſion, and cauſed only by one ſingle part, voice, or inſtrument; whence it is diſtinguiſhed from harmony: though both words are uſed in diſcourſe and writing as if they were ſynonimous. Muſic; an agreeableneſs of ſound that raiſes pleaſure in the mind.

ME'LON, S. [Fr. *melo*, Lat.] a plant, which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit reſembling the cucumber, but far more bulky, and more rich in taſte.

To MELT, V. A. [*meltan*, Sax. *ſmeltan*, Belg.] to diſſolve any ſolid ſubſtance and make it liquid, either by means of fluids or heat; to diſſolve, or break in pieces. Figuratively, to ſoften to love or tenderneſs. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be ſoftened to pity or any benevolent paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be diſſolved.

ME'LTER, S. one that diſſolves metals or other ſolid ſubſtances by heat.

ME'LT-

ME'LTINGLY, Adv. in a tender or affectionate manner; like ſomething rendered ſoft or fluid by heat.

ME'MBER, S. [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal body; a part of a diſcourſe; a head; a clauſe; a ſingle perſon belonging to a ſociety or community.

ME'MBRANE, S. [Fr. *membranum*, Lat.] a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres interwoven together, ſerving to wrap up ſome parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, or ME'MBRANOUS, Adj. [*membrancux*, Fr.] conſiſting of membranes.

MEME'NTO, S. [Lat. remember] a hint, or notice, to recal a thing into the memory.

MEMO'IR, S. [*memoire*, Fr.] an account of ſome tranſactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing.

ME'MORABLE, Adj. [Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] worthy of being remembered.

ME'MORABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, S. [Lat.] a note to aſſiſt the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, Adj. [Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.] preſerving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, S. a monument, or ſomething erected to preſerve the memory of ſome great perſon or action; a hint to aſſiſt the memory; the repreſentation of a tranſaction, given by way of remonſtrance or complaint from one prince, or his embaſſador, to another.

MEMO'RIALIST, S. one who makes remonſtrances, or ſets forth any particular circumſtance.

ME'MORY, S. [*memorie*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.] the power of reviving thoſe ideas in our minds, which have diſappeared or have been laid aſide for a time; the act of recollecting things paſt; the time or period of a perſon's knowledge.

MEN, the plural of *Man*.

ME'N-PLEASER, S. one that ſervilely endeavours to pleaſe mankind, and at the ſame time is negligent of religious offices.

To MENA'CE, V. A. [*menacer*, Fr.] to threaten.

MENA'CE, S. a threat, or poſitive aſſurance of miſchief on certain conditions.

MENA'CER, S. one who threatens or denounces miſchief to another.

MENA'GE, S. [Fr. pronounced *menauge*] a collection of animals. "The largeſt *menage* "that I met with." *Addiſ.*

MENA'GERIE, or MENA'GERY, S. [*menagerie*, Fr.] a place where wild beaſts or animals are kept.

To MEND, V. A. [*emendo*, Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increaſe. Neuterly, to grow better, to be changed for the better.

ME'NDER, S. one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters or corrects for the better.

ME'NDICANT, Adj. [*mendicans*, Lat.] begging.

ME'NDICANT, S. [*mendicant*, Fr.] a beggar; one of a religious ſociety that ſubſiſts by alms acquired by begging.

ME'NIAL, Adj. [from *meiny* or *many*, *meni*, Sax. *meſnie*, old Fr.] belong to the retinue or number of ſervants; of a low or baſe employ. "The "moſt *menial* ſervants." *Swift.*

ME'NSTRUAL, Adj. [Fr. *menſtruus*, Lat.] monthly; happening every month; laſting a month; belonging to a *menſtruum*; from *menſtrueux*, Fr.

ME'NSTRUOUS, Adj. [*menſtruus*, Lat.] having a monthly flux.

ME'NSTRUUM, S. a liquor uſed to diſſolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infuſion or boiling.

MENSURABI'LITY, S. [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *menſura*, Lat.] capable of being meaſured.

ME'NSURAL, Adj. [from *menſura*, Lat.] relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE, V. A. to meaſure or take the dimenſions of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, S. the act or practice of meaſuring; the dimenſions or quantity found out by means of a meaſure.

ME'NTAL, Adj. [*mentale*, Fr.] exiſting in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

ME'NTALLY, Adv. in the mind; in thought and meditation.

ME'NTION, S. [Fr. *mentio*, Lat.] a hint; an expreſſion in writing or ſpeaking; a recital of any thing.

To ME'NTION, V. A. [*mentionner*, Fr.] to expreſs in words or writing.

MEPHI'TICAL, Adj. [*mephitis*, Lat.] ill-favoured; ſtinking; poiſonous. "*Mephitical* "exhalations." *Quincy.*

ME'RCANTANT, S. [*mercantante*, Ital.] a foreigner or foreign trader. "A *mercantant*, "or elſe a pedant." *Shak.*

ME'RCANTILE, Adj. [*mercor*, Lat.] belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

ME'RCENARINESS, S. [from *mercenary*] a low and ſordid reſpect to gain or lucre.

ME'RCENARY, Adj. [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and ſordid proſpect of gain; hired; ſold for money.

ME'RCENARY, S. [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

ME'RCER, S. [*mercier*, Fr.] one who ſells ſilks and ſtuffs.

ME'RCERY, S. [*mercerie*, Fr.] the trade of ſelling ſilks or ſtuffs.

ME'RCHANDISE, S. [*merchandiſe*, Fr.] traffic, commerce, or trade; wares; any thing bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE, V. N. to trade or traffic.

ME'RCHANT, S. [*marchand*, Fr.] one who trades with perſons in foreign countries.

ME'RCHANT-MAN, S. a trading ſhip.

ME'RCHANTABLE, Adj. fit or likely to be bought or ſold.

ME'RCIFUL, Adj. [from *mercy* and *full*] willing to pity, ſpare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to puniſh.

ME'RCIFULLY, Adv. with pity, or an inclination to ſpare an offender.

ME'RCIFULNESS, S. the quality of pitying or ſparing offenders.

ME'RCILESS, Adj. without pity or compaſſion; cruel; ſevere.

ME'RCILESSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as neither to pity nor ſpare an offender.

ME'RCILESSNESS, S. the quality of puniſhing without pity or pardon.

MERCU'RIAL, Adj. [*mercurialis*, Lat.] formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly; volatile. In Medicine, conſiſting of quick-ſilver or mercury.

MERCURIFICA'TION, S. the act of mixing or incorporating with quick-ſilver.

ME'RCURY, S. [*mercurius*, Lat.] in Mythology, a deity held to be the meſſenger of the other gods, to preſide over eloquence and trade, to be the inventer of muſic, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the ſon of Jupiter by Maia. In Chemiſtry, quick-ſilver. In Heraldry, a purple colour. In Aſtronomy, the leaſt and loweſt of the planets next the moon: its mean motion is 59 minutes eight ſeconds; but ſometimes it is ſo ſwift as to go a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day. In Botany, a plant. Figuratively, ſprightlineſs, applied to the mind. A carrier of news-papers: the laſt ſenſe is low, and mere cant.

ME'RCY, S. [*merci*, Fr. contracted from *miſericordia*, Lat.] the act of paſſing by crimes without puniſhing them; unwillingneſs to puniſh; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

MERE, Adj. [*merus*, Lat.] entire; only; excluſive of all other perſons or things; ſimple.

MERE, or MER, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *mere*, Sax. a pool or lake.

MERE, S. [Sax.] a large pool or lake.

ME'RELY, Adv. ſimply; only; barely; excluſive of any other way, deſign, or purpoſe.

MERETRI'CIOUS, Adj. [*meretricius*, Lat.] uſed by, or belonging to harlots; ſeducing or alluring by falſe ſhew.

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a harlot; with falſe allurements.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of uſing falſe allurements, like thoſe of harlots.

MERI'DIAN, S. [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.] noon, or mid-day. In Geography, a line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. Figuratively, the particular ſtate or place of a thing; the higheſt point of glory or power. Applied to an artificial globe, the brazen circle, in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERI'DIAN, Adj. at the point of noon; ſouthern, or extended to the north and ſouth. Figuratively, raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] ſouthern; ſituated towards the ſouth; looking towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONA'LITY, S. ſituated in the ſouth; poſition of a place, ſo as to look towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONA'LLY, Adv. with a ſouthern aſpect.

MERI'ONYTHSHIRE, S. in Welch *Sir Feiryonydn*, a county of North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Cardiganſhire, from which it is parted by the river Dovy or Dyſſi; on the E. by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; on the N. by Caernarvonſhire and part of Denbighſhire; and has the Iriſh ſea on the W. for a length of thirty-five miles: its breadth is thirty. It is entirely mountainous; but abounds with ſheep, black cattle, fiſh, goats, and game. The inhabitants apply themſelves wholly to grazing, and live on butter, cheeſe, &c. The principal rivers here are the Tovy, Avon, Dwrydh, and Dee. The lake Lhyn-tigid or Pimblemere, in this county, covers 160 acres of ground: thro' it runs the Dee, which, though communicating their waters, do not communicate their fiſh. The herbs on the mountains here, and the fiſh in the lakes, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Alps. Among innumerable peaks here, are the famous Kader-idricks, Raravawr, Glyder, and Mowywynda. It lies in the diocеſe of Bangor, and ſends no members to parliament, but the knight of the ſhire. Near Harleigh, in this county, was a ſtrange livid fire from the ſea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks, &c.

ME'RIT, S. [*merite*, Fr. *meritum*, Lat.] deſert; excellence; deſerving honour or reward.

To ME'RIT, V. A. [*meriter*, Fr.] to deſerve; to have a right to claim ſomewhat on account of one's excellencies; to earn.

MERITO'RIOUS, Adj. [*meritoire*, Fr.] deſerving reward; of great deſert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of a thing, action, or perſon, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

ME'RMAID, S. [from *mer*, the ſea, and *maid*] a ſea-monſter, ſuppoſed to have a woman's face and ſhape, but a fiſh's tail.

ME'RRILY, Adv. [from *merry*] in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

ME'RRIMAKE, S. a feſtival; a meeting to be joyous.

To ME'RRIMAKE, V. A. to feaſt; to be jovial or merry.

ME'RRIMENT, S. mirth; gaiety; ſport that cauſes laughter; laughter.

ME'RRINESS, S. the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

ME'RRY, Adj. [*mirig*, Sax. *mera*, Ital.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; cauſing laughter; proſperous, or making cheerful. "A "*merry* gale." *Dryd.* *To make merry*, to junket, drink, and give a looſe to laughter and joy with a friend.

ME'RRY-ANDREW, S. a buffoon, or perſon

ſon who endeavours to raiſe laughter in others by odd geſtures, and comical expreſſions.

ME'RRY-THOUGHT, S. a forked bone on the upper part of the breaſt of fowls, ſo called becauſe pulled on each ſide by young perſons, from a traditionary opinion, that the perſon who has the longeſt ſide, ſhall be married firſt.

MESERA'IC, Adj. [*meſaraique*, Fr.] belonging to the meſentery.

ME'RSION, S. [*merſio*, Lat.] the act of ſinking or plunging over head.

MESENTE'RIC, Adj. [*meſenterique*, Fr.] belonging to the meſentery.

MESE'NTERY, S. [*meſentere*, Fr. from μεσον, and εντερον, Gr.] in Anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almoſt of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied: the inteſtines are faſtened like a border on its circumference.

MESH, S. [*maeſche*, Belg. *mache*, old Fr.] the ſpace or interſtice between the threads of a net. See *maſh*.

To MESH, V. A. to catch in a net; to enſnare. "The flies by chance *meſht* in the air." *Drayton*.

ME'SHY, Adj. made of net work.

ME'SLIN, S. [from *meſler*, Fr.] mixed corn, conſiſting of wheat and rye.

MESS, S. [*mes*, old Fr. *meſſo*, Ital. *myſe*, Sax.] a diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table at once.

To MESS, V. A. to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, S. [Fr. *meſſaggio*, Ital.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third perſon.

ME'SSENGER, S. [*meſſager*, Fr. *meſſagiere*, Ital.] one who is ſent on an errand; one who is ſent to a third perſon; a perſon paid by the government to carry diſpatches relating to affairs of ſtate, and is likewiſe employed by the ſecretaries warrants to apprehend and keep in cuſtody perſons ſuſpected of high treaſon; a forerunner or harbinger.

MESSI'AH, S. [משיח, Heb. anointed] the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, meaning the ſame in Hebrew as Chriſt in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to aſſume the characters of king, prieſt, prophet, and that of Saviour of the world.

ME'SSIEURS, S. [plural of *monſieur*, Fr.] ſirs, or gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE, S. one who eats at the ſame table with another.

ME'SSUAGE, S. [*meſſuagium*, Lat.] in Law, a dwelling-houſe, with lands adjoining.

MET, Participle of *Meet*.

METACA'RPUS, S. [from μετα, and καρπος, Gr.] in Anatomy, the wriſt, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METACA'RPAL, Adj. belonging to the metacarpus.

ME'TAL, S. [Fr. *metallum*, Lat.] a firm, heavy, opake and hard ſubſtance, fuſible by fire, when cold growing ſolid again, malleable under the hammer, and of a bright, gloſſy, glittering ſubſtance when newly cut or broken. Figuratively, courage or ſpirit. In the laſt ſenſe more properly written *mettle*, which ſee.

META'LLIC, or META'LLICAL, Adj. [*metallique*, Fr.] partaking, conſiſting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

ME'TALINE, Adj. impregnated with, or containing metal; conſiſting or made of metal.

ME'TALLIST, S. a worker in metals; a perſon ſkilled in metals.

META'LLURGIST, S. [*metallum*, Lat. and εργον, Gr.] a worker in metals.

META'LLURGY, S. [See *Metallurgiſt*] the act of working metals, and ſeparating them from their ores.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, Adj. [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. from μεταμορφοω, Gr.] to change the form or ſhape of any thing; to change into a different ſhape or animal.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, S. [μεταμορφωσις, Gr.] change of ſhape; the change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; the various ſhapes ſome inſects aſſume in the different ſtages of their exiſtence, as the ſilk-worm, *&c.*

ME'TAPHOR, S. [*metaphore*, Fr.] in Rhetoric, a ſimile comprized in one word. The ſpring *awakes* the flowers, *i. e.* the ſpring calls the power of vegetation to action, as the power of a ſleeping animal are excited by awakening him.

METAPHO'RIC, or METAPHO'RICAL, Adj. [*metaphorique*, F.] belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal ſenſe.

META'PHRASE, S. [μεταφρασις, Gr.] a cloſe and verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

META'PHRAST, S. [*metaphraſte*, Fr.] one who tranſlates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SIC, or METAPHY'SICAL, Adj. verſed in metaphyſics; abſtracted.

METAPHY'SICS, S. [*metaphyſique*, Fr. from μετα, and φυσικη, Gr.] ontology, or the ſcience which treats of being in the abſtract, or without being confined to any ſpecies. Some extend this word to comprehend the ſcience of immaterial beings, which is properly *pneumatics*.

ME'TAPLASM, S. [from μετα, and πλασσω, Gr.] in Grammar, the changing or tranſpoſing a letter or ſyllable in a word. In Rhetoric, the placing of words, ſyllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

METATA'RSAL, Adj. [from *metatarſus*, Lat.] belonging to the metatarſus.

METATA'RSUS, S. [Gr. beyond the *tarſus*] in Anatomy, that part of a human ſkeleton which conſiſts of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

METATHE'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the tranſpoſition of the letters or ſyllables of a word, as *evandri* for *evander*.

To

To METE, V. A. [*metior*, Lat. *metan*, Sax.] to measure; to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, S. [from μετα, and ψυχω, Gr.] the transmigration of souls after death to other bodies.

ME'TEOR, S. [μετεωρα, Gr.] a mixt, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmosphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. *Igneous meteors*, consist of fat sulphurous smoke set on fire; such are lightening, thunder, falling stars, &c. *Aerial* or *airy meteors*, consists of air and spiritous exhalations; such are winds, &c. *Aqueous* or *watery meteors* are composed of vapours, or watery particles condensed by cold or heat; such are clouds, rainbows, hail, snow, &c.

METEORO'LOGICAL, Adj. [from *meteorology*] belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST, S. a person skilled in the nature and causes of meteors.

METEORO'LOGY, S. [μετεωρα, and λεγω, Gr.] the doctrine of meteors; a discourse treating of the cause and nature of meteors.

ME'TER, S. a measurer.

ME'THEGLIN, S. [*meddiglyn*, or *meddiglyn*, Brit.] a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added ginger, cloves and mace: after which it is fermented with yeast, and bottled.

METHI'NKS, V. Imperf. [compounded of *me* and *thinks*] I think, imagine, or suppose.

ME'THOD, S. [*methode*, Fr. from μεθοδος, Gr.] the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations in such an order, as is most convenient and proper to attain some end; the manner in which a thing is done.

METHO'DICAL, Adj. [*methodique*, Fr.] ranged or placed in proper and just order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHO'DICALLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

To ME'THODIZE, V. A. to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.

ME'THODIST, S. a physician who prescribes from theory. "Our wariest physicians, "not only chemists, but *methodists*." *Bayle.* A new sect of religious, which arose about 1738, so called from their affectation of being more strict observers of rule, and pretending to greater lights than the regular clergy. See *Gibson, Bp. of London's fourth Pastoral Letter.*

METHO'UGHT, V. Imp. [the preter of *methinks*] I thought or imagined; it appeared or seemed to me.

METONY'MICAL, Adj. [from *metonymy*] used, by metonymy, for some other word or sense.

METONY'MICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a metonymy.

METONY'MY, S. [*metonymie*, Fr. from μετα, and ονομα, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause; the thing *containing* for the thing *contained*, &c. thus we say, the *kettle* boils, for the water *contained* in the kettle.

METRE, S. [μετρον, Gr. *metrum*, Lat.] a collection of words disposed in lines consisting of a certain number of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear; measure; verse.

ME'TRICAL, Adj. [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*, Fr.] confined to metre; measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

METRO'POLIS, S. [Lat. *metropole*, Fr. from μητηρ, and πολις, Gr.] the mother city; or chief city of any country.

METROPO'LITAN, S. [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] a bishop of a mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

METROPO'LITAN, Adj. belonging to, or situated in the metropolis.

METROPOLI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to the chief city. "*Metropolitical* city." *Raleigh.*

ME'TTLE, S. [corrupted from *metal*, but not without reason written thus, when used in a metaphorical sense] spirit; sprightliness; courage.

ME'TTLED, Adj. sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

ME'TTLESOME, Adj. sprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of spirits; fiery. "A "*mettlesome* horse." *Tatler*, No. 61.

ME'TTLESOMELY, Adv. with sprightliness; vigour; ardour, or courage.

MEW, S. [*mue*, Fr.] a cage; an inclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To MEW, V. A. to inclose in a cage; to shut up; to confine, or imprison; to shed the feathers; from *mue*, of *muer*, Fr. to moult. To make a noise like a cat; from *miauler*, Fr.

MEWS, S. a prince's or nobleman's stables.

MEZZOTI'NTO, S. [Ital. half painting] a kind of graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or cross lines; after which they are rubbed down, with a burnisher or scraper, according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

MIA'SM, S. [from μιαινω, Gr.] particles or atoms, supposed to arise from distempered persons, and to infect others with the same disorders at a distance.

MICE, the plural of *Mouse*.

MI'CHAELMAS, S. [from *Michael* and *mas*, a festival] the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MI'CHER, S. [from *miche*] a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and bye-places out of sight. "Shall the blessed sun of heaven "prove a *micher*." *Shak.*

MICROCO'SM, S. [from μικρος, and κοσμος, Gr.] the little world. Man, so called by by some fanciful philosophers.

MICROGRA'PHY, S. [from μικρος and γραφω, Gr.] the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

MICRO'METER, S. [from μικρος, and μετρον, Gr.] an astronomical instrument, which, by means of a very fine screw, serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens.

MI'CROSCOPE, S. [from μικρος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] a dioptrical instrument, by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large.

MID, Adj. [contracted from *middle*; of *middel*,

middel, Sax.] middle; equally between or diſtant from two extremes.

MI'D-DAY, S. noon.

MIDDLE, Adj. [*middel*, Sax.] in the centre; equally diſtant from the two extremes. Moderate, applied to the qualities of the mind, or ſtation.

MIDDLE, S. the centre, or part equally diſtant from two extremes; any thing between two extremes.

MI'DDLE-AGED, Adj. of a moderate age; arrived to an equal diſtance between childhood and old age.

MI'DDLEMOST, Adj. [a kind of ſuperlative of *middle*, formed by adding *moſt*] moſt near to the middle or center.

MI'DDLESEX, S. ſo called from its having been the habitation of the Mid-Saxons, or as lying in the middle of the three kingdoms of the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth Saxons. It is a county of England, in which London, its great capital, ſtands, being bounded by Hartfordſhire on the N. by the river Lee, which divides it from Eſſex on the E. by the Thames, which ſeparates it from Surry on the S. and by the Colne, which parts it from Buckinghamſhire on the W. It is about twenty-ſix miles long, and fifteen broad. Beſides London it contains the city of Weſtminſter, with their ſpacious ſuburbs, and the great villages of Hackney, Highgate, Hampſtead, &c. It includes ſeventy-three pariſhes, beſides chapels of eaſe, and five market-towns, excluſive of the two cities above-mentioned; all under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, ſome few peculiars excepted. Middleſex gives title of earl to the duke of Dorſet. The ſheriffs of London and Middleſex are choſen by the liverymen of the former city. Here are the royal parks of St. James's and Hyde-park, two at Hampton-court, two at Enfield, or chaces, and formerly was one at Twickenham, which has been diſparked. Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter, pays more taxes than any ten counties.

MI'DDLING, Adj. [*midlen*, Sax.] of the middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities.

MIDGE, S. [*myege*, *myigge*, Sax.] a gnat.

MI'DLAND, Adj. remote, or at a diſtance from the ſea coaſts; in the midſt of the land. "The *midland* ſea." *Dryd.*

MI'DNIGHT, S. [*middiht*, Sax. *mitnacht*, Belg.] the depth of night; twelve at night.

MI'DRIFF, S. [*midbrife*, Sax.] the diaphragm.

MI'D-SEA, the Mediteranean ſea. "The "*mid-ſea* meets." *Dryd.*

MI'DSHIPMAN, S. a ſort of under officer on board a ſhip, whoſe ſtation is on the quarter deck: his buſineſs is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and ſuperior officers, and aſſiſt on all occaſions in ſailing the ſhip, and rumaging the hold.

MIDST, S. the middle.

MIDST, Adj. [Johnſon ſays, it is contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid*.] midmoſt; ſituated in the middle, or neareſt to the center.

MI'DSTREAM, S. the middle of the ſtream.

MI'DSUMMER, S. [*midſumer*, Sax.] the ſummer ſolſtice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt.

MI'DWAY, S. that part of a way which lies between, or is equally diſtant from the beginning and ending.

MI'DWAY, Adv. in the middle of the way.

MI'DWIFE, S. a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MI'DWIFRY, S. aſſiſtance given in childbirth; the act of production; help in producing; the trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER, S. [Sax.] the winter ſolſtice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21ſt of December.

MIEN, S. [*mine*, Fr.] air; look; manner.

MIGHT, the preter of *May*.

MIGHT, S. [*mihte*, *mægen*, *mahte*, Sax.] power; ſtrength; force.

MI'GHTILY, Adv. with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorouſly; in a great degree.

MI'GHTINESS, S. [*mightigneſs*, Sax.] the quality of poſſeſſing or exerciſing power, greatneſs, or dignity; a title given to princes, but peculiarly applied to the ſtates of Holland.

MI'GHTY, Adj. [*mihtig*, Sax.] powerful; ſtrong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MI'GHTY, Adv. in a great degree. "*Mighty* "thoughtful." *Prior.* Not to be uſed but in low language.

MIGRA'TION, S. [*migratio*, from *migro*, Lat.] the act of changing places or abode.

MILCH, Adj. [*milch*, Teut.] giving milk.

MILD, Adj. [*mild*, Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compaſſionate; not eaſily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from ſharpneſs or acidity.

MI'LDEW, S. [*mildeaw*, Sax. *meltaw*, Teut.] a diſeaſe that happens to plants, cauſed by a dewy moiſture falling upon them, and continuing for want of the ſun's heat to draw it up; ſpots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampneſs of the air.

To MI'LDEW, V. A. to ſpot or inſect with mildew.

MI'LDLY, Adv. with tenderneſs and gentleneſs.

MI'LDNESS, S. gentleneſs, tenderneſs, or clemency, applied to perſons. Softneſs or mellowneſs, applied to taſte.

MILE, S. [Sax. *meil*, Teut. *mille*, Fr.] a common meaſure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

MI'LE-STONE, S. a ſtone ſet up on the road marked with the number of miles from any chief town. This cuſtom, ſo pleaſing to travellers, and ſo univerſally practiſed in this iſland, is borrowed from the ancient Romans.

MI'LIARY, Adj. [*miliaris*, Lat. *milliaire*, Fr.] ſmall; reſembling a millet ſeed. *Miliary glands*, are ſmall glands interſperſed throughout the ſkin, interwoven with its pyramidal papillæ, and are the organs by which the matter of ſweat, and inſenſible perſpiration, is ſecreted from the blood. *Miliary fever*, in Medicine, is a malignant

mant fever, receiving its name from the ſkin's being then ſprinkled all over with little purple ſpots, reſembling grains of millet ſeed.

MI'LITANT, Adj. [*militante*, Fr. *militans*, Lat.] fighting, or acting in the character of a ſoldier. In Divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world, applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to that which is triumphant in heaven.

MI'LITARY, Adj. [*militaire*, Fr. *militaris*, Lat.] profeſſing or engaged in the life of a ſoldier; belonging to the army; becoming a ſoldier; warlike.

MILI'TIA, S. [Lat. from *miles*, Lat.] the ſtanding force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence. The raiſing the militia of this kingdom, teaching them the uſe of arms, rendering them both expert in their revolutions and exerciſe, and formidable to foreigners, though for ſome years looked on as a chimera, was, by the ſagacity and prudence of the adminiſtration in the year 1760 effected, and thereby ſaved the nation from its uſual burthen in employing mercenaries abroad, or from fears of being over-run by an invaſion at home.

MILK, S. [*milc*, *meolc*, *meoloc*, *meoluc*, Sax.] a white juice, liquor, or humor, prepared by the Deity in the breaſts of women, and dugs of beaſts, for the nouriſhment of their young; any white fluid or liquor reſembling milk; an emulſion made by almonds blanched, and bruiſed in a mortar. "Almond *milk*." *Bac.*

To MILK, V. A. [*meolcian*, Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a beaſt, or the breaſts of a woman, with the hand; to give ſuck. "How "tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me." *Shak.*

MI'LKEN, Adj. conſiſting of milk. "A "*milken* diet." *Temple.*

MI'LKER, S. one that draws milk from animals.

MI'LKINESS, S. the quality of a thing in which it reſembles milk.

MI'LK-LIVERED, Adj. cowardly or timorous. "*Milk-livered* man." *Shak.*

MI'LK-MAID, S. a woman employed in milking cattle.

MI'LK-PAIL, S. a veſſel into which cattle are milked.

MI'LK-POTTAGE, S. a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MI'LK-SOP, S. a ſoft, effeminate, or timorous perſon.

MI'LK-TOOTH, S. the fore tooth of a colt, which appears when it is three months old, and which it caſts in about two years and a half afterwards, in the ſame manner as they appear.

MI'LK-WHITE, Adj. white as milk.

MI'LK-WOMAN, S. a woman who ſells milk.

MI'LKY, Adj. made of or reſembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, ſoft; gentle; timorous. "A faint and *milky* heart." *Shak.*

MI'LKY-WAY, S. [in Lat. *via lactea*] the galaxy, or broad white path encompaſſing the whole heavens, extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path; but in others with a ſingule one: it hath been diſcovered, by the aſſiſtance of teleſcopes, to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, from the union or confuſion of whoſe light, its whiteneſs is ſuppoſed to be produced.

MILL, S. [*melln*, Brit. *mylh*, Sax.] an engine or machine, in which corn or any other ſubſtance is ground; any machine, whoſe action depends on a circular motion; or a machine which, being put in motion, gives a violent impreſſion on things.

To MILL, V. A. to divide into ſmall particles; to grind or divide into ſmall particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion, with a ſtick rubbed between the hands; to full, ſcour, and cleanſe woollen ſtuffs in a mill. In Coinage, to ſtamp the rim of the money, to prevent clipping it.

MI'LL-COG, S. the teeth on the edges of the wheels, belonging to a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

MI'LLDAM, S. the mound, or bank by which water is kept up to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN, S. [from *millenarius*, Lat.] one who believes or expects the *millennium*.

MI'LLENARY, Adj. [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of a thouſand.

MI'LLENIST, S. [from *mille*, Lat.] one that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM, S. [Lat. from *mille*, and *annus*, Lat.] in Divinity, the ſpace of a thouſand years, which the righteous, as ſuppoſed by ſome, ſhall paſs with Chriſt upon earth, at his ſecond coming.

MILLE'NNIAL, Adj. belonging to the millennium.

MI'LLER, S. one who looks after a mill.

MI'LLER's-THUMB, S. a ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe the *bull-head*.

MI'LLET, S. [*millium*, Lat.] a plant, brought originally from the eaſt, which produces a very ſmall grain, much uſed in puddings.

MI'LLINER, S. one who ſells ribbands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dreſs.

MI'LLINERY, Adj. belonging to or ſold by a milliner. Uſed ſubſtantively, for goods or dreſs ſold by a milliner.

MI'LLION, S. [Fr. *milliogne*, Ital.] the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MI'LLIONTH, Adj. the ten hundredth thouſandth.

MI'LL-REE, S. [Port.] a Portugueſe gold coin, ſo called from its conſiſting of a thouſand rees, and is in value ſix ſhillings ſterling.

MI'LL-STONE, S. [*mylen-ſtan*, Sax.] the ſtone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MI'LL-TEETH, S. in Anatomy, the teeth called

called the grinders, double teeth, or *dentes molares*.

MILT, S. [*milt*, Sax. *mildt*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, the ſoft roe in fiſh, ſo called becauſe it yields a white or milky juice when preſſed.

MI'LTER, S. the male or he of any fiſh.

MI'LTON, (JOHN) was deſcended of an ancient family of that name at Milton, near Abingdon, in Oxfordſhire: his father was a ſcrivener, and lived at the Spread-Eagle in Bread-ſtreet, London, where our author was born on the 9th of September, 1608. He was educated at St. Paul's ſchool under Mr. Alex. Gill; where he was not leſs remarkable for the progreſs he made, than his indefatigable application to learning; it being common for him, even in his 12th year, to ſit up half the night at his ſtudies. He was entered at Chriſt's College, Cambridge, in 1625, and taking his maſter's degree in 1632, he quitted the univerſity. On the death of his mother, he ſet out on his travels in 1638, viſited Hugo Grotius at Paris, and made the tour of Florence, Vienna, Rome and Naples. The civil wars breaking out in England, it prevented his going farther, and occaſioned his return. What part he acted in the rebellion is too well known to require a particular detail. To paſs over other actions of this author's life, we ſhall only hint, that it ſeems not entirely juſtifiable, with reſpect to his treatment of his wife, for ſtaying a little longer than ſhe promiſed on a viſit at her father's. His *Paradiſe Loſt*, which is deſervedly eſteemed the glory of the Engliſh nation, may be reſembled to the ſun, which has likewiſe its ſpots. But it is matter of ſurprize, that a perſon engaged in actual rebellion againſt his ſovereign, and employing his pen in vindicating his murder, ſhould be almoſt at the ſame time engaged in a work which deſcribes the horrid conſequences of a rebellion among the ſpiritual orders, and ſeems to be the grand object he had in view in writing his *Paradiſe Loſt*. The beauties of this piece for ſublimity of thought, fertility of invention, chaſteneſs of language, and beautifulneſs of images, has at preſent no parallel; but at the ſame time it muſt be owned it bears the ſtamp of human frailty, and has likewiſe ſome glaring errors; but had the author's political life and principles been as unexceptionable as this performance, who would not have wiſhed to have lived, as well as to write like him?

MIME, S. [*mime*, Fr. *mimus*, Lat. μιμος, Gr.] a buffoon, who by mimicing the action or manner of ſome other perſon, endeavours to create mirth.

To MIME, V. A. to mimic the geſtures or manners of another ſo as to cauſe laughter.

MI'MER, S. a mimic: a buffoon.

MI'MIC, Adj. [*mimicus*, Lat.] imitating or copying the actions of a perſon ſo as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MI'MIC, S. a perſon who imitates the actions or manner of another ſo as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a mean and ſervile imitator.

To MI'MIC, V. A. to imitate the actions of another ſo as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MI'MICAL, Adj. imitative; copying like a mimic.

MI'MICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a mimic; in imitation.

MI'MICRY, S. the quality or art of aſſuming the air, looks, manner of expreſſion, and action of another.

MI'NATORY, Adj. containing threats.

To MINCE, V. A. [from *mincer*; of *mince*, Fr.] to cut into very ſmall bits or pieces; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk with ſhort ſteps in an affected manner; to ſpeak with effeminacy, or ſo as to omit ſyllables.

MI'NCINGLY, Adv. in ſmall parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation.

MIND, S. [*gemind*, Sax.] the rational ſoul; the underſtanding; thoughts or ſentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To MIND, V. A. to take notice of, or obſerve; to apply the mind intenſely to; to excite in the mind; to recal to a perſon's mind, or revive in his memory; to admoniſh; from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be diſpoſed to.

MI'NDED, Adj. diſpoſed; inclined; affected.

MI'NDFUL, Adj. attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

MI'NDFULLY, Adv. attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS, S. attention; heed, or regard.

MI'NDLESS, Adv. inattentive; regardleſs; inanimate; not endued with a rational ſoul.

MINE, Pronoun poſſeſſive [*min*, Sax. *mein*, neut. of *meins*, Goth. *Mine* was formerly uſed always before a vowel: at preſent, if a ſubſtantive precedes, we uſe *mine*, but when it follows, *my*; as, "This is *my* book." Or, "This "book is *mine*."] belonging to me.

MINE, S. [*mine*, Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, ſtone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may ſink for want of ſupport, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To MINE, V. N. to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſecret means or ſlow degrees.

MI'NER, S. [*mineur*, Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, ſtones, or coals; one who is employed in digging cavities under ground, to be filled with gunpowder and fire-works, in order to blow up any thing over them.

MI'NERAL, S. [*minerale*, Fr.] any body dug out of the earth: though all metals are *minerals*, yet all *minerals* are not metals.

MI'NERAL, Adj. conſiſting of bodies dug out of the earth; conſiſting of metalline particles.

MI'NERALIST, S. one ſkilled or employed in extracting ores, or minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST, S. [from *mineralogy*] one that writes upon minerals.

MINERA'LOGY, S. [*mineralogie*, Fr.] the doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, V. A. [*gemengan*, Sax. *mingelen*, Teut.] to mix; to join; to unite with ſomething elſe; to compound. Neuterly, to be mixed or united with.

MINGLE, S. a mixture; a medley or confuſed maſs.

MI'NGLER, S. one who mixes different things together.

MI'NIATURE, S. [Fr.] the repreſentation of a thing in a very ſmall ſize. Gay uſes it as an adjective, for ſomething very ſmall, or of very ſmall bulk. "A *miniature* creature."

MI'NIKIN, Adj. [See *Manikin*] ſmall; diminutive; of the leaſt ſize; uſed in contempt.

MI'NIM, S. [*minimus*, Lat.] a ſmall being or perſon. "Not all *minims* of nature." *Shak.* Applied in the northern counties to a very ſmall fiſh.

MI'NIMUS, S. [Lat.] a being of the leaſt ſize. "You dwarf—you *minimus* of knot graſs "made." *Shak.*

MI'NION, S. [*mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a perſon who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his ſervile compliances and flattery.

MI'NIOUS, Adj. [*minium*, Lat.] of the colour of red-lead or vermillion. "A red and "*minious* tincture." *Brown.*

To MI'NISH, V. A. [a contraction from *diminiſh*] to leſſen in ſize or number; to lop or impair.

MI'NISTER, S. [Lat. *miniſtre*, Fr.] any perſon employed as an agent, or to do and tranſact affairs for another; one employed by a ſovereign in the adminiſtration of public affairs; an inſtrument, or means applied to accompliſh any end; a perſon who performs the public ſervice in divine worſhip; an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity and credentials of an ambaſſador.

To MI'NISTER, V. A. to ſerve or attend on God, the public, or a private perſon.

MI'NISTERY, S. [now contracted into three ſyllables, as *miniſtry*; from *miniſterium*, Lat.] office; ſervice; the diſcharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another. "With *miniſteries* due and "ſolemn rites." *Par. Loſt.* It is uſed by this author as a word of four ſyllables.

MI'NISTRAL, Adj. belonging to a delegate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MI'NISTRANT, Adj. [*miniſtrans*, Lat.] attending upon; acting as ſubordinate, dependent, or at command.

MINISTRA'TION, S. [*miniſtratus*, Lat.] the office of a perſon commiſſioned by, or acting at the command of another; attendance; intervention; ſervice; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MI'NISTRY, S. [contracted from *miniſtery*] office; ſervice; agency; buſineſs; perſons employed in ſtate affairs.

MI'NIUM, S. [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MI'NNOCK, S. [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite, darling, or perſon who is the object of one's affections.

MI'NNOW, S. [*menue*, Fr.] a ſmall freſh water fiſh, of a dappled or waved colour on its ſides, inclining to a greeniſh or ſky colour: its belly is white, and its back blackiſh.

MI'NOR, Adj. [the comparative of *parvus*, Lat.] petty or inconſiderable; leſs; ſmaller.

MI'NOR, S. one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when uſed comparatively. In Logic, the leaſt term in a propoſition, or the ſecond propoſition in a regular ſyllogiſm.

To MI'NORATE, V. A. [*minor*, Lat.] to leſſen or diminiſh. "Diſtance *minorates* the "object." *Glanv.*

MINO'RITY, S. [*minorité*, Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon who is under age, or not arrived to years of diſcretion and maturity; the ſtate of being leſs; the ſmaller number, oppoſed to *majority*.

MI'NOTURE, S. [*minoture*, Fr.] a monſter ſuppoſed to be half man and half beaſt, as deſcribed by the ancients.

MI'NSTER, S. [*miniſtre*, *mynſter*, *mynſtre*, Sax.] a monaſtery; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL, S. [*meneſtril*, Span.] a muſician; one that plays upon muſical inſtruments.

MI'NSTRELSY, S. inſtrumental muſic; a band or number of perſons playing on muſical inſtruments. "The *minſtrelſy* of heaven." *Milt.*

MINT, S. [*minta*, *minte*, Sax.] a plant; a place where money is coined; from *mynet*, Sax. *mint*, Dan.

To MINT, V. A. [See the noun] to coin or ſtamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MI'NTAGE, S. that which is coined or ſtamped; the duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER, S. a coiner, or ſtamper of money.

MI'NTMAN, S. a perſon ſkilled or employed in coinage.

MI'NTMASTER, S. a perſon who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents. "The great *mint*-"*maſters* of theſe terms." *Locke.*

MI'NUET, S. [*menuet*, Fr.] a ſtately regular dance, performed generally by two perſons, conſiſting of a ſink, boree, and two ſtrait ſteps: the figure reſembles a capital Z.

MI'NUM, S. [*minus*, Lat.] in Muſic, a note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief.

MINU'TE, Adj. [*minutus*, Lat.] ſmall, either in bulk or conſequence; little; ſlender.

MI'NUTE, S. [diſtinguiſhed from the adjective, by being accented on the firſt ſyllable] the ſixtieth part of an hour. Figuratively, a very ſhort time; the firſt draught of any agreement in writing; the heads or effect of a perſon's diſcourſe taken in writing.

To MI'NUTE, V. A. [*minuter*, Fr.] to ſet down in ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-BOOK, S. a book of ſhort hints or memoranda.

MINU'TELY, Adv. with great exactneſs; without omiſſion of the leaſt circumſtance.

MINU'TENESS, S. exceſſive ſmallneſs; extreme accuracy or circumſtantialneſs; inconſiderableneſs.

MI'NUTE-WATCH, S. a watch whoſe index revolves in a minute, and thereby meaſures that interval more diſtinctly than a common one.

MINX, S. a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MI'RACLE, S. [Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.] a ſenſible effect, either in itſelf or its circumſtances ſupernatural; or that which is, in ſome reſpect or other, beſide or contrary to the fixed laws of nature, and courſe of common providence, which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, muſt be aſcribed to the occaſional interpoſition of God himſelf, or of ſome inviſible, intelligent agent. The miracles aſcribed to Chriſt and his apoſtles recommend themſelves to our notice, as being wrought by perſons who ſolemnly appealed to God, and declared they would perform them.—They were wrought in a public manner—before enemies and unbelievers; who neither wanted power nor inclination to detect them, if impoſtures.

MIRA'CULOUSLY, Adv. in a manner beyond the known powers or laws of nature, and the courſe of common providence.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, S. the quality which determines an effect to be beyond the laws or powers of nature.

MIRE, S. [*moeyer*, Belg.] mud; dirt moiſtened with rain or water.

To MIRE, V. A. to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MI'RINESS, S. the quality of being muddy.

MI'RROIR, MI'RROR, MI'RROUR, S. [Pope and other modern authors, not to mention Waller among more ancient ones, ſpell it *mirroir*; Spenſer, Davis, Shakeſpeare, among the ancients wrote it *mirror*; and the former of theſe great men likewiſe ſpelt it *mirrour* in his *Fairy Queen*, book 1.] a looking glaſs, or any thing which repreſents objects by reflexion; a pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed in order to tranſcribe its perfections.

MI'RROR-STONE, S. a kind of tranſparent or reflecting ſtone.

MIRTH, S. [*mirigthe*, *myrhthe*, Sax. See *Merry*] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jeſt which excites laughter.

MI'RTHFUL, Adj. full of joy, gaiety, cheerfulneſs, and laughter.

MI'RTHLESS, Adj. ſorrowful; deprived of joy or cheerfulneſs.

MI'RY, Adj. deep in mud; daubed with mud; conſiſting of mud.

MIS, Sax. from *miſſa*, Goth. is an inſeperable particle, and in compoſition denotes defect, error, depravation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTA'TION, S. the act of taking any thing in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE, S. [*miſaventure*, Fr.] any adventure or event which falls out contrary to a perſon's expectation or intereſt. In Law, manſlaughter.

MISADVE'NTURED, Adj. unfortunate.

MISADVI'CE, S. wrong or miſtaken advice; bad counſel.

MISADVI'SED, Adj. adviſed to ſomewhat that is ill, or amiſs; wrongly counſelled.

MISAI'MED, Adj. not aimed or directed right.

MISA'NTHROPIST, S. [*miſantbrope*, Fr. μισος, and ανθρωπος, Gr.] a hater of mankind; one that flies the ſociety of mankind from a principle of diſcontent.

MISA'NTHROPY, S. the act of hating or avoiding the ſociety of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION, S. an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong uſe.

To MISA'PPLY, V. A. to apply improperly, or to wrong purpoſes.

To MISAPPREHE'ND, V. A. to miſtake a perſon's meaning; to underſtand a thing in a wrong ſenſe.

MISAPPREHE'NSION, S. a miſtake.

To MISBECO'ME, V. A. [preter *miſbecame*] to be inconſiſtent with a perſon's character; to diſgrace; to be unſuitable.

MISBEGO'TTEN, Adj. unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE, V. N. to act ill, or inconſiſtent with a perſon's character.

MISBEHA'VED, Adj. ill bred; uncivil.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, S. want of decency to others; ill conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBE'LIEF, S. [pronounced *miſbeleef*] an erroneous or wrong belief.

To MISBELI'EVE, V. N. to diſtruſt.

MISBELI'EVER, S. one that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCA'LL, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

To MISCA'LCULATE, V. A. to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE, S. want of ſucceſs; ill-conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To MISCA'RRY, V. A. to fail; to fail of ſucceſs in an undertaking; to be brought to bed before due time.

MISCELLA'NEOUS, Adj. [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] mingled; conſiſting of different kinds.

MISCELLA'NY, S. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable] a book containing a collection of different pieces, ſometimes containing the works of different authors.

To MISCA'ST, V. A. to add up or compute wrong.

MISCHANCE, S. ill-luck; a thing happening amiſs, but neither intended nor foreſeen.

MI'SCHIEF, S. any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill-conſequence, or vexatious affair.

MI'SCHIEF-MAKER, S. one who promotes quarrels between others, and cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIE'VOUS, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable] hurtful; injurious; ſpiteful; malicious.

MISCHIE'VOUSLY, Adv. maliciouſly; ſpitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIE'VOUSNESS, S. the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MI'SCIBLE, Adj. [from *miſceo*, Lat. to mix] capable of being mixed.

MISCITA'TION, S. a wrong quotation.

To MISCI'TE, V. A. to quote the words of an author wrong.

MISCLA'IM, S. an erroneous or miſtaken claim.

MISCOMPU'TATION, S. a falſe reckoning.

To MISCONCE'IVE, V. A. to have a wrong idea of.

MISCONCE'PTION, S. a falſe idea or notion.

MISCO'NDUCT, S. ill behaviour; bad management.

MISCONJE'CTURE, S. a wrong gueſs.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, S. the act of aſcribing a wrong ſenſe to words or actions.

To MISCO'NSTRUE, V. A. to interpret wrong.

To MISCOU'NSEL, V. A. to adviſe wrong.

To MISCOU'NT, V. A. [*meconter*, Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE, or MI'SCREANCY, S. [*miſcreance*, or *miſcroiance*, Fr.] adherence to a falſe religion; falſe faith. "Hereſy, *miſcre-* "*ancy*." *Ayliffe*.

MI'SCREANT, S. [*miſcreant*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, one that holds a falſe faith, or believes in falſe gods. Secondarily, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDE'ED, S. a vile action.

To MISDEME'AN, V. A. to behave ill.

MISDEME'ANOR, or MISDEME'ANOUR, S. a ſlight offence; ſomething leſs than a crime.

To MISDO', V. A. [preter, *I have miſdone*] to do wrong, or commit a crime. "For "what I have *miſdone*." *Milt.* Neuterly, to commit faults.

MISDO'ER, S. an offender; one guilty of faults.

To MISDO'UBT, V. A. to ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

MISDO'UBT, S. ſuſpicion of crime or danger; irreſolution.

To MISEMPLO'Y, V. A. to apply to a wrong uſe.

MISEMPLO'YMENT, S. the act of applying to an improper uſe.

MI'SER, S. [Lat.] formerly uſed for a perſon in wretchedneſs or calamity; or for a baſe and mean perſon: but at preſent to one who, though poſſeſſed of riches, endures all the hardſhips of indigence, either to encreaſe or avoid ſpending them.

MI'SERABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *miſerabilis*, Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; ſtingy; or ſaving to exceſs.

MI'SERABLENESS, S. the quality which denominates a perſon wretched, or an object of pity; exceſſive parſimony.

MI'SERABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to become an object of compaſſion; deſperately; ſhockingly. "*Miſerably* ſtabbed to death." *South*. Wretchedly; meanly; covetouſly, or like a miſer.

MI'SERY, S. [*miſere*, Fr. *miſeria*, Lat.] ſuch a ſtate of wretchedneſs, unhappineſs, or calamity, as renders a perſon an object of compaſſion.

To MIS'FASHION, V. A. to form wrong.

MISFO'RTUNE, S. want of ſucceſs; calamity; ill-luck, or poverty, not happening by a perſon's own fault.

To MISGI'VE, V. A. to ſuſpect; to preſage ſomething ill; to ſuſpect ſomething amiſs.

To MISGO'VERN, V. A. to govern ill.

MISGO'VERNED, Adj. under no reſtraint; rude; ill-bred. "Rude, *miſgovern'd* "hands." *Shak.*

MISGO'VERNMENT, S. ill adminiſtration of affairs; ill management; irregularity; or immodeſt behaviour.

MISGUI'DANCE, S. a falſe direction.

To MISGUI'DE, V. A. to direct wrong.

MISHA'P, S. any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MI'SHMASH, S, [from *miſchin*, Belg.] a hodge-podge, or confuſed jumble of things: a low word.

To MISINFE'R, V. A. to draw a wrong inference.

To MISINFO'RM, V. A. to deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMA'TION, S. a falſe intelligence, or account.

To MISINTE'RPRET, V. A. to explain in a wrong ſenſe.

MISINTE'RPRETATION, S. explaining in a bad ſenſe.

To MISJOI'N, V. A. to join in an improper manner.

To MISJU'DGE, V. A. to form falſe opinions.

To MISLAY, V. A. to lay in a wrong place; to put away ſo, as not to be able to find again.

MISLA'YER, S. one who puts a thing in a wrong place.

To MISLE'AD, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſled*] to guide in a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake, under a pretence of guiding.

MISLE'ADER, S. one that ſeduces or leads to ill.

To MISMA'NAGE, V. A. to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMA'NAGEMENT, S. defect of conduct or behaviour.

To MISMA'RK, V. A. to mark or diſtinguiſh wrong.

To MISMA'TCH, V. A. to miſtake in matching.

To MISNA'ME, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MISNO'MER, S. [Fr.] in Law, the miſtaking a man's name, or the uſing of one name for another, which is the cauſe of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSE'RVE, V. A. to make a wrong remark.

MISOGA'MIST, S. [μισος and γαμος, Gr.] one that hates marriage.

MISO'GYNY, S. [from μισος and γυνη, Gr.] the act of hating womankind.

To MISO'RDER, V. A. to conduct or manage ill.

To MISPE'LL, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſpelt*. This word and its derivatives ſhould, according to analogy, be written *miſ-ſpell*] to ſpell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſpent*. This word ſhould, according to its analogy, be written *miſ-ſpend*] to ſpend ill, waſte, conſume to no purpoſe, or throw away. To waſte or decay, uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. "*Miſpends itſelf*." *Philips*.

MISPE'NDER, S. one who applies to a wrong purpoſe.

MISPERSUA'SION, S. a wrong notion or falſe opinion.

To MISPLA'CE, V. A. to put in a wrong place.

To MISPOI'NT, V. A. [in pronouncing the *o* is dropped, and the *i* pronounced long like that in *pint*] to ſet a wrong point or ſtop after a ſentence.

To MISPRI'SE, V. A. ſometimes it ſignifies to miſtake, from *miſprendre*, Fr. and ſometimes to undervalue, ſlight, or diſdain, from *mepriſer*, Fr.

MISPRI'SION, S. ſcorn, ſlight, or contempt. "Of thy *miſpriſion* muſt perforce enſue — ſome true love turned." *Shak.* In Common Law, a neglect or overſight: thus, where a perſon is privy to a treaſon or felony, and neglects the revealing of it, but entirely conceals the ſame, it is called *miſpriſion* of thoſe crimes. This word is likewiſe extended to any contempt of the king's prerogative, either by refuſing to aſſiſt him, or by writing againſt his perſon or government, &c.

To MISPROPO'RTION, V. A. to join in an unſuitable proportion.

To MISQUO'TE, V. A. to cite an author's words wrong.

To MISRECI'TE, V. A. to quote or recite wrong.

To MISREPO'RT, V. A. to give a falſe account of; to give an account which is both diſadvantageous and falſe.

MISREPO'RT, S. a falſe account; a falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESE'NT, V. A. to repreſent to diſadvantage; to repreſent falſely.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, S. the act of wilfully repreſenting a thing otherwiſe than it is.

MISRU'LE, S. tumult; confuſion.

MISS, S. [contracted from *miſtreſs*] a term of compliment uſed in addreſſing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a proſtitute. "Six *miſſes* had, beſides his lawful wife." *Dryd.*

To MISS, V. A. [preter *miſſed*, particip. paſſ. *miſt*] to miſtake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from, not to hit a mark; to prove unſucceſsful; to fail or miſtake; to be loſt or wanting.

MISS, S. loſs; want; failure; miſtake, or error.

MI'SSAL, S. [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſel*, Fr. *miſſa*, Goth.] the maſs book.

To MISHA'PE, V. A. [part. *miſhaped*, or *miſhapen*] to ſhape or form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE, Adj. [*miſſilis*, Lat. from *miſſus*, Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a diſtance, applied to weapons.

MI'SSION, S. [*miſſio*, Lat.] commiſſion; the ſtate of a perſon employed by another; perſons ſent on any account: uſually applied to thoſe that are ſent to propagate the goſpel in foreign parts. Diſmiſſion or diſcharge. "Demanded a *miſſion* or diſcharge."

MI'SSIONARY, or MI'SSIONER, S. [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] one ſent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSIVE, Adj. ſuch as may be ſent; ſuch as are flung at a diſtance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons. "The *miſſive* weapons fly." *Dryd.*

To MISPE'AK, V. A. [preter *miſpoke*, part. *miſpoken*] to ſpeak wrong or amiſs.

MIST, S. [Sax. and Belg.] a meteor, conſiſting of a low thin cloud, or ſmall rain, whoſe drops are not to be diſtinguiſhed. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obſcures, applied to the underſtanding.

To MIST, V. A. to cloud; to cover with a ſteam or moiſt vapour.

MIST, part. of *miſs*.

To MISTA'KE, V. A. to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a falſe judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, S. the act of forming a wrong idea; or taking a thing for what it is not.

MISTA'KEABLE, Adj. liable to be miſtaken.

To be MISTA'KEN, V. N. to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to form a wrong judgment, opinion, or idea.

To MISTA'TE, V. A. to ſtate wrong; to repreſent in a falſe light.

To MI'STELL, V. A. to relate falſly on purpoſe; to reckon wrong.

To MISTE'RM, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MI'STERY, S. [*meſtier*, Fr.] in Law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *myſtery*.

To MISTI'ME, V. A. to do unſeaſonably, or at an improper time.

MI'STINESS, S. cloudineſs; the ſtate of being overcaſt, applied to the ſky.

MI'STION, S. [from *miſtus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being mixed.

MI'ST-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a miſt; like a miſt..

MISTO'LD, part. paſſ. from *Miſtell*.

M'ISTOOK, part. paſſ. of *Miſtake*.

MI'STRESS, S. [*maitreſſe*, formerly written *maiſtreſſe*, Fr.] a woman who manages a houſe, and keeps ſervants; a woman ſkilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a perſon's love, in a good ſenſe, A proſtitute: uſed as an addreſs of contempt.

MISTRU'ST, S. ſuſpicion; want of confidence.

To MISTRU'ST, V. A. to ſuſpect; to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, Adj. ſuſpicious; diffident.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the quality of ſuſpecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as betrays ſuſpicion.

MISTRU'STLESS, Adj. free from ſuſpicion; confident,

MI'STY, Adj. cloudy; overcaſt, applied to the ſky; obſcure; dark.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, V. A. [preter and participle *miſunderſtood*] to take any perſon's meaning wrong; to miſtake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, S. a difference, or diſagreement, implying that the parties do not underſtand each other; an error; a falſe judgment or conception of the meaning of words or ſentences.

MISU'SAGE, S. [from *miſuſe*] abuſe, or bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, V. A. [*meſuſer*, Fr.] to treat or uſe in an improper manner; to abuſe.

MISU'SE, S. [in the verb it is pronounced like *miſuze*, but in the ſubſtantive like *miſuce*] a bad uſe or treatment.

MI'SY, S. a very beauteous mineral, of a fine bright yellow, and of a looſe and friable texture, much reſembling golden marcaſites.

MITE, S. [Fr. and Sax. *miite*, Belg.] a very ſmall inſect which breeds in cheeſe. In weights, the twentieth part of a grain. In money, the third part of a farthing: Proverbially, any thing very ſmall; a very ſmall particle or atom; from *mite*, Fr. *miite*, Belg.

MITE'LLIA, S. a plant.

MI'THRIDATE, S. [Fr.] a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates king of Pontus, its inventor.

MI'TIGANT, *part.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] lenient; or lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE, V. A. [*mitigatus*, of *mitigo*, Lat.] to abate or leſſen, applied to rigour or ſeverity. To ſoften, leſſen or make leſs, applied to pain. To aſſuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGA'TION, S. the act of leſſening any puniſhment, ſeverity, or pain.

MITRE, S. [*mitre*, Fr. μιτρα Gr.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the ſhoulders, worn on the head by biſhops and abbots on ſolemn occaſions; and in heraldry, borne as a creſt by a biſhop and archbiſhop. Among workmen, a kind of joining two boards together.

MI'TTENS, S. [*mitaine*, Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MI'TTENT, *part.* [*mittens*, Lat.] ſending forth or emitting.

MI'TTIMUS, S. [Lat. we ſend] in Law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewiſe a writ, under the hand and ſeal of a juſtice of the peace, directed to the gaoler, or keeper of a priſon, for receiving and ſafe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due courſe of law.

To MIX, V. A. [*mixtus*, Lat. *miſſchen*, Belg.] to unite different bodies into one maſs; to compoſe of different things.

MI'XTION, S. [Fr.] mixture; confuſion or uniting one body with another,

MI'XTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to join and unite different things together.

MI'XTURE, S. [*mixtura*, Lat.] the act of joining or adding different things together; the ſtate of different things united or added together; a maſs or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

MI'ZZEN, S. [*meaſaye*, Belg. *miſaine*, Fr.] a maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip.

To MIZZLE, V. A. [from *miſt*] to rain in ſmall drops, like a thick miſt.

MNEMO'NICS, S. [μνημονικη Gr.] the art of memory.

To MOAN, V. A. [pronounced *mone*; from *mœnan*, Sax.] to ſhew ſorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and diſmal complaints.

MOAN, S. lamentation; ſorrow expreſſed by words and actions.

MOAT, S. [pronounced *mote*; from *motte*, Fr.] a canal or collection of water which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To MOAT, V. A. [*motter*, Fr.] to ſurround any building with a canal or water.

MOB, S. [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the croud; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In dreſs, a woman's cap, which pins or ties under the chin, and is generally worn to ſleep in.

To MOB, V. A. to harraſs or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MO'BILE, S. [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous aſſembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBI'LITY, S. [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickneſs of motion. Actively, in a low language, the vulgar or populace. Fickleneſs or inconſtancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHA-STONE, S. [from *Mocha* the place whence it is brought] a ſtone ſomewhat of the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations or figures repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown and red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone, which is valued in proportion to the perfection of the figures.

To MOCK, V. A. [*moccio*, Brit. *moquer*, Fr.] to deride, ſcoff, or laugh at; to defeat; to elude; to diſappoint a perſon's expectations; to beguile or delude with words. "Hitherto "haſt thou *mocked* me and told me lies. *Judg.*" xvi. 13, 15. Neuterly, to ſcoff or jeſt at.

MOCK, S. ridicule; a ſneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry of a perſon's actions or manner.

MOCK, Adj. counterfeit; falſe; not real or genuine.

MO'CKABLE, Adj. ſubject to be made the object of ridicule, or to be expoſed to deriſion.

MO'CKER, S. one that ridicules, or contemptuouſly mimics the action of another; a deceiver; an impoſter.

MO'CKERY, S. deriſion; ſcorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a perſon's actions or words; ſport; a vain ſhew or counterfeit appearance; diſappointment.

MO'CKINGLY, Adv. with inſult, ridicule, or a contemptuous mimicry of a perſon's actions.

MO'CKING-STOCK, S. the ſubject of deriſion, or object of ridicule.

MO'DAL, Adj. [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] relating to the form only, oppoſed to eſſence.

MODA'LITY, an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MODE, S. [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] form. In Logic, that which cannot ſubſiſt in, and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. Gradation or degree. "What *modes* of ſight." Manner or method; ſtate or appearance; faſhion or cuſtom.

MO'DEL, S. [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.] a repreſentation in miniature of ſome building, &c. a copy to be imitated; a mould; a ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

To MO'DEL, V. A. [*modeler*, Fr.] to plan; to ſhape; to form, mould, or delineate.

MO'DELLER, S. one that plans, ſchemes, or contrives.

MO'DERATE, Adj. [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expence.

To MO'DERATE, V. A. [*moderatus*, of *moderor*, Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repreſs, regulate, or reſtrain.

MO'DERATELY, Adv. temperately; mildly, applied to ſituation or weather. In a middle degree.

MO'DERATENESS, S. the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERA'TION, S. [*moderatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes; forbearance of extremity; calmneſs, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERA'TOR, S. [Lat. *moderateur*, Fr.] a perſon or thing which calms or keeps from flying into exceſſes; a perſon who preſides at a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in queſtion, and ſhew the concluſiveneſs or inclufiveneſs of their arguments and reſponſes.

MO'DERN, S. [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Lat.] late; not long done or exiſting.

MO'DERNISM, S. any thing formed according to the taſte of the preſent age, oppoſed to that of the ancients. A word coined by dean Swift.

MO'DERNS, S. thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

To MODERNI'ZE, V. A. to form any thing according to the taſte of the preſent age; to tranſlate or alter any thing ancient to the preſent taſte.

MO'DERNNESS, S. the quality of being lately made or received; a novelty.

MO'DEST, Adj. [*modeſte*, Fr. *modeſtus*, Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies, and free from boaſting; reſerved, or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring cenſure; chaſte; free from, and avoiding every appearance of vice without being carried to exceſs; moderate. "By a *modeſt* converſation." *Addiſ.*

MO'DESTLY, Adv. in an humble, chaſte, reſerved, and moderate manner; without exceſs, forwardneſs, boaſting, or impudence.

MO'DESTY, S. a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the leaſt appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur cenſure.

MO'DESTY-PIECE, S. a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MO'DICUM, S. a ſmall portion or pittance.

MODIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *modify*] capable of receiving a difference with reſpect to its modes or accidents.

MODI'FICABLE, Adj. See *Modifiable*.

MODIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To MO'DIFY, V. A. [*modifier*, Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities of a thing.

MODI'LLON, S. [Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.] in Architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite columns, conſiſting of little inverted conſoles or brackets in form of an *S*. ſeeming to ſupport the projecture of the larmier.

MO'DISH, Adj. agreeable to the faſhion or reigning cuſtom.

MO'DISHLY, Adv. faſhionably.

MO'DISHNESS, S. a ſtrict obſervance of the faſhion.

To MO'DULATE, V. A. [*modulatus*, Lat.] in Muſic, to change the key and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Muſic, the act of keeping in, and on occaſion changing the key, and returning to it again, without giving offence to the ear; the regular progreſſion of the ſeveral parts through the ſounds that are in the harmony of any particular key, as well as the proceeding naturally from one key to the other; ſound modulated.

MODULA'TOR, S. one that forms ſounds to a certain key.

MO'DULE, S. [*modulus*, Lat.] a model; an empty repreſentation, or mere ſhadow. In Architecture, a certain meaſure, taken at pleaſure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the ſymmetry or diſtribution of the whole building.

MO'DUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, the giving money or land to a miniſter, inſtead of his tyther in kind.

MO'HAIR, S. [*mohere*, *moire*, Fr. *mojacer*, Arab. a camel] thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOI'DORE, S. [*moede*, Port.] a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27 ſhillings ſterling.

MOI'ETY, S. [*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, Fr. half; one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To MOIL, V. A. [*mouiller*, Fr.] to dawb with dirt; to fatigue or weary. Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour very hard.

MOIST, Adj. [*moiſte*, *moite*, Fr.] wet in a ſmall degree, ſo as not to be liquid; juicy.

To MOIST, or MOI'STEN, V. A. to make wet in a ſmall degree.

MOI'STENER, S. the perſon or thing which moiſtens or makes wet in a very ſmall degree.

MOI'STNESS, S. the quality of being wet in a ſmall degree.

MOI'STURE, S. a ſmall quantity of water or liquid; dampneſs.

MO'LE, S. [*mal*, Sax. *mol*, Belg.] in Phyſic, a ſhapeleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh, and is called a falſe conception; a natural ſpot on the ſkin, ſometimes having hair growing in it; a little animal or beaſt, which caſts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturaliſts, proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the ſkin, about the ſize of a pin's head; a mound, dyke, or port; from *mole*, Fr.

MO'LEHILL, S. an hillock thrown up by a mole in working its paſſage under-ground.

To MOLE'ST, V. A. [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtus*, Lat.] to diſturb, trouble, or vex.

MOLESTA'TION, S. [*moleſtia*, Lat.] diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLE'STER, S. one who diſturbs.

MO'LE-TRACK, S. the courſe of a mole under-ground.

MO'LLIENT, Part. [*molliens*, Lat.] ſoftening or making ſoft.

MO'LLIABLE, Adj. [from *mollify*] capable of being ſoftened, or appeaſed.

MOLLIFICA'TION, S. [from *mollify*] the act of making ſoft. Mitigation, or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, S. that which makes ſoft or calm.

To MO'LLIFY, V. A. [from *mollis* and *fio*, Lat.] to make ſoft. To appeaſe, applied to anger. To leſſen or moderate, applied to any thing harſh or rigorous.

MO'LLOSSES, or MO'LASSES, S. [*melazzo*, Ital.] dregs of ſugar; the refuſe ſyrup in boiling ſugar.

MO'LTEN, Part. paſſive of *melt*.

MO'MENT, S. [Fr. *momentum*, Lat.] conſequence, importance or weight; force, or acting power; an indiviſible particle of time.

MO'MENTALLY, Adj. for a moment. "*Momentally* remaining." *Brown*.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*momentané*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.] laſting but a moment.

MO'MENTARY, Adj. done in, or laſting, a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, Adj. [*momentum*, Lat.] of weight, conſequence, or importance.

MON'ACHAL, Adj. [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat.] monaſtic; relating to monks.

MO'NACHISM, S. [*monachiſme*, Fr.] the ſtate of monks; a monaſtic life.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE, S. [μονας, Gr.] an indiviſible thing.

MO'NARCH, S. [*monarque*, Fr. from μονος and αρχος, Gr.] a king; a govornor inveſted with abſolute authority; any thing ſuperior to others of the ſame kind. "The *monarch* oak." *Dryd*.

MONA'RCHAL, Adj. governed by a ſingle perſon or king; ſuiting a king.

MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικος, Gr.] belonging to a ſingle ruler or king.

MO'NARCHY, S. [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχια, Gr.] the government of a ſingle perſon; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, S. [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſterium*, Lat.] a houſe for perſons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, Adj. [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſticus*, Lat.] belonging to one that retires from the world on a religious account; belonging to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY, S. [pronounced *munday*; from *monandaeg*, Sax.] the ſecond day of the week, ſo called becauſe dedicated to Diana, or the moon.

MO'NEY, S. [pronounced *munny*; from *monnoye*, Fr. *mwnai*, Brit. from *mwn*, Brit. *moneta*, Lat.] a piece of metal ſtamped with ſome mark or image, whoſe value is fixed by public authority.

MO'NEY-CHANGER, S. one who changes one piece of coin for more of leſs value, or ſeveral pieces for one of more value.

MO-

MO'NEYED, Adj. rich in coin, oppoſed to wealth in lands.

MO'NEY-SCRIVENER, S. one who raiſes money for others, and deals in conveyancing.

MO'NEYSWORTH, Adj. ſomething worth money; ſomething that will bring money.

MO'NGER, S. [pronounced *munger*; from *mangere*, Sax.] a dealer or ſeller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a perſon who deals in it, or ſells it; thus *fiſhmonger* is one who ſells or deals in fiſh. Sometimes indeed it ſignifies one converſant with, as a *whoremonger*, is one that is converſant with whores.

MO'NGREL, Adj. [pronounced *mungrel*; from *mengian*, Sax.] of a mixed breed.

MONI'TION, S. [Fr. *monitio*, Lat.] an information or hint; inſtruction or advice.

MO'NITOR, S. one who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. In Schools, applied to a ſcholar commiſſioned by the maſter to take notice of the behaviour of his ſchool-fellows.

MO'NITORY, Adj. [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] conveying uſeful inſtruction or admonition.

MO'NITORY, S. an admonition. "The "pope writ a *monitory* to him." *Bac.* Not in uſe.

MONK, S. [pronounced *munk*; from *monec*, *munec*, Sax. *monachus*, Lat.] a perſon who retires from the world to give himſelf wholly up to devotion, and to live in abſtinence and ſolitude.

MO'NKERY, S. a monaſtic life.

MO'NKEY, S. [pronounced *munkey*; by Skinner derived from *mon*, a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination. *Mona*, Ital. *munneca*, Span.] an ape, or animal bearing a great reſemblance to a man.

MO'NKHOOD, S. the condition, ſtate, or profeſſion of a monk.

MO'NKISH, Adj. taught or profeſſed by monks.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, but formerly a part of Wales, in the dioceſe of Llandoff. It is bounded by Herefordſhire on the N. E. by the Severn, which divides it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the S. E. and by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire on the W. The river Uſk runs through the middle of it; which river and the Wye abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. It is reckoned about twenty-nine miles from N. to S. and twenty from E. to W. It contains 127 pariſhes, and eight market-towns. The air is healthy; its eaſt parts are woody, and the weſt a little mountainous, but in general fruitful. Its hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats. The Briſtol merchants ſhip off great quantities of its corn for Portugal and other parts. Coals are ſold for two pence a horſe-load at the pit. Their principal manufacture is flannels. The gentlemen ſpeak Engliſh, but the current language of the people is Welch. This county ſends two knights of the ſhire, beſides one member for its capital Monmouth.

MO'NOCHORD, S. [from μονος and χορδη, Gr.] an inſtrument having but one ſtring.

MONO'COLON, S. [of μονος and κωλον, Gr.] the gut, otherwiſe called the *inteſtinum rectum*.

MONO'CULAR, or MONO'CULOUS, Adj. [μονος, Gr. and *oculus*, Lat.] one eyed; having but one eye.

MO'NODY, S. [μονοδια, Gr.] a poem or ſong ſung by a ſingle perſon, and expreſſive of grief.

MONO'GAMIST, S. [from μονος and γαμος, Gr.] one who diſallows of ſecond marriages.

MO'NOGRAM, S. [from μονος and γραμμα, Gr.] a cypher or character compounded of ſeveral letters; a ſentence in one line; an epigram in one verſe.

MO'NOLOGUE, S. [μονος and λογος, Gr.] a ſoliloquy. "In *monologue*." *Dryd.*

MONOPE'TALOUS, Adj. [*monopetale*, Fr.] in Botany, having but one leaf, applied to flowers.

MONO'POLIST, S. [*monopoleur*, Fr. from μονος and πωλεω, Gr.] one who by engroſſing, or patent, has the ſole power of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, V. A. to have the ſole power of making or ſelling any commodity; to arrogate to one's ſelf.

MONO'POLY, S. [*monopole*, Fr.] the excluſive and ſole privilege of making and ſelling any thing.

MONO'PTOTE, S. [from μονος and πτωσις, Gr.] in Grammar, a noun having only one caſe.

MONO'STICH, S. [μονοστιχον, Gr.] a compoſition conſiſting of a ſingle verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, Adj. [from *monoſyllable*] conſiſting of but one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, S. [from μονος and συλλαβη, Gr.] a word of only one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, Adj. conſiſting of words of one ſyllable. "*Monoſyllable* lines." *Pope.*

MONO'TONY, S. [*monotonie*, Fr. from μονος and τονος, Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long ſeries of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MON'STER, S. [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its ſpecies; ſomething horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

To MO'NSTER, V. A. to repreſent in ſo extravagant a manner, as to make appear monſtrous.

MONSTRO'SITY, or MONSTRUO'SITY, S. [*monſtroſity* is moſt analogous] the ſtate of being out of the common order of nature, or differing from the common idea and ſtandard of the ſpecies.

MO'NSTROUS,

MO'NSTROUS, Adj. [*monſtrueux*, Fr. *monſtroſus*, Lat.] deviating from the ſtated order of nature; ſtrange or wonderful, including diſlike; irregular or enormous. "No *monſtrous* height." *Pope*. Exceſſive; ſhocking; hateful. "The *monſtrous* ſcorn." *Bac.*

MO'NSTROUSLY, Adv. in a manner that is terrible, ſhocking, prodigious, or out of the common order of nature; to a great, exceſſive or enormous degree.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, S. the quality which renders any thing or action ſhocking, irregular, or enormous.

MONTE'TH, S. [from the name of the inventor] a veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed.

MONTGO'MERY, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, in North Wales. The Welch call it *Trevalwyn*, or Baldwyn's town, from its founder, and *Montgemery* from Roger of that name earl of Shrewſbury, who built its caſtle. It is a large borough, with ſome faſhionable houſes, and governed by two bailiffs, *&c.* who, with the conſent of Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Mackynleth, and Welchpool, return one member to parliament. It ſtands in the dioceſe of Hereford, on the eaſy aſcent of a high rocky hill, and in a healthy air, not far from the Severn, about 25 miles from Shrewſbury, and 158 from London.

MONTGO'MERYSHIRE, one of the counties of North Wales. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the E. by Shropſhire, on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan ſhires, and on the W. by another part of Merionethſhire. It is thirty miles long from E. to W. and twenty-five broad from N. to S. It contains forty-ſeven pariſhes, ſix market-towns, and near 34,000 inhabitants, with twenty-five rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, Tanat, and Turgh. The air is ſharp on its mountains, but pleaſant in the valleys; and is pretty fruitful, eſpecially in thoſe parts through which the Severn directs its courſe, the mud from the inundations of which ſerve it for manure. Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, horſes, fiſh, fowl, with plenty of paſture. It lies moſtly in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph; but Bangor and Hereford have ſome ſhare in it. This county ſends a knight of the ſhire, and a member for its capital to parliament.

MONTH, S. [pronounced *munth*; from *monath*, Sax. of *mona*, Sax. the moon] a ſpace of time meaſured by the revolutions of the ſun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. A *lunar month*, is the ſpace between two conjunctions of the moon with the ſun, or between two moons. A *ſolar month*, the ſpace of time wherein the ſun revolves through one entire ſign of the ecliptic. The *calender months* conſiſt unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, excepting February, which in leap years has twenty-nine, but in other years only twenty-eight days.

MO'NTHLY, Adj. continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MO'NTHLY, Adv. once in a month.

MO'NUMENT, S. [Fr. *monumentum*, Lat.] any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved.

MONUME'NTAL, Adj. preſerving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raiſed in honour of the dead.

MOOD, S. [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] in Logic, the regular determination of propoſitions according to their quantity or quality, *i. e.* their univerſal or particular affirmation or negation. In Muſic, manner or ſtile. In Grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to ſignify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind; ſtate of the mind as affected by paſſion; anger; rage; from *mod*, Sax. *moed*, Belg. *mod*, Goth. An habitual temper of the mind.

MOO'DY, Adj. angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

MOON, S. [*mona*, Sax. and Iſl. *mena*, Goth. μην, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, one of the heavenly bodies, a ſatellite or ſecondary planet attendant on the earth, which ſhe moves round, as a centre, performing her revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, in which time ſhe likewiſe moves round her own axis. Figuratively, a month. In Fortification, ſomething reſembling a creſcent or half-moon: this word is generally uſed in compoſition, either in the laſt ſenſe, or for ſomething belonging to the moon.

MOO'N-BEAM, S. a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOO'NEYED, Adj. having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dimſighted; purblind.

MOO'NLESS, Adj. not enlightened by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, S. the light afforded by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, Adj. enlightened by the moon. "The *moonlight* ſhade." *Pope*.

MOO'NSHINE, S. the light or luſtre of the moon.

MOO'NSHINE, or MOO'NSHINY, Adj. [both from a corruption of *moonſhining*] during the ſhining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You *moonſhine* revellers." *Shak.*

MOO'NSTRUCK, Adj. lunatic; affected with madneſs by means of the moon.

MOOR, S. [*moer*, Belg. *modder*, Teut. *mor*, Sax. *mer*, Fr. *mare*, Lat.] a marſh, fen, or tract of land covered over, or made very moiſt with water. A negro, or black. From *maurus*, Lat.

To MOOR, V. A. [from *moror*, Lat. *morer*, Fr.] to faſten a veſſel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or ſtationed.

MOO'RCOCK, S. a fowl that is found on moors.

MOO'RHEN, S. a water fowl.

MOO'RISH, Adj. fenny; marſhy; overflowed.

MOO'RLAND, S. a marſh, or watery ground.

MOO'RY, Adj. marſhy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, S. the large American deer.

To

To MOOT, V. A. [*motain, mot, gemot,* Sax.] in Law, to plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law, or argue a caſe, by way of excerciſe, for a degree of barriſter in the inns of court, called to *argue a moot.* A *moot caſe* or *point,* ſuch as may admit diſpute.

MO'OTED, Adj. [*moetſen, mutſen,* Belg. *mozzare,* Ital. *mutilo,* Lat.] in Heraldry, plucked up by the roots.

MO'OTER. S. one that argues a moot in an inn of court; one that pleads a mock cauſe, or ſtates a caſe.

MOP, S. [*moppa,* Brit: *mappa,* Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſervants in waſhing floors, conſiſting of a long ſtick or handle, at the end of which are nailed pieces of woollen cloth or locks of wool.

To MOP, V. A. to rub or clean with a mop.

To MOPE, V. N. to be ſtupid; to be drowſy; to be ſpiritleſs, inactive, or dull. Actively, to make a perſon ſpiritleſs or delirious.

MO'PE-EYED, Adj. blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, or MO'PSY, S. a doll made of rags; a name of fondneſs for an infant.

MO'PUS, S. [a cant word from *mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive perſon "I am grown "a mere *mopus.*" *Swift.*

MO'RAL, Adj. [Fr. *moralis,* Lat.] relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous; reaſoning, or drawing inferences, ſo as to promote or inſtruct in virtue; popular: generally admitted in the uſual occurrences of life. A *moral impoſſibility,* is a very great or inſuperable difficulty, oppoſed to a natural impoſſibility. A *moral certainty* or *aſſurance,* implies a very ſtrong probability, and is uſed in contradiſtinction to mathematical probability. In Logic, a *moral univerſality* is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars, contained under the univerſal ſubject.

MO'RAL, S. morality or practice of the duties of life; a doctrine, truth, or inſtruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To MO'RAL, V. N. to moraliſe; to make moral reflections.

MO'RALSIT, S. one who teaches or writes on the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, S. [*moralité,* Fr.] the ſcience or doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily, deduced from the reaſon, nature, and fitneſs of things, or from the relation in which we ſtand towards others.

To MORALI'ZE, V. A. [*moraliſer,* Fr.] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in ſuch a manner as to convey ſome practical truths. Neuterly, to ſpeak or write on ſuch ſubjects as may regulate our actions, conduct, or lives.

MORALI'ZER, S. one who explains things in ſuch a manner as to convey ſome uſeful truth for the regulation of our lives.

MO'RALLY, Adv. in an ethical ſenſe, according to the common practice of perſons, or occurrences of life; highly, or in a great meaſure; according to the rules of virtue.

MO'RALS, S. [without a ſingular] conduct; practice of the duties of civil and ſocial life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORA'SS, S. [*marais,* Fr.] a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MO'RBID, Adj. [*morbidus,* Lat.] diſeaſed, oppoſed to healthy.

MO'RBIDNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being diſeaſed.

MORBI'FIC, or MORBI'FICAL, Adj. [the laſt word is ſeldom uſed; from *morbifique,* Fr. or *morbus,* and *facio,* Lat.] cauſing diſeaſes; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, Adj. [*morboſus,* Lat.] proceeding from diſeaſe; unhealthy.

MORE, Adj. [the comparative of *ſome, many,* or *much,* whoſe ſuperlative is *moſt*] greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, Adv. to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a ſecond time. Uſed as a particle to form the comparative degree before ſuch adjectives which, either on account of the length of their ſyllables, or the want of harmony, would not conveniently admit the addition of *er.*

MORE'L, S. a plant; likewiſe a ſpecies of large cherry.

MORE'LAND, S. [*morland,* Sax.] a mountain or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, Conj. beſides, or beyond what has been mentioned.

MORE'SK-WORK, S. in Carving or Painting, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild repreſentation of birds, beaſts, &c.

MO'RION, S. [Fr.] a helmet or armour for the head.

MO'RKIN, S. in Hunting, a wild beaſt that has died through ſickneſs or miſchance.

MO'RMO, S. [Gr.] a bugbear, or ſomething uſed to frighten perſons.

MORN, S. [*marn,* Sax.] the firſt part of the day from ſun riſe to noon. Seldom uſed but by poets.

MO'RNING, S. [*mergen, morgen,* Sax. *marghen, morghen,* Belg. *morgen,* Teut.] the firſt part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Uſed in compoſition for any thing belonging to, or uſed in the morning.

MO'RNING-GOWN, S. a looſe gown, uſed before a perſon is dreſſed for appearing publicly.

MO'RNING-STAR, S. the planet Venus, ſo named when ſhe appears in the morning.

MORO'SE, Adj. [*moroſus,* Lat.] ſour of temper; not eaſily pleaſed, and ſoon diſguſted.

MORO'SELY, Adv. in a ſour, peeviſh manner.

MORO'SENESS, S. ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

MORO'SITY, S. [*moroſitas,* Lat.] ſourneſs or peeviſhneſs.

MO'RRIS, or MO'RRIS-DANCE, S. [for *mooriſh*

moriſh or *moriſco dance*] a kind of dance in which the perſon gingles bells ſewed to his cloaths, practiſed by the Moors, and reſembling the Pyrrhic dance mentioned by claſſic authors.

MO'RPHEW, S. [*morphie*, Fr. *morfia*, Ital.] a ſcurf on the face.

MO'RROW, S. [*morgen*, Sax. *morghen*, Belg.] the day after the preſent day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expreſſion, implying on the day after the preſent; from *to morigen*, Sax. Sometimes it is uſed as a ſubſtantive. "*To-morrow* "is the time." *Spect.*

MORSE, S. [*morſus*. Lat.] a waltron or ſea horſe.

MO'RSEL, S. [a diminutive from *morçeau*, Fr. from *morſus*, Lat.] a ſmall piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a ſmall quantity.

MO'RSURE, S. [Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] the act of biting.

MO'RT, S. [*morte*, Fr. *mors*, *mortis*, Lat.] in Hunting, a tune ſounded at the death of game; a great quantity, from *morgt*, Iſl. great: a low word.

MO'RTAL, Adj. [*mortel*, Fr. *mortalis*, Lat.] ſubject to death; deſtructive or cauſing death; human, or belonging to man. "*Mor-* "*tal* ear." *Par. Loſt.* Exceſſive; violent. "A *mortal* fright." *Dryd.* The laſt ſenſe is low.

MO'RTAL, S. a man or human being.

MORTA'LITY, S. the ſtate of a being ſubject to death. Figuratively, death. "*Mor-* "*tality* my ſentence." *Par. Loſt.* Human nature. "*Mortality* cannot bear it." *Dryd.*

MO'RTALLY, Adv. irrecoverably; ſo as to be doomed to death; extremely; exceſſively.

MO'RTAR, S. [*mortier*, Fr.] a ſtrong veſſel made of metal or ſtone, in which things are pounded with a peſtle. In Gunnery, a ſhort piece of ordnance, thick and wide, out of which bombs or carcaſſes are thrown. In Architecture, a preparation of lime and ſand mixed with water, uſed by maſons and bricklayers as a cement in building walls, *&c.* from *morter*, Belg.

MO'RTGAGE, S. [from *mort*, Fr. and *gage*, Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands and tenements for money borrowed.

To MO'RTGAGE, V. A. to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

MORTGAGEE', S. the perſon who receives lands or tenements as a pawn or ſecurity for money lent.

MO'RTGAGER, S. a perſon who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTI'FEROUS, Adj. [*mors*, and *fero*, Lat.] deſtructive.

MORTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a diſeaſe wherein the natural juices loſe their proper motion, ferment, and deſtroy the texture of the parts. In Pharmacy, the act of deſtroying the active qualities of any thing, applied to the killing quickſilver, and uniting it with turpentine. The act of keeing in a ſtate of ſubjection, applied to the paſſions. The act of ſubduing the body by abſtinence or hardſhips, in a religious view, in order to leſſen the ſtrength of luſts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneaſineſs.

To MO'RTIFY, V. A. [*mortifier*, Fr.] to rob of all the vital qualities. In Pharmacy, to deſtroy the active and eſſential qualities, applied to the killing of quickſilver, ſo as to unite it with turpentine or ſpittle. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions; to keep the body low by labour and abſtinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reaſon, and to atone for former ſins; to humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or turn to a gangrene; to be ſubdued; to die away.

MO'RTISE, S. [*moatriſe*, *mortoiſe*, Fr.] in Carpentry, a hole cut in wood in order for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

To MO'RTISE, V. A. to cut or join with a mortiſe.

MO'RTMAIN, S. [from *morte*, Fr. and *main*, Fr.] in Law, ſuch a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable, and therefore ſaid to be in dead hand, becauſe it cannot be reſtored to the donor, or to any common or temporal uſe: the word is generally applied to ſuch lands as are given to any religious houſe, corporation, *&c.*

MO'RTRESS, S. a diſh compoſed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MO'RTUARY, S. [*mortuaire*, Fr.] in Law, a gift left by a perſon at his death to his pariſh church, in lieu of perſonal tythes neglected to be paid in his life-time; in ſome places, a beaſt, or other moveable chattle, as are, by cuſtom, due on the death of a perſon, and ſtiled by this name.

MOSA'IC, or MOSA'IC WORK, S. [*moſaique*, Fr.] an aſſemblage of little pieces of glaſs, marble, ſhells, and precious ſtones of various colours, cemented on a ground of ſtucco, and imitating pictures, both in form, natural colours and the ſhades made uſe of in paintings.

MO'SQUE, S. [Fr. *meſgid* or *meſchit*, Turk.] a temple, wherein the Mahommedans perform their devotions.

MOSS, S. [*meos*, Sax. *muſcus*, Lat.] a plant of the paraſite kind, growing on the barks of trees, *&c.*

To MOSS, V. A. to cover with moſs.

MO'SSINESS, S. the ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

MO'SSY, Adj. covered or overgrown with moſs.

MOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *ſome*, *many*, *much*. Such words as conſiſt of many ſyllables, or would ſound harſh with the addition of *eſt*, receive this word before them as the ſuperlative, as *pitiful*, *more pitiful*, *moſt pitiful*] conſiſting of the greateſt number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, Adv. [*maiſts*, Goth. *mæſt*, Sax. *meeſt*, Belg. *meſt*, Dan.] in the greateſt degree.

Sometimes

Sometimes uſed as a ſubſtantive, and is either ſingular or plural. Followed by *of*, and uſed partitively, ſignifies the greater number, and is plural. "*Moſt* of the churches." *Addiſ.* Uſed with *make*, it ſignifies the greateſt value, or advantage, and is ſingular. "*Makes* the "*moſt* of what he has." *L'Eſtran.* When preceded by *at*, it ſignifies the greateſt degreee or quantity. "Some months *at* the *moſt*." *Bac.*

MO'STICK, S. [from *mohlen*, Teut.] a painter's ſtick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, Adv. for the greateſt part; generally.

MOTE, S. [*mote*, Sax.] a ſmall particle of matter; a duſt or atom; or any thing very ſmall.

MOTH, S. [*moth*, Sax. *motte*, Belg.] a ſmall winged inſect which eats cloaths or hangings; a winged inſect of divers colours, diſtinguiſhed from a butterfly by its horns, which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, S. [pronounced *muther*; *mothor*, *moder*, Sax. *madre*, Ital. *mere*, Fr.] a woman that has born a child, whether male or female. Figuratively, that which has produced any thing. That which has preceded in time, or requires reverence. "A *mother* church." A *queen mother* is the ſame as a queen dowager, or one whoſe huſband is dead. A thick ſubſtance, appearing like ſpecks of a white colour in liquors; of *maeder*, Belg. from *modder*, Belg. mud.

MO'THER, Adj. native; that which a perſon receives at his birth.

MO'THER OF PEARL, S. a kind of coarſe pearl made of the ſhell of ſuch fiſhes as generate pearls.

MO'THERHOOD, S. the office, condition, ſtate; or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, Adj. having no mother; robbed of a mother by death.

MO'THERLY, Adj. belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, Adv. after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERY, Adj. full of dregs; having white concretions, applied to liquors.

MO'THY, Adj. full of moths; eaten by moths.

MO'TION, S. [Fr. *motio*, Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of poſture, or action; thought or tendency of mind; a propoſal; an impulſe communicated. *Natural motion*, is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion*, is that whoſe principle acts from without. *Abſolute motion*, is the change or abſolute ſpace in any moving body, whoſe celerity is meaſured by the quantity of abſolute ſpace, which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion*, is the change of a relative or vulgar ſpace of the human body, whoſe celerity is meaſured by the quantity of relative ſpace run through.

MO'TIONLESS, Adj. without motion.

MO'TIVE, Adj. [*motivus*, Lat.] cauſing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, S. [*motif*, Fr.] that which determines the choice, or incites to action; a mover.

MO'TLEY, Adj. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*] of various colours.

MO'TOR, S. [*motuer*, Fr. from *moveo*, Lat. to move] a mover.

MO'TORY, Adj. [*motorius*, Lat.] cauſing motion.

MO'TTO, S. [Ital.] a ſentence added to a device, or any writing.

To MOVE, V. A. [pronounced *moove*; from *moveo*, Lat] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To give an impulſe to; to propoſe; to recommend; to perſuade or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect; to ſtir up or excite tenderneſs or any paſſion; to make angry; to put into commotion. "All the city was *moved*." *Ruth* i. 9. Neuterly, to go from one place to another; to change places; to walk; to go forward.

MO'VEABLE, Adj. capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the ſame day of the month or year, applied to the feaſts obſerved by the church.

MO'VEABLES, S. [it has no ſingular; *meubles*, Fr.] goods or furniture: diſtinguiſhed from houſes, lands, or other hereditary poſſeſſions.

MO'VEABLENESS, S. the quality of being poſſible to be moved, or carried out of one place into another.

MO'VEABLY, Adv. ſo as it may be moved.

MO'VELESS, Adj. unmoved; not to be put out of its place; not to be put in motion.

MO'VEMENT, S. [*mouvement*, Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves: generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MO'VENT, Part. [*movens*, Lat.] in motion.

MO'VENT, S. that which puts any thing into motion.

MO'VER, S. [pronounced, like the other derivatives from *move*, as if written *moove*] the perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething in motion; a propoſer.

MO'VING, Part. in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or cauſing pity and compaſſion.

MO'VINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe pity and compaſſion.

MOULD, S. [*moegel*, Swed.] a kind of concretion on the top of ſuch things as are damp, and without motion, at preſent diſcovered by microſcopes, to be a perfect plant; earth, in which any thing grows, from *molde*, Sax. Matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt or ſhaped, from *mold*, Brit. *moule*, Fr. Caſt, form, or diſpoſition; the future of the ſcull, wherein the ſeveral bones meet.

MOU'LDABLE, Adj. capable of being formed or ſhaped; liable to be mouldy.

MOU'LDER, S. one that ſhapes, or faſhions.

To

To MOU'LDER, V. N. [from *molde*, Sax. *duſt*] to turn to duſt; to crumble.

MOU'LDINSSS, S. the ſtate of being mouldy, or contracting a whitiſh concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MOU'LDING, S. an ornamental cavity cut with a chiſſel in wood or ſtone. In Architecture, the jettings or projectures beyond the level of a wall, column, wainſcot, *&c.* the aſſemblage of which forms cornices, door-caſes, and other decorations.

MOU'LDY, Adj. covered with a kind of white down by ſtanding in a moiſt place, or being expoſed to a moiſt air.

MOU'LINET, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *moulin*, Fr. a mill] in Mechanics, a roller croſſed with two levers, which is applied to cranes, capſterns, and other engines, to heave up timber, heavy ſtones, *&c.* In Fortification, a kind of turnſtile or wooden croſs, turning horizontally on a wooden ſtake fixed on the ground.

To MOULT, V. N. [*muyten*, Belg. *muer*, Fr. to ſhed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOUND, S. [*maen*, Brit. *mons*, Lat. *mundian*, Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In Heraldry, a ball or globe with a croſs upon it, with which our kings are generally drawn: from *monde*, Fr. or *mundus*, Lat.

To MOUND, V. A. to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, S. [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, *montis*, Lat.] a mountain, or ſmall hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the ſticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, V. N. [*monter*, Fr.] to aſcend, or riſe upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horſeback; to come to, when added together, from *amount*. "See "to what they *mount*." *Pope*. Actively; to raiſe in the air; to lift or force upwards; to aſcend or climb; to place on horſeback. *To mount guard*, to do duty or watch at any particular place. *To mount cannon*, to ſet a piece on its wooden frame, for the more eaſy management and firing of it.

MO'UNTAIN, S. [*montagne*, Fr. *montagna*, Ital.] a part of the earth, riſing to a conſiderable height above its ſurface.

MOU'NTAIN, Adj. built on a mountain; growing or ſituated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINE'ER, S. one who lives on a mountain; a ſavage ruſtic, or free-booter.

MOU'NTAINET, S. [a diminutive from *mountain*] a hillock, or ſmall mountain. "Like "two fair *mountainets*." *Sidney*. Johnſon recommends this word as elegant, though not in uſe.

MOU'NTAINOUS, Adj. hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain. "*Mountainous* "error."

MOU'NTAINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being full of mountains.

MOU'NTANT, Adj. [*montant*, Fr.] riſing or ſwelling upwards.

MOU'NTEBANK, S. [*montinchanco*, Ital.] a perſon who vends medicines in public places, and harrangues the mob from a bench or ſtage. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

MOU'NTER, S. one that climbs or aſcends.

MOU'NTY, S. [*montu*, Fr.] the aſcent of a hawk.

To MOURN, V. N. [pronounced *moarn*; *murnan*, Sax. *morne*, Fr.] to grieve or be ſorrowful; to wear the dreſs of ſorrow; to preſerve an appearance of grief. Actively, to grieve for or lament.

MOURNE, S. [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel or head is fixed.

MOU'RNER, S. one that ſhews grief or ſorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MOU'RNFUL, Adj. cauſing ſorrow; feeling ſorrow; having the appearance of ſorrow; diſmal, or expreſſive of grief.

MOU'RNFULLY, Adv. in a ſorrowful manner.

MOU'RNFULNESS, S. ſorrow; the appearance of ſorrow.

MOU'RNING, S. ſorrow; grief; a dreſs worn by perſons when they have loſt a relation, *&c.* by death.

MOU'RNINGLY, Adv. in a ſorrowful manner.

MOUSE, S. [plural *mice*; *mus*, Iſl. plural *mys*; *mus*, Sax.] a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields, the prey of cats.

To MOUSE, V. A. [*muyſen*, Belg. *mauſen*, Teut.] to catch mice; to be ſly, inſidious, or upon the catch. "A whole aſſembly of *mou-* "*ſing* ſaints." *L'Eſtrange*.

MOU'SE-HUNT, S. one that hunts mice. "You have been a *mouſe-hunt*." *Shak.*

MOU'SE-HOLE, S. a hole through which mice find their paſſage; a ſmall hole.

MOU'SER, S. one that catches mice.

MOUTH, S. [*munths*, Goth. whence *muth*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the face which conſiſts of the lip, gums, and the inſide of the cheeks, at which the food is received; an opening, or that part of a veſſel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the ſea. Figuratively, a ſpeaker or orator. "Some particular ſtateſman "— who is the mouth of the ſtreet." *Addiſ.* *To make mouths*, is a diſtortion of the features; a wry face made in contempt. "Making "*mouths*." *Addiſ.* *Down in the mouth*; implies dejected.

To MOUTH, V. A. to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to ſpeech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To ſeize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOU'THED, Adj. having a mouth; delivered with an affected grandeur or bigneſs of voice. In Compoſition, *foul-mouthed* implies, uſing abuſive language. *Mealy-mouthed*, reſtrained by baſhfulneſs from ſpeaking.

MOU'TH-

MOU'TH-FRIEND, S. one who profeſſes friendſhip without practiſing it. "You knot "of *mouth-friends.*" *Shak.*

MOU'THFUL, S. as much as the mouth can contain; any ſmall quantity.

MOU'THLESS, Adj. without a mouth.

MOW, S. a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow*, properly ſignifies hay laid in a houſe. Hay in *rick*, that which is heaped together in a field; but this diſtinction is not always obſerved.

To MOW, V. A. to heap together or put in a mow. Neuterly, to heap up or gather in the harveſt.

To MOW, V. A. [pronounced *mo*, preter *mowed*, participle paſſive *mown*, ; from *mawan*, Sax.] to cut with a ſcythe. Figuratively, to cut down with ſpeed or violence.

To MO'WBURN, V. N. to ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MO'WER, S. one who cuts with a ſcythe.

MUCH, Adj. [*mabts*, Goth. *mucel*, Sax. *muzb*, Sclav.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, Adv. in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCH, S. a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something ſtrange, uncommon, or deſerving notice. "It is *much*, that one, *&c.*" *Bac. To make much of*, ſignifies to treat with great reſpect, fondneſs, or tenderneſs.

MU'CID, Adj. [*mucidus*, Lat.] ſlimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS, S. ſlimineſs or muſtineſs.

MU'CILAGE, S. [Fr. *mucilago*, Lat.] a ſlimy or viſcous matter.

MUCILA'GINOUS, Adj. [*mucilagineux*, Fr.] ſlimy; viſcous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are a numerous ſet of glands in the joints.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſlimy or viſcous.

MUCK, S. [*meox*, Sax. *mog*, Dan.] dung uſed for improving lands. Figuratively, low, mean, or baſe.

To MUCK, V. A. to dung.

MUCK, Adj. [*mokrae*, Ruſſ. *mokro* and *mokor*, Sclav.] wet or moiſt. As *wet as muck*, or to be *muck wet*, implies the being as wet with water or rain, as if one's cloaths were ſteeped in either.

MU'CKENDER, S. a handkerchief to blow the noſe in.

MU'CKINESS, S. naſtineſs; filth; the quality or ſtate of a muckender, which has been much uſed.

MU'CKSWEAT, Adj. [See *Muck*, adjective] a profuſe ſweat, which is viſible and makes a perſon very wet.

MU'CKWORM, Adj. a worm that lives in dung. Figuratively, a miſer.

MU'CKY, Adj. [*mucus*, Lat.] naſty, or filthy.

MU'COUS, Adj. [*mucoſus*, Lat.] ſlimy, or viſcous.

MU'COUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſlimy or viſcous.

MU'CRO, S. [Lat.] a point. "The "*mucro* or point of the heart." *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED, Adj. pointed. "*Mu-* "*cronated* or terminating in a point." *Woodw.*

MUD, S. [*mud*, Brit. according to Davis from רום Heb. *modde*, Belg.] the ſlime, or moiſt earth at the bottom of water; the duſt or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.

To MUD, V. A. to bury in ſlime or mud; to make water foul by diſturbing the mud; to daſh or daub with mud.

MU'DDILY, Adj. with foulneſs or diſturbed mud and ſediment.

MU'DDINESS, S. foulneſs cauſed by mud; dregs or ſediment.

To MUDDLE, V. A. to make foul or muddy. Figuratively, to make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

MU'DDY, Adj. ſoiled or daubed with mud; foul with mud, dregs, or ſediments. Figuratively, dark, oppoſed to bright. Cloudy or dull, applied to the mind. Impure; dark; groſs.

To MU'DDY, V. A. to make liquors foul by diſturbing the mud, dregs, or ſediments at the bottom; to make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb.

MU'DSUCKER, S. a ſea fowl, with two toes joined, and ſo called from its manner of life.

To MUE, V. A. [*miier*, Fr.] to moult or change the feathers.

MUFF, S. [*muff*, Swed. *moffe*, *muffe*, Belg. *mouffle*, Fr.] a kind of covering made of hair or feathers, uſed to keep the hands warm in the winter.

MUFFETE'E, S. [a dimutive of *muff*] a kind of ſhort muff made of worſted knit, and worn upon the wriſt to keep that part of the ſhirt clean.

MU'FFIN, S. a kind of light cake, made in Yorkſhire, of the beſt flour mixed with milk, *&c.*

To MUFFLE, V. A. [*muffle*, Fr.] to cover in order to defend from the weather; to blindfold; to faſten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting. Figuratively, to hide, conceal, or involve.

To MU'FFLE, V. N. [*maffien*, *moffelen*, Belg.] to ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak inarticulately, or in ſuch a manner as hardly to be underſtood.

MU'FFLER, S. a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, S. [Turk.] the patriarch or high-prieſt of the Mahommedan religion reſiding at Conſtantinople.

MUG, S. a veſſel to drink in, applied to thoſe which are made of earthen-ware, china, or ſilver.

MU'GIENT,

MU'GIENT, Part. [*mugiens*, Lat.] bellowing. "*Mugient* noiſe." *Brown.*

MUGGLETO'NIAN, S. a profeſſor of the principles of Ludowic Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who lived about 1657, and with his aſſociate Reeves ſet up for great prophets, pretending to an abſolute power of ſaving and damning whom they pleaſed, and aſſerting that they were the two laſt witneſſes of God which ſhould appear before the end of the world.

MU'GWORT, S. [*mugwyrt*, Sax.] a plant, uſed in the diſorders incident to the fair ſex.

MU'GGY, Adj. [*moguet*, Arm.] moiſt; dampiſh; mouldy. Gloomy, applied to weather.

MULA'TTO, S. [Span. *mulat*, Fr. *mulus*, Lat.] one that has a black and a white for his parents.

MU'LBERRY, or MU'LBERRY-TREE, S. [*morberig*, Sax.] a tree bearing a berry or fruit, formed ſomewhat like a pine apple, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, S. [*mulcta*, Lat.] a fine, or ſum of money which a perſon is ſentenced to pay for ſome crime.

To MULCT, V. A. to ſentence a perſon to pay or forfeit a ſum of money for the commiſſion of a crime.

MULE, S. [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] an animal generated by an aſs and mare, or by a horſe and a ſhe-aſs.

MULETE'ER, S. [*mulatier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] one that drives mules.

MU'LIER, S. [Lat. a woman] in Law, a perſon begotten before, but born after marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULIE'BRITY, S. [*muliebris*, Lat.] womanhood; the character and manners of a woman.

To MULL, V. A. [*mollitus*, Lat.] to ſoften or diſpirit, as wine is when heated or ſweetened. "*Mull'd* deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible." *Shak.* To warm any liquor, but eſpecially wine.

MU'LLAR, S. [*mouleur*, Fr.] a ſtone flat at the bottom, and roundiſh at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble: at preſent, improperly, called a *mullet*. An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-grinders, conſiſting of a piece of wood, to one end of which is cemented the glaſs to be ground.

MU'LLET, S. [*mulet*, Fr.] a ſea-fiſh. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat rowel-ſpur, having five points, uſed generally as the diſtinguiſhing mark of the fourth ſon, or third brother or houſe.

MU'LLYGRUBS, or MU'LGRUBS, S. a twiſting of the guts, ſo called from the ſymptomatic fever attending it; from *mwgl*, or *mul*, Brit. warm: a low word.

MULSE, S. [*mulſum*, Lat.] a liquor made of wine, or water and honey boiled together.

MULT, a ſyllable uſed in compoſition, contracted from *multus*, Lat. much.

MULTA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *angulus*, Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTA'NGULARLY, Adv. with many corners or angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, S. the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *capſula*, Lat.] having many capſules or cells.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*multifarius*, Lat.] various; complicate; having a variety or diverſity in itſelf; in ſeveral reſpects.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a variety of reſpects; in a complicate manner; with multiplicity.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, S. multiplied diverſity, or variety.

MU'LTIFID, or MULTIFI'DOUS, Adj. [*multifidus*, Lat.] having many partitions; cleft or divided into many branches.

MU'LTIFORM, Adj. [*multiformis*, Lat.] having various ſhapes, forms, or appearances. "The *multiform* and amazing operations." *Watts.*

MULTILA'TERAL, Adj. [from *multus*, and *latus*, *lateris*, Lat.] having many ſides.

MULTINO'MIAL, or MULTINO'MINAL, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *nomen*, *nominis*, Lat.] having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS, S. [*multiparus*, Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE, Adj. [*multipartitus*, Lat.] divided into many parts.

MU'LTIPLE, or MU'LTIPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] manifold. In Arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another ſeveral times: thus, two is the multiple of ſix, becauſe it contains it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE, Adj. [from *multiplico*, Lat.] capable of being multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICA'ND, S. [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTI'PLICATE, Adj. [*multiplicatus*, Lat.] multiplied; conſiſting of more than one.

MULTIPLICA'TION, S. [Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.] the act of increaſing any number by adding more of the ſame kind. In Arithmetic, the increaſing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increaſed.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, S. [Lat. *multiplicateur*, Fr.] the number given to multiply another by.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, Adj. [*multiplex*, Lat. *multiplier*, Fr.] manifold. "*Multiplicious* or "many." *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY, V. A. [*multiplier*, Fr.] to increaſe in number by the addition or production of more of the ſame kind; to work a ſum in multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate, or increaſe in number.

MULTIPO'TENT, Adj. [from *multum*, and *potens*, Lat.] having a manifold power, or

power

power to perform many different things. "By "Jove *multipotent*." *Shak.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE, S. [*multus*, Lat. and *præsentia*, Lat.] the power or act of being in ſeveral places at one and the ſame time. "*Mul-* "*tipreſence* of Chriſt's body." *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS, Adj. [*multiſcius*, Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *ſiliquæ*, Lat.] having many pods. In Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have, after each flower, many diſtinct, long, ſlender, crooked caſes or pods, in which their ſeed is contained, which open of themſelves when ripe, and let the ſeed drop.

MULTI'SONOUS, Adj. [*multiſonus*, Lat.] having many ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE, S. [Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.] the ſtate of being many, or more than one; a great number; a crowd or throng of ſeveral perſons aſſembled together; the vulgar.

MULTITU'DINOUS, Adj. having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

MULTI'VIOUS, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *via*, Lat.] having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *oculus*, Lat.] having many eyes. "Flies are "*multocular*." *Derh.*

MUM, Interj. [when pronounced, it leaves the lips cloſed, and may, on account of that circumſtance, be uſed to command ſilence] ſilence! huſh! a word uſed to expreſs a command or reſolution not to ſpeak.

MUM, S. [*mumm*, *mumme*, Belg.] a ſtrong pleaſant liquor imported from Brunſwic, brewed from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To MUMBLE, V. N. [*mompelen*, Belg. *memlete*, Ruſſ.] to ſpeak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an aukward manner for want of teeth; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſed.

MU'MBLER, S. one that chews aukwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

MU'MBLINGLY, Adv. in an inarticulate or muttering manner; in ſuch a manner as ſcarce to be heard.

To MUMM, V. A. [*mommen*, Belg. μιμος, Gr.] to maſk; to frolic or play tricks in maſquerade. "With *mumming* and with maſk- "ing." *Hubberd.*

MU'MMER, S. [See *Mumm*] a maſker; one who performs frolics in maſquerade; one who mimics or perſonates any character.

MU'MMERY, S. [*mommerie*, Fr.] maſquerade; the frolics played at a maſquerade; foolery; mimicry.

MU'MMY, S. [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. and Arab.] in Popular Language, a dead body embalmed, and preſerved after the Egyptian manner. In Medicine, the fleſh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. *To beat to mummy*, is to beat ſo as the fleſh ſhall appear very much bruiſed.

To MUMP, V. A. [*mompelen*, Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick. To go a begging, in cant language.

MU'MPER, S. [a cant word] a beggar.

MUMPS, S. [from *mumpelen*, Belg.] ſullenneſs; ſilent anger or diſcontent.

To MUNCH, V. A. [*manger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenouſly.

MU'NCHER, S. one that eats greedily, or by great mouthfuls.

MUND, in proper names, is derived from *mundt* Sax. peace: thus *munbrech*, is what lawyers make uſe of for a breach of the peace: Eadmund, now written Edmund, ſignifies happy peace; from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mund*, Sax. peace.

MUNDA'NE, Adj. [*mundanus*, Lat.] belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY, Adj. [from *mundus*, Lat.] having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDIC, S. a kind of marcaſite found in tin mines, and ſo named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICA'TION, S. [from *mundus*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing any body from droſs or ſediment.

MUNDI'FICATIVE, Adj. [See *Mundification*] having the power to cleanſe.

To MU'NDIFY, V. A. [See *Mundification*] to cleanſe, purify, or make clean.

To MUNE'RATE, V. A. [*muneratum*, Lat.] to reward.

MUNERA'TION, S. a reward or recompenſe.

MU'NGREL, S. See *Mongrel.*

MU'NGREL, Adj. generated between animals of different ſpecies; baſe born; degenerate.

MUNI'CIPAL, Adj. [*municipium*, Lat.] belonging to a corporation. Confined to a particular city or borough, applied to laws.

MUNI'FICENCE, S. [Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] the act of giving money and preſents, or of doing acts of liberality.

MUNI'FICENT, Adj. [*munificus*, Lat.] liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY, Adv. liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT, S. [*munimentum*, Lat.] a fortification, or ſtrong-hold; ſupport, or defence. "With other *muniments* and petty helps." *Shak.*

MU'NION, S. the upright poſt that divides the ſeveral lights in a window frame; from *munio*, Lat. to fortify.

To MUNI'TE, V. A. [*munitus*, of *munio*, Lat.] to fortify; to ſtrengthen; to defend.

MUNI'TION, S. [Fr. *munitio*, Lat.] a fortification or ſtrong-hold. "Caſtles, garriſons, "*munitions*." *Hale.* Ammunition, or ſtores for carrying on a war. "What men provided, "what *munition* ſent." *Shak.*

MU'RAGE, S. [*murus*, Lat.] money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MU'RAL, Adj. [*muralis*, Lat.] belonging to

a wall; made in the form of a wall. *Mural crown*, was a honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the ſoldiers who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MU'RDER, S. [*mautur*, Goth. *morthor*, *murder*, Sax.] the act of wilful and felonioufly killing a perſon upon malice or forethought.

To MU'RDER, V. A. [*maurgan*, Goth. *mortratic*, Selav.] to kill a man wilfully, felonioufly, and of malice forethought. Figuratively, to deſtroy, or put an end to.

MU'RDERER, S. [*mordar*, Boh. *morderz*, Pol. *morthwyrta*, Sax.] one who kills another wilfully, felonioufly, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDERESS, S. a woman who kills a perſon felonjouſly, wilfully, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDEROUS, Adj. guilty of murder; cruel; bloody; addicted to ſhedding human blood.

To MURE, V. A [*murer*, Fr.] to run up or build a wall; to incloſe or confine within walls. "All the gates of the city were *mured* "up." *Knolles*.

MU'RKY, Adj. darkiſh; obſcure; cloudy.

MU'RMUR, S. [derived from the ſound; *murmure*, Fr. *murmur*, Lat.] a low rough noiſe; a complaint not openly expreſſed.

To MU'RMUR, V. N. [*murmurer*, Fr. *murmuro*, Lat.] to make a low, ſhrill ſound; to grumble, or to utter diſcontent.

MU'RMURER, S. one who repines, grumbles, or expreſſes diſcontent by muttering, or by ſome indirect manner.

MU'RRAIN, S. the plague, or a diſeaſe which kills vaſt numbers of cattle.

MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, S. [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, Fr. *moſcartello*, Ital.] a kind of ſweet grape, wine, or a confection made of pears.

MUSCLE, S. [pronounced *muſſel*; from *muſcele*, Fr. and Sax. *muſculus*, Lat.] a fleſhy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, and is the organ or inſtrument of motion. In Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh with two ſhells of a dirty bluiſh colour.

MU'SCULAR, Adj. [from *muſculus*, Lat.] belonging to the muſcles; performed by means of the muſcles.

MUSCULA'RITY, S. the quality which ſhews that a thing is of the nature of a muſcle.

MU'SCULOUS, Adj. [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Lat.] full of muſcles; having large and ſwelling muſcles; brawny; belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a muſcle.

MUSE, S. [from the verb] deep thoughts or ſtudy; a cloſe and intenſe application of the mind to any object. "With admiration and "deep *muſe*." *Milt.* A deity, ſuppoſed by the heathens to preſide over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of ſcience, when addreſſed to; from *muſa*, Lat. μουσα, Gr. The *muſes* were nine imaginary heathen deities, *viz.* Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, and Polyphymnia, fabled to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemonſyme, accounted the goddeſſes of muſic and poetry, and the patroneſſes of the other liberal arts and ſciences.

To MUSE, V. N. [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſſen*, Belg. *muſo*, Lat.] to apply the mind with intenſeneſs to any ſubject; to ſtudy, or revolve in the mind; to be abſent of mind.

MU'SEFUL, Adj. full of thought.

MU'SER, S. a plodding perſon; or one that thinks intenſely.

MUSE'TTE, S. [Ital. a diminutive from *muſa*, Lat. a ſong] a ſhort air or ſong.

MUSE'UM, S. [μουσειον, Gr. a place in Athens deſtined for the ſtudy of the ſciences] a place ſet apart as a repoſitory for curioſities. The Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford has long been in repute for its collections of this kind: but when we conſider the Britiſh Muſeum, a repoſitory lately eſtabliſhed by the munificence of parliament, in the houſe of the late duke of Mountague, which contains all the natural curioſities collected by Sir Hans Sloan; the ineſtimable manuſcripts removed from the Cottonian library, and thoſe likewiſe collected by the late earl of Oxford, we muſt acknowledge, that it has a formidable rival.

MUSHRO'OM, S. [*mouſſeron*, Fr.] in Botany, the champignon: it appears at firſt of a roundiſh form, like a button, the upper part of which, together with its ſtalk, are of a fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white; when ſuffered to grow undiſturbed, they increaſe to a large ſize, expanding themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, the red part underneath changing to a dark grey colour: their ſeeds, which were long unknown, have, by induſtrious botaniſts, been lately diſcovered, and by that means they have obtained a place among perfect plants. Figuratively, an upſtart; a perſon that riſes to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSHRO'OMSTONE, S. a kind of foſſil, or ſtone, which, when watered, will produce muſhrooms.

MU'SIC, S. [*muſique*, Fr. *muſica*, Lat. μουσικη, Gr.] one of the liberal ſciences, belonging to the mathematics, which conſiders the number, time, and tune of ſounds, in order to make delightful harmony; the art of ſinging, and playing upon all ſorts of muſical inſtruments.

MU'SICAL, Adj. [Fr.] harmonious; ſounding ſo as to raiſe an agreeable ſenſation; belonging to muſic.

MU'SICALLY, Adv. harmoniouſly; ſweetly ſounding

MU'SICALNESS, S. the quality of ſounding ſweetly, harmoniouſly, or melodiouſly.

MU'SICIAN, S. [*muſicien*, Fr. *muſicus*, Lat.] one ſkilled in harmony; or one that plays on any muſical inſtrument.

MUSK, S. [*muſc*, Fr. *muſchio*, Ital.] a dry, light, and friable ſubſtance, ſomewhat of a purpliſh or blood colour, feeling ſmooth and unctuous, ſmelling highly perfumed, and taſting bitteriſh: it is brought from Bantam in the Eaſt Indies. *Muſk*, in Botany, is the grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

MUSK-

MUSK-APPLE, S. a kind of apple.

MUSK-CA'T, S. the animal which produces muſk.

MUSK-CHER'RY, S. a ſort of cherry.

MU'SKET, S. [*mouſquet*, Fr.] a fire-arm borne on the ſhoulder, and uſed in war, before the invention of firelocks, fired by the application of a lighted match: at preſent, the word is promiſcuouſly uſed for a firelock or fuſee.

MUSKETE'ER, S. a ſoldier who carries a muſket.

MUSKETO'ON, S. [*muſqueton*, Fr.] a fire-arm ſhorter and thicker than a firelock; a blunderbuſs.

MU'SKINESS, S. the quality or ſcent of muſk.

MUSK-ME'LON, S. a fragrant melon.

MUSK-PEAR, S. a fragrant pear.

MUSK-ROSE, S. a roſe ſo called from its fragrance.

MU'SKY, Adj. fragrant; ſweet-ſcented.

MU'SLIN, S. [*mouſſeline*, Fr. from *mouſſe*, Fr.] a fine ſort of cloth made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MU'SLIN, Adj. made of muſlin. "A "*muſlin* apron."

MU'SROL, S. [*muſerole*, Fr.] the noſe band of a horſe's bridle.

MU'SSULMAN, S. [from *moſlem*, *moſleman*, or *moſolman*, Arab.] a word uſed by the Mahommedans to ſignify a true believer.

MUST, Verb. Imperf. [*myſſen*, Belg. *muſſe*, Pol.] obliged. It is of all perſons and tenſes, uſed of perſons and things, and generally placed before a verb.

MUST, S. [*muſtum*, Lat.] new wine; new wort.

To MUST, V. A. [*mwſ*, Brit. *mos*, Belg.] to give an ill ſcent or ſtink to a thing, generally applied to caſks. To mould or make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill ſcent, applied to veſſels that are not in uſe; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, S. [*mouſtache*, Fr. *moſtaccio*, Ital.] whiſkers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD, S. [*mwſtard*, Brit. *muſtarde*, Fr.] a plant producing a ſmall and warm ſeed; a kind of ſauce made of the flour of muſtard ſeed mixed with water, &c.

To MU'STER, V. A. [*muſtern*, Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together with diligence. Neuterly, to aſſemble, in order to form an army.

MU'STER, S. the act of reviewing an army; a regiſter of forces that are reviewed or muſtered; a collection. "A *muſter* of pea-"cocks." *To paſs muſter*, ſignifies, to be admitted or allowed. This phraſe is uſed in compoſition.

MU'STER-BOOK, S. a book in which the names of every ſoldier is regiſtered.

MU'STER-MASTER, S. one that takes an account of every regiment, and obſerves that no frauds be committed in the return of the names at a muſter.

MU'STER ROLL, S. a regiſter or liſt of forces.

MU'STILY, Adv. [from *muſty*] with an ill ſcent.

MU'STINESS, S. [from *muſty*] the quality of giving a bad ſcent.

MU'STY, Adj. [from *muſt* the verb] mouldy, ſpoiled with dampneſs; ill-ſcented; ſtale, or ſpoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABI'LITY, S. [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilitas*, Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the ſame ſtate. Inconſtancy or fickleneſs, applied to the mind.

MU'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *mutabilis*, Lat.] ſubject to change or alteration; inconſtant, fickle, or unſettled.

MU'TABLENESS, S. the quality of changing ſoon or often.

MUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] the act of changing or altering.

MUTE, Adj. [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] ſilent; not having the uſe of voice or ſpeech; unable to ſay any thing.

MUTE, S. one that cannot ſpeak. In Grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itſelf, when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are mutes in the Engliſh alphabet.

MU'TELY, Adv. in a ſilent manner; without ſpeech.

To MU'TILATE, V. A. [*mutiler*, Fr.] to deprive of ſome eſſential part or limb.

MUTILA'TION, S. [Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.] the loſs of any eſſential part or limb.

MUTINE'ER, S. a perſon that cauſes, or joins in, an inſurrection.

MU'TINOUS, Adj. [*mutin*, Fr.] ſeditious; cauſing, or taking part in, an inſurrection; reſiſting lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, Adv. in a ſeditious manner.

MU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of cauſing inſurrections, or diſobeying lawful authority.

To MU'TINY, V. N. [*mutiner*, Fr.] to riſe againſt or reſiſt perſons in authority; to cauſe ſedition.

MU'TINY, S. the act of reſiſting lawful authority; ſedition.

MU'TTER, V. A. [*mutio*, Lat.] to grumble; to utter diſcontent with a low and almoſt inarticulate voice. Actively, to utter diſcontent in an imperfect manner.

MU'TTER, S. a murmur; or the act of expreſſing diſcontent in a low and almoſt inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERER, S. one that utters diſcontent in a low and almoſt inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERINGLY, Adv. expreſſing diſcontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MU'TTON, S. [*mouton*, Fr. *montone*, Ital.] the fleſh of ſheep. In ludicrous language, uſed for a ſheep.

MU'TUAL, Adj. [*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.] reciprocal; acting in ſuch a manner as to perform the ſame action by turns.

MU'TUALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to perform

Perform the ſame action; in return; reciprocally.

MUTUA'LITY, S. reciprocation; return.

MUZZLE, S. [*muſeau*, Fr. *muſco*, Ital. *muſſel*, Arm.] the mouth of any thing; a faſtening of leathern thongs, uſed to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MUZZLE, V. N. to bring the mouth near; to mouth. "The bear *muzzles* and "ſmells to him." *L'Eſtran.* Actively, to bind the mouth.

MY, Pron. Poſſeſſive. When the ſubſtantive follows, we uſe *my*, and when it goes before, *mine*, as likewiſe in anſwering a queſtion; as, "This is *my* book."—"This book is *mine*." Whoſe book is this? Anſwer, *mine*; that which belongs to me, or is my property.

MYO'GRAPHY, S. [from *μυς*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] a deſcription of the muſcles.

MYO'LOGY, S. [*μυολογια*, Gr.] the deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MY'OPS, S. a perſon who is ſhort-ſighted; or one who ſees diſtant objects confuſedly, and near ones diſtinctly.

MY'OPY, S. [See *Myops*] ſhortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD, S. [*myrydd*, Brit. *μυριας*, Gr.] the number of ten thouſand. Figuratively, any very great number.

MY'RMIDON, S. [*μυρμιδων*, Gr. a people in Theſſaly, ſo called from a fabulous ſuggeſtion of their having been metamorphoſed originally from *ants*, and by Homer repreſented as the companions of Achilles] any mad ruffian.

MY'ROBALAN, S. [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] a dried fruit, having a ſtone, kernel, and pulp of an auſtere and acrid taſte, and imported from the Eaſt Indies.

MYRRH, S. [*myrrhe*, Fr. *myrrha*, Lat. from *μυρω*, Gr.] a vegetable product of the gum and roſin kind, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid, its ſmell ſtrong: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it, is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, Adj. [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] made of myrrhine ſtone, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at preſent unknown to us.

MYRTLE, S. [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] a low fragrant ſhrub with ſmall leaves.

MY'SELF, a reciprocal pronoun [from *minſylfes*, Sax. *miſſilbin*, Goth.] uſed by a perſon to ſhew that a thing is done or meant of him only, excluſive of any other.

MYSTA'GOGUE, S. [*myſtagogus*, Lat. *μυσταγωγος*, Gr.] one who interprets divine myſteries; one that keeps relics, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

MYSTE'RIARCH, S. [*μυστηριον*, and *αρχη*, Gr.] one who preſides over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, Adj. [*myſterieux*, Fr.] not to be comprehended or diſcovered by the human underſtanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be diſcovered by reaſon, or to be comprehended by the underſtanding; in an obſcure, or perplexed manner.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the diſcovery of reaſon, or comprehenſion of the underſtanding.

MY'STERY, S. [*myſtere*, Fr. *μυστηριον*, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, originally uſed for ſome ſacred rite or doctrine, communicated only to a few choſen perſons by the ancient prieſts. Some doctrine hidden or concealed, and either wholly or partly unknown, till revealed; a doctrine ſo far above our reaſon that we are incapable of comprehending it; a doctrine, concerning which our ideas are inadequate; any thing artfully made difficult; a trade or calling: in the laſt ſenſe it ſhould be written *miſtery*; from *metier*, Fr. *miſtiero*, Ital.

MY'STIC, or MY'STICAL, Adj. [*myſticus*, Lat.] obſcure; not eaſily comprehended by the underſtanding; emblematical, or including ſome ſecond or ſecret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which conveys ſome ſecret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, S. the ſtate of conveying ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *mythology*] relating to the application or explanation of fabulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner ſuitable to the application or ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, S. one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, V. A. to relate or explain the fables or fabulous hiſtories of the heathen.

MYTHO'LOGY, S. [*μυθος*, and *λογος*, Gr.] a ſyſtem of fables; an explanation of the fables or fabulous hiſtory of the ancient heathens.

N

N, A liquid conſonant, and ſemi vowel; the thirteenth letter in the Engliſh alphabet, having an invariable ſound: after *m* it is almoſt loſt, as in *condemn*. The Hebrews call their נ *nun* N, which ſignifies a child, it being derived from מ *mem*, their M, as is evident by conſidering them placed together, מנ: in the ſame manner our ſmall *n* is formed from the ſmall *m* by omitting the laſt ſtroke. From the capital N, which is the ſame in the Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Saxon alphabets, the ſmall *n* of the Greeks ſeems to be formed, by the omiſſion of the firſt ſtroke of the capital, as N *v*, and in the ſame manner may we trace the ſhape of the Runic capital, which, on the contrary, is formed from the omiſſion of the laſt ſtroke of the Greek capital. In compoſition, before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r* into an *l* and *r*, according to the cuſtom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impreſs*, for *inpreſs*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*.

ſent. When uſed for a numeral, N ſtands for 600, and with a daſh over it thus $\overline{N}$ for 9000. In abbreviatures it is likewiſe uſed for *numero* or number; as No. V. *i. e.* number 5.

To NAB, V. A. [*nappe*, Swed.] to catch or ſeize unexpectedly.

N. B. [a contraction for *nota bene*] mark well; take notice; obſerve.

NA'DIR, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, that point in the heavens diametrically oppoſite to our feet.

NAG, S. [*nagge*, Belg. *nickel*, Teut.] a ſmall or young horſe. In familiar language, a horſe.

NAIL, S. [*negl*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a kind of horny ſubſtance growing upon the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons or horny ſubſtance growing at the extremity of the toes of birds or beaſts; a ſpike of metal with a ſharp point, and ſometimes a flat head, uſed to faſten things together; a ſtud or boſs; a meaſure containing two inches and a half.—*On the nail*, implies immediately, or without delay. "We "want our money *on the nail*." *Swift.*

To NAIL, V. A. to faſten any thing with ſmall ſpikes of iron called nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAI'LER, S. one who forges nails; a nail maker.

NA'KED, Adj. [*naced*, *nacod*, Sax.] without cloaths, or any covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. Plain, evident, or without diſguiſe, applied to truth. Mere; bare; abſtracted; without any other additional circumſtances.

NA'KEDLY, Adv. without cloaths, covering, or diſguiſe; in a ſimple or abſtract manner; merely; barely; evidently.

NA'KEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon without cloaths, or covering; plainneſs; evidence; freedom from diſguiſe.

NALE, S. [*naal*, Iſl.] an awl made uſe of by collar-makers.

NAME, S. [*namo*, Goth. *nama*, Sax. *nome*, Ital. *nomen*, Lat.] a word made uſe of to expreſs ſome idea; a word uſed to diſtinguiſh a perſon from others of the ſame ſpecies; a perſon; reputation or character; renown, honour, or glory; memory, or remembrance; power given to a perſon to act for another; appearance, or an aſſumed character. "In the *name* of Brook." *Shak.*

To NAME, V. A. [*naman*, Sax. *nommer*, Fr. *nomino*, Lat.] to apply a word conſtantly to diſtinguiſh a perſon or thing from others; to mention the word applied to any being; to ſpecify or diſtinguiſh by mentioning the word applied to expreſs any perſon or idea; to utter or mention.

NA'MELESS, Adj. [*namleas*, Sax.] having no word by which it may be expreſſed; one whoſe name is not known or expreſſed.

NA'MELY, Adv. [*naemlick*, *nahmlich*, Belg.] particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name.

NA'MER, S. one that calls or knows any perſon or thing by name.

NA'MESAKE, S. one that has the ſame name with another.

NAP, S. [*knappian*, Sax.] a ſlumber, or ſhort ſleep; the ſoft or downy part of woollen cloth which riſes above the ſhoot; from *knoppa*, Sax.

To NAP, V. N. to ſleep; to be drowſy; to be in a ſtate of ſeeming ſecurity.

NA'PTAKING, S. a ſurprize, or unexpected ſeizure and attack. "*Naptakings*, aſſaults." *Carew.*

NAPE, S. the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PHTHA, S. [ναφθα, Gr.] a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown: it is found floating on the waters of ſprings; and is principally uſed externally in paralytic caſes.

NA'PKIN, S. [a diminutive from *nappe*, Fr. *nappa*, Ital.] linen uſed at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands.

NA'PLESS, Adj. wanting a nap; worn thread-bare.

NA'PPINESS, S. [from *nappy*] the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, Adj. [*q. d.* ſuch as will cauſe perſons to take a nap] pleaſant and ſtrong malt liquor. "With *nappy* beer." *Gay.*

NA'RCOSIS, S. [Gr.] a privation of ſenſe, as in a palſey, or by taking opium.

NARCO'TIC, Adj. [ναρκωσις, Gr.] procuring ſleep; ſtupifying; or cauſing ſtupefaction.

NARCO'TICS, S. [ναρκωτικα, Gr.] medicines which take away the ſenſes, or ſtupify.

NARD, S. [*nardus*, Lat. ναρδος, Gr.] a fragrant ointment, called ſpikenard; a ſweet-ſcented ſhrub.

NAR'RABLE, Adj. [from *narro*, Lat.] capable of being told or related.

To NAR'RATE, V. A. [*narratus*, from *narro*, Lat.] to tell or relate.

NARRA'TION, S. [Fr. *narratio*, Lat.] an account, relation, hiſtory, or deſcription of any action, or ſeries of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, Adj. [*narratif*, *narrative*, Fr.] relating; giving an account of a fact or ſeries of facts as they happened; fond of telling ſtories, or relating things paſt. "*Narrative* old "age." *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE, S. a relation; an account, or recital of a fact as it has happened.

NA'RRATIVELY, Adv. by way of narrative.

NARRA'TOR, S. [*narrateur*, Fr.] one that relates any fact.

To NA'RRIFY, V. A. to rehearſe or relate any fact; to be fond of telling ſtories, or of relating paſt facts. "I ever *narrify'd* my friends." *Shak.*

NA'RROW, Adj. [*nearew*, *nearo*, Sax.] having but ſmall breadth; containing but a ſmall diſtance from one extreme to another. Short, applied to time. Niggardly, or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous; near, or within a ſmall diſtance. "Miſs'd ſo narrow." *Dryd.*

Dryd. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive. "With "*narrow* ſearch." *Milt.*

To NA'RROW, V. A. [*nearwian*, Sax.] to leſſen the breadth or wideneſs of a thing; to contract or ſhorten the ſpace between any two things.

NA'RROWLY, Adv. with ſmall or ſhort ſpace between the ſides, or little breadth; contractedly; without extent or generoſity of ſentiment; cloſely or attentively; ſcarcely; in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNESS, S. the quality of having its extremities at a ſmall diſtance from each other. Want of extent or generoſity, applied to ſentiments, or the mind. Meanneſs, poverty, or a ſtate of uneaſineſs, applied to condition or fortune Want of capacity, applied to the underſtanding.

NA'SAL, Adj. [*naſus*, Lat.] belonging to the noſe. In Grammar, pronounced through the noſe.

NA'SICORNOUS, Adj. [from *naſus*, Lat. and *cornu*, Lat.] having a horn at the noſe. "*Naſicornous* beetles." *Brown.*

NA'STY, Adj. [*naſt*, Teut. *gnoiſty*, Pol.] raiſing diſguſt and loathing from dirt; nauſeous; filthy. Figuratively, obſcene or lewd, applied to language,

NA'STILY, Adv. in ſuch a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raiſe nauſeouſneſs.

NA'STINESS, S. the quality of being ſo dirty and filthy as to raiſe nauſeouſneſs. Obſcenity, groſſneſs, applied to words and ideas.

NA'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] native; the place in which, or day when, a perſon was born.

NATA'TION, S. [*natatio*, Lat.] the act of ſwimming. "In *natation*, the arms and legs "move both together." *Brown.*

NA'THLESS, Adv. [*nales*, *natheles*, *nobt thon læs*, Sax.] nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; not the leſs. "*Nathleſs* he ſo endur'd." *Par. Loſt.*

NA'TION, S. [Fr. *natio*, Lat.] a conſiderable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the ſame government; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] public, general, oppoſed to private or particular; bigotted to one's country; confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, Adv. as a nation; generally.

NA'TIONALNESS, S. reference to a people in general,

NA'TIVE, Adj. [*natif*, *native*, Fr. *nativus*, Lat.] produced by nature; natural, oppoſed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a perſon's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally or at firſt. "I muſt return to *native* duſt." *Par. Loſt.*

NA'TIVE, S. one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offſpring.

NA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being produced by nature, oppoſed to artificial,

NATI'VITY, S. [*nativité*, Fr.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the ſtate or place of being produced. "Theſe in their "dark *nativity* ſhall ſhelter us." *Milt.*

NA'TURAL, Adj. [*naturel*, Fr.] produced or effected by nature. In Law, illegitimate; begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Beſtowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural cauſes, oppoſed to violent. "A *natural* death."

NA'TURAL, S. a perſon who has not the uſe of reaſon.

NA'TURALISM, S. the doctrine which accounts for the phænomena, and creation of the world from the operation of nature, excluſive of a ſupreme intelligent creator, ſeparate from, and the author of, matter.

NA'TURALIST, S. a perſon who ſtudies the works of nature, and is verſed in their properties, excellencies, and hiſtory.

NATURALIZA'TION, S. the act of giving aliens or foreigners the privileges of natives and ſubjects.

To NA'TURALIZE, V. A. to adopt into a community, or inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to familiarize; to make eaſy, as if taught by nature. "Cuſtom has *natura-* "*lized* his labour to him." *South.*

NA'TURALLY, Adv. without inſtruction, or being taught; by the impulſes of unaſſiſted nature; according to nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NA'TURALNESS, S. the ſtate of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NA'TURE, S. [Fr. *natura*, Lat.] the ſyſtem of the world; the machine of the univerſe; the aſſemblage of all created beings. "Moſt beautiful things in *nature*." *Glanv.* A diſtinct ſpecies or kind of being. "Human "*nature*." The eſſential properties of a thing, or that by which it is diſtinguiſhed from all other. "Man participating of both *natures*." *Hale.* The eſtabliſhed order and courſe of material things; the ſeries of ſecond cauſes, or the laws which God has impreſſed on matter. "My "end—was wrought by *nature*." *Shak.* The conſtitution, or an aggregate of the powers of an animal body. "*Nature* being oppreſſed." *Shak.* The action of Providence, or that ſpiritual power diffuſed throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties: this, though by the ancients held to be a cauſe diſtinct from the Deity, or acting together with him, is no other than God, the firſt cauſe of all things, and the preſerver and ruler of all the phænomena of nature, Figuratively, diſpoſition of mind or temper. "Whoſe *nature* is ſo far from doing "harm." *Shak.* Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity. "Have we not ſeen the ſon—through "violated *nature* force his way." *Pope.* Sort, kind, or ſpecies. "A diſpute of this *nature*." *Dryd.* Natural philoſophy, or the true ſyſtem of the phænomena of nature. "*Nature* and "*nature's* laws lay hid in night." *Pope.*

NATU'RITY, S. the ſtate or quality of being produced

produced by nature. "What we deny unto nature, we impute to *naturity*." *Brown.*

NA'VAL, Adj. [Fr. *navalis*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, S. [Belg. and Teut. *naf*, Sax.] the middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves, and the ſpokes are fixed; the middle or body of a church; from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.

NA'VEL, S. [*nafel*, *nafol*, Sax.] a point in the middle of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nouriſhed by, their mothers. Figuratively, the inward part or middle. "Within the *navel* of "this hideous wood." *Milt.*

NA'VELWORT, S. a plant which grows on old walls, and reſembles houſleek.

NAU'FRAGE, S. [*naufragium*, Lat.] ſhipwreck.

NAUGHT, Adj. [*naht*, *nawht*, *nowiht*, Sax.] bad; worthleſs. "Thy ſiſter's *naught*." *Shak.*

NAU'GHTILY, Adv. badly; viciouſly; wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS, S. [*nahtneſſe* Sax.] depravity; a ſlight degree of wickedneſs.

NAU'GHTY, Adj. [See *Naught*] bad; doing any thing vicious or amiſs.

NAVI'CULAR, Adj. [*naviculaire*, Fr. *navicularis*, Lat.] formed like a ſhip, applied to the third bone in each foot, ſituated between the aſtragalus and oſſa cuneiformia.

NA'VIGABLE, Adj. [Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NA'VIGABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be paſſed by ſhips or boats.

To NA'VIGATE, V. N. [*navigatus*, Lat.] to ſail; to paſs in a veſſel. Actively, to paſs over in a ſhip or boat.

NAVIGA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or practice of paſſing by water; the art or act of conducting any veſſel by water from one place to another, the ſhorteſt, ſafeſt, and moſt commodious way.

NAVIGA'TOR, S. [*navigateur*, Fr.] a ſailor, or perſon who paſſes from one place to another by water; one that works a ſhip.

To NAU'SEATE, V. A. [*nauſeatus*, Lat. from *nauſeo*, Lat.] to loath; to reject with diſguſt; to ſtrike or affect with loathing.

NAU'SEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe loathing or diſguſt.

NAU'SEOUSNESS, S. the quality which cauſes loathing and diſguſt.

NAU'TIC, or NAU'TICAL, S. [*nauticus*, Lat.] belonging to ſailing or ſailors.

NAU'TILUS, S. [Lat. *nautile*, Fr.] a ſhell-fiſh, in the Mediterranean, which changes its place with ſomething reſembling oars and a ſail.

NA'VY, S. [*navis*, Lat.] a fleet or collection of ſhips, generally applied to men of war.

NAY, Adj. [*nane*, Sax. *i. e. ne*, Sax. *ni*, Fr. and *nier*, Fr. a word uſed to imply denial or refuſal; what is ſtill more uſed in amplification. "Yea, when abſent; *nay*, when dead." *B. Johnſon.*

NA'YWORD, S. a refuſal. "However "you lean to the *nayword*." *Shak.* A by-word or proverb. "If I do not gull him into a *nay*-"*word*." *Shak.* A watch word. "We have "a *nayword* to know one another." *Shak.*

To NEAL, V. A. [*oncælan*, *ælan*, Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NEAP, Adj. [*nepflood*, Sax.] low; decreaſing, applied only to the tide, and ſometimes uſed as a ſubſtantive.

NEAR, Prep. [*nærra*, Sax.] at a ſmall diſtance from; cloſe to.

NEAR, Adv. almoſt at hand; not far off. After *go*, not to want much, or not far off. "It will *go near* to ruin him." *Spectator.*

NEAR, Adj. not far off; advanced towards the end of a deſign or undertaking; affecting; dear. "Of ſo great and *near* concernment." *Locke.* Inclining to covetouſneſs. "A *near* "man."

NE'ARLY, Adv. at no great diſtance; affectingly; preſſingly; cloſely, uſed with *concern*. In a niggardly manner.

NE'ARNESS, S. the quality of being at a ſmall diſtance, or almoſt cloſe to, applied to ſituation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expence.

NEAT, S. [*neat*, Sax. *naut*, Iſl. and Scot.] black cattle or oxen, uſed collectively; a cow.

NEAT, Adj. [*net*, Fr. made with ſkill and elegance, but void either of ſplendor or dignity; cleanly. In Trade, pure; unadulterated; not ſpoiled by foreign mixtures. *Neat* or *net produce*, is that which is gained after all expences are paid.

NE'ATHERD, S. [*neathyrd*, Sax.] one that keeps black cattle.

NE'ATLY, Adj. in a cleanly manner; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers ſkill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NE'ATNESS, S. ſpruceneſs; elegance without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulteration or foreign mixtures.

NE'BULA, S. [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NE'BULOUS, Adj. [*nebuloſus*, Lat.] miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES, S. [from *neceſſary*] ſuch things as a perſon cannot live without; things neceſſary for the ſupport of life.

NE'CESSARILY, Adv. [from *neceſſary*] indiſpenſably; by inevitable conſequence.

NE'CESSARINESS, S. that quality of a thing which renders it ſuch, that it cannot be without it.

NE'CESSARY, Adj. [*neceſſaire*, Fr. *neceſſarius*, Lat.] that which muſt be indiſpenſibly done, or granted; that without which a thing cannot exiſt; not free; fatal; impelled by an irreſiſtable principle; concluſive; following by inevitable conſequence.

To NECE'SSITATE, V. A. [from *neceſſitas*, Lat.] to make neceſſary; to deprive of freedom or choice; to compel by irreſiſtable force.

NECESSITA'TION, S. the act of making neceſſary, or compelling in ſuch a manner as cannot be reſiſted.

NECE'SSITOUS, Adj. oppreſſed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, S. poverty; want of ſuch things as are eſſential to the ſupport of life.

NECE'SSITUDE, S. [*neceſſitudo*, Lat.] want; need.

NECE'SSITY, S. [*neceſſitas*, Lat.] irreſiſtible power; the ſtate of being free from diſpenſation or choice; a ſtate of poverty, or want of thoſe things without which life cannot be ſupported; irreſiſtible force of argument, or inevitable conſequence.

NECK, S. [*necca*, *hnecca*, Sax. *nacke*, Teut.] that part of the body which ſupports the head, and is between it and the body; a long narrow part. "A *neck* of land." *Bacon.*

NE'CK-CLOATH, S. a piece of linen worn by a man round his neck.

NE'CKLACE, S. a ſtring of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NE'CROMANCER, S. [from νεκρος, and μαντικος, Gr.] one that converſes with ghoſts, or reveals future and ſecret things by means of the dead, a conjuror.

NE'CROMANCY, S. [See *Necromancer*] the art of revealing future events by converſing with the dead; enchantment.

NEC'TAR, S. [νεκταρ, Gr.] a liquor feigned by the poets to be the drink of the gods, and that whoever drank of it ſhould become immortal.

NE'CTARED, Adj. tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NE'CTAROUS, Adj. reſembling nectar; as ſweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE, S. [Fr. pronounced *nectrine*] a delicious fruit of the plumb or peach kind.

NEED, S. [*nead*, *nyd*, Sax.] a preſſing difficulty; want; diſtreſsful poverty; want of any thing uſeful or ſerviceable.

To NEED, V. A. to want; to require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted, or neceſſary.

NEE'DER, S. one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEE'DFUL, Adj. neceſſary; not to be done without; indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEE'DFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be neceſſary.

NEE'DFULNESS, S. the quality of being neceſſary to an effect or end.

NEE'DINESS, S. the quality of being in want of ſuch things as ſeem eſſential to the ſupport of life.

NEEDLE, S. [*nedl*, Sax. *naedel*, Belg. *nadel*, Teut.] a ſmall ſlender piece of ſteel, uſed in ſewing, having one end perforated with a hole to receive a thread, and the other pointed to pierce cloth; the ſmall ſteel bar, which points towards the north in the ſea-compaſs.

NEE'DLEFUL, S. as much thread as generally is uſed with a needle.

NEE'DLER, or NEE'DLE-MAKER, S. a perſon that makes needles.

NEE'DLE-WORK, S. any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEE'DLESS, Adj. unneceſſary; not requiſite; not wanted.

NEE'DLESSLY, Adv. without obligation or neceſſity.

NEE'DLESSNESS, S. the quality of being unneceſſary.

NEEDS, Adv. neceſſarily; by irreſiſtible force or compulſion; indiſpenſably.

NEE'DY, Adj. [*neſſa*, *neſe*, Ruſſ.] diſtreſſed by poverty; wanting the neceſſaries of life.

NE'ER, a contraction, in common diſcourſe and poetry, of *never*.

To NEESE, V. N. [*nyſe*, Dan. *neiſen*, Belg. from *neſe*, Sax.] to diſcharge breath violently and by a convulſive motion through the noſe. "By his *neeſings* a light doth ſhine." *Job* xli. 18.

NEFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*nefarius*, Lat.] exceſſively, or abominably wicked. In law, unlawful; or contrary to law.

NEGA'TION, S. [Fr. *negatio*, Lat.] denial, oppoſed to affirmation, or aſſent. Refuſal, oppoſed to conſent. The abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation or neceſſity to be preſent with it: as when a ſtone is inanimate, blind, or deaf.

NE'GATIVE, Adj. [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.] denying, oppoſed to affirming. Implying the abſence of ſomething; having the power to with-hold, through not to compel.

NE'GATIVE, S. a propoſition by which ſomething is denied. In Grammar, a particle made uſe of to imply denial: as, *not*.

NE'GATIVELY, Adv. with denial; in the form of a denial.

To NEGLE'CT, V. A. [*neglectus*, Lat.] to omit by careleſſneſs; to refuſe; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone ſomething that ſhould be done.

NEGLE'CT, S. an inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment, or ſcornful heedleſſneſs; omiſſion of ſomething which ought to be done.

NEGLE'CTER, S. one who wilfully, ſcornfully, or heedleſsly omits the doing ſomething, which he ought to do.

NEGLE'CTFUL, Adj. heedleſs; omitting through ſcorn, heedleſſneſs, or inattention.

NEGLE'CTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to omit ſome duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold and indifferent manner.

NE'GLIGENCE, S. [Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.] the habit of omitting ſome duty by heedleſſneſs, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NE'GLIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *negligens*, Lat.] careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive; ſcornfully regardleſs.

NE'GLIGENTLY, Adv. in a careleſs, heedleſs, or unexact mannner.

To NEGO'TIATE, V. N. [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign ſtate; to paſs a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIA'TION, S. a treaty of buſineſs; a treaty with a foreign ſtate.

NEGO'TIATOR, S. [*negotiateur*, Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one that tranſmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGO'TIATING, Part. employed in treating with others; paſſing bills drawn on foreigners.

NE'GRO, S. [plural *negroes*, from *negro*, Span. and Ital.] a black.

To NEIGH, V. N. [pronounced *naih*; *hnægan*, Sax. *negen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a horſe or mare.

NEIGH, S. the noiſe made by a horſe.

NEI'GHBOUR, S. [pronounced *naybour*; from *neabgebure*, *nebgebure*, Sax. *nabbuer*, Belg.] one who lives near to another; one familiar with another; any thing ſituated near or next to another; intimate; confident. "No "more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels." *Shak.* In Divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, S. [from *neighbour* and *hood*; of *hade*, Sax.] a place ſituated near another; the ſtate of being near to each other; thoſe that live near one another.

NEI'GHBOURLY, Adv. in the manner of a neighbour; in a ſocial and civil manner.

NEI'THER, Conj. [ſometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nether*; *nohwæther*, *nehwæther*, Sax.] not either. When uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, it is anſwered by *nor*. "Fight *neither* with ſmall, *nor* great." 1 *Kings* xvii. 31. Sometimes it is uſed as the ſecond branch of a negative ſentence, as, "Ye "ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a ſentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men come not to the knowledge— "till they come to the uſe of reaſon, *nor* then "*neither*." *Locke.*

NEI'THER, Pron. not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

NEPE'NTHE, S. [from νη, and πενθος, Gr.] in Antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered perſons inſenſible to, or made them forget all their pains and grief.

NE'PHEW, S. [*nefa*, Sax. *nepheu*, *neveu*, Fr.] a brother or ſiſter's ſon.

NEPHRI'TIC, Adj. [*nephritique*, Fr.] belonging to the kidnies, reins, or veſſels that convey the urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the gravel and ſtone.

NE'POTISM, S. [*nepotiſme*, Fr. *nepotiſmo*, Lat.] fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE, S. [*nerf*, Fr. *nervus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord, compoſed of ſeveral threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or ſpinal marrow, and diſtributed through all parts of the body, ſerving as the organ of ſenſation or motion, and ſuppoſed by ſome anatomiſts to contain a juice called the animal ſpirits, or ſome electrical fluid, by means of which the impreſſion of objects is conveyed inſtantaneouſly to the brain, or the ſoul reſident therein. A ſinew or tendon. In Poetry, any thing which gives ſtrength, or is eſſential.

NE'RVELESS, Adj. faint; without ſtrength; weak.

NE'RVOUS, Adj. [*nervoſus*, Lat.] well-ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; having its ſeat in the nerves. Having weak or diſordered nerves, in medical cant.

NESS, a termination added to an adjective by means of which it is changed to a ſubſtantive, ſignifying, ſtate, or quality in the abſtract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodneſs*. When uſed at the ends of the names of places, it is derived from *neſe*, Sax. a noſe, promontory or headland; as in *Inverneſs*.

NEST, S. [*neſt*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] a bed or repoſitory formed by a bird or fowl for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in, till able to provide for themſelves; any place where animals are produced; the young in a neſt; a receptacle, abode, or place of reſidence, uſed in a bad ſenſe. "A *neſt* of rogues." A collection of drawers, boxes, or of pockets, that communicate with each other, or belong to the ſame frame.

To NEST, V. A. to build neſts.

To NESTLE, V. N. to ſettle, harbour, or lie cloſe and ſnug like birds in a neſt. Actively, to houſe, as in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird does her young in a neſt. "She like his mo- "ther *neſtles* him." *Chapman.*

NET, S. [*net*, *nyt*, Sax.] a texture woven or knit with large interſtices, or meſhes, uſed as a ſnare for birds, fiſhes, &c.

NE'THER, Adj. [*neather*, *neother*, *nither*, Sax. *nedder*, Belg.] lower, oppoſed to upper; ſituated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NE'THERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *nether*] loweſt; below any other thing it is compared with.

NE'TTING, S. a piece of network.

NETTLE, S. [*netle*, Sax. *netel*, Belg.] a ſtinging herb.

To NETTLE, V. A. [*nettelen*, Belg.] to ſting, irritate, or provoke.

NE'TWORK, S. the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interſtices reſembling the meſhes of a net.

NE'VER, Adv. [*næfre*, Sax. from *ne*, Sax. not, and *æfre*, Sax. ever] at no time, either paſt, preſent, or to come; in no degree. "*Ne-* "*ver* the worſe." None, or not a ſingle one. "He anſwered him to *never* a word." *Matt.* xxvii. 14. Johnſon obſerves that this word is uſed in a form of ſpeech, which though handed down by the beſt writers, and but lately cenſured, is juſtly reckoned a ſoleciſm; as in, "He is miſtaken, though *never* ſo wiſe:"

Which

Which ſhould properly be expreſſed; "He is "miſtaken, though *ever* ſo wiſe." Or elſe by ſupplying the ellipſis, thus, "He is miſta-"ken, though there *never* was a perſon ſo "wiſe." In this ſenſe, it ſhould be remarked, it always includes a compariſon, and is followed by *ſo*.

NE'VERTHELESS, Adj. notwithſtanding.

NEURO'LOGY, S. [νευρον and λογος, Gr.] a deſcription of, or a diſcourſe concerning, the nerves.

NEURO'TOMY, S. [from νευρον and τεμνω, Gr.] the anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, Adj. [Lat. *neuter*, Fr.] indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either ſide. In Grammar, applied to a noun which implies no ſex; applied to a verb, that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion, but ſome ſtate or condition of being; as, *I ſit*.

NEU'TER, S. one indifferent, or not engaged in any party.

NEU'TRAL, Adj. [Fr.] indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either ſide; neither good nor bad. In Medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEU'TRAL, S. one who does not act or engage on either ſide.

NEUTRA'LITY, S. a ſtate of indifference, in which a perſon or ſtate avoids every action that may proceed from friendſhip or hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

NEU'TRALLY, Adv. in an indifferent manner; on neither ſide.

NEW, Adj. [*neow*, *niwe*, Sax. *niuga*, Goth. *novus*, Lat. νεος, Gr.] lately made or had; freſh; not uſed; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accuſtomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, ſo as to recover its firſt ſtate; freſh after any ceſſation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things, in the ſame ſenſe as *young* is to perſons. In compoſition, it ſignifies newly, or not long ago. "The *new*-heal'd wound." *Shak.*

NE'WCASTLE *upon Tyne*, over which river, yielding excellent ſalmon, is a ſtately bridge of ſeven wide arches, with houſes on it: it is a mayor-town, and the capital of Northumberland. The ſituation is uneven, as being upon hillocks, and the declivity of them. It is cloſe built and populous; has a good quay between the town-wall and the river, and a vaſt trade in coals ſent to London, other parts of England, and abroad; as alſo in making of glaſs-bottles, ſalt, and excellent ale, with hardware and wrought iron; beſides no contemptible foreign traffic. The town revenue is conſiderable, and the houſes are moſtly of ſtone, with a few of brick or timber. In the upper or north part of the town reſide the polite inhabitants, with three genteel ſtreets. The river, all the way from Shiells to Newcaſtle, has a wide and ſafe channel, and the tide flows ſtrongly up far beyond the town. It gives title of Marquis and Duke to the Pelham family, the Lord Clare having been ſo created by King George I. in 1715, ſoon after his acceſſion. The corporation ſends two members to parliament; lies about 6 miles above Shiells, 65 from Berwick, and 276 from London. Its markets are on Tueſday and Saturday, which are extremely well-ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions, and reaſonably cheap.

NE'WCASTLE *under Line*, a mayor-borough, of Staffordſhire, upon a branch of the Trent, with large and well-paved ſtreets. Here is a manufacture of hats; the cloathing trade flouriſhes alſo, and the place is ſurrounded with coal-pits, the coals of which are called Peacock-coals, from their variegated luſtre. In the neighbourhood are made vaſt quantities of ſtone and earthen-ware, black tea-pots, *&c.* A ſhrew is tamed in this town by putting a bridle in her mouth, and leading her about the ſtreets: it lies 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It returns two members to parliament.

NEWFA'NGLED, Adj. formed with a vain and affected love of novelty.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, or NEWFA'NGLENESS, S. a vain or fooliſh affectation of novelty.

NE'WEL, S. [*nawle*, Dan.] the compaſs round which a ſtair-caſe is carried.

NE'WLY, Adv. lately; not long ago.

NE'WNESS, S. freſhneſs; the quality of being lately made, diſcovered, or poſſeſſed.

NEWS, S. [without a ſingular] freſh account of ſomething; ſomething not heard before; papers which give account of the tranſactions of the preſent times, both at home and abroad.

NE'WSMONGER, S. one who deals in news-papers; one who makes it his buſineſs to hear and tell news.

NE'WTON, [Sir Iſaac] deſcended from an ancient family in Lancaſhire, was born in the county of Lincoln, in 1642. At twelve years of age he was put to the free ſchool at Grantham, by his mother, who ſoon took him away again to initiate him betimes in taking care of his own affairs: but finding him very careleſs in things of that nature, and entirely devoted to his books, ſhe ſent him to Grantham again, from whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he entered in 1660, being then eighteen years of age. His genius for mathematics was ſo great, that he underſtood the elements of Euclid, as ſoon as he read them, and could, by barely caſting his eyes on the contents of the theoreme, make himſelf a perfect maſter of them. In 1664, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1666, being then retired from the univerſity on account of the plague, and ſitting in his garden, was led by a train of thoughts, occaſioned by the fall of ſome bloſſoms, to thoſe diſcoveries relating to gravity, and the power by which the celeſtial bodies are retained in their orbits, which have ſince immortalized both his own memory and that of his country. In 1669, he was choſen profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Cambridge, on the reſignation of Dr. Barrow; and in that year, and the two ſubſequent ones, read a diſcourſe of optical lectures, replete with ſuch

ſuch diſcoveries on that ſubject, as both aſtoniſh and delight. In 1687, his *mathematical principles* were publiſhed, a book which, being too profound to be underſtood by every one, met with no ſmall oppoſition; but when it was once known, was ſo well received that nothing was heard from all quarters, but one general ſhout of admiration. This work ſeemed to be the production of a genius or celeſtial intelligence rather than of a man, in the opinion of the Marquis de l'Hoſpital, who uſed to aſk the Engliſh, that viſited him, "Does Mr. New-"ton eat, drink, or ſleep like other men? I "repreſent him to myſelf as one of the Ge-"nii, or a celeſtial intelligence entirely diveſt-"ed of matter." The ſame year as his *Principia, &c.* were publiſhed, he appeared one of the moſt zealous defenders of the privileges of the univerſity of Cambridge, when attacked by king James II. and was on that account nominated one of the delegates of the univerſity to the high commiſſion court. In 1688 he was choſen one of their members for the convention parliament. In 1696 was made warden of the mint, in which office he was of ſignal ſervice, when the money was called in to be recoined. In 1699 he was elected one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; in 1701 was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge, and in 1703 was elected preſident of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair for twenty-three years without interruption. In the reign of King George I. he was well known at court, and admitted to the confidence of the Princeſs of Wales, *i. e.* the late Queen, who uſed often to propoſe difficulties on philoſophic ſubjects to him, and to receive his anſwers. His health, till his eightieth year, was generally ſettled, but about that time he began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine; but for the five years, which preceded his death, he had great intervals of health or eaſe, which he procured by obſerving a ſtrict regimen. But the circumſtance which was the only one that could have perſuaded us of his being mortal, ſeized him with ſuch violence, that large drops of ſweat run down his face; yet ſo illuſtrious was he for patience, that during his agonies, he never uttered the leaſt complaint, nor expreſſed the leaſt impatience, and as ſoon as he had a moment's eaſe, would ſmile and talk with his uſual cheerfulneſs; after having been deprived of his ſenſes for ſome hours, he died on the 20th of March, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey. His ſtature was middling; his countenance pleaſing, and venerable at the ſame time, eſpecially when he took off his peruke, and ſhewed his white hairs; which he would often do with a degree of pleaſure. He never made uſe of ſpectacles, and loſt but one tooth in his life. His diſpoſition was ſo meek, and his opinion of himſelf ſo humble, that he would rather have choſen to have ſtolen unknown through life, than to expoſe himſelf to thoſe ſtorms, to which genius and learning generally expoſe thoſe that are illuſtrious for either. So great was his modeſty, that the moſt malicious cenſurers could not charge him with vanity; ſo great his affability, that he always put himſelf upon a level with his company; ſo great his charity, that he would often ſtrip himſelf to ſhew his generoſity to his relations and others, choſe to do his good offices himſelf, and thought a legacy no gift; his candour was ſo great, that he was in love with virtue, wherever he met it, and eſteemed thoſe only to be true ſchiſmatics, who were vicious and wicked; yet was he firmly attached to the eſtabliſhed church; was a firm believer of the truth of revelation, and amidſt the great variety of books he had before him, that which he ſtudied moſt was the bible.

NEXT, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *near*; *next*, Sax.] neareſt, applied to place. Immediately ſucceeding, applied to order. Neareſt in degree.

NEXT, Adv. at the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NIB, S. the bill nor neck of a bird; the point of any thing, generally applied to that of a pen.

To NIB, V. A. to cut the point of a pen.

NI'BBED, Adj. having a point, having its point cut.

To NIBBLE, V. A. [*knibbelen*, Belg.] to bite by a little at a time; to eat ſlowly; to bite as a fiſh does a bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with. "*Nibbling* at one ſingle paſſage." *Tillotſ.*

NI'BBLER, S. one that bites by a little at a time.

NICE, Adj. [*neſe*, Sax.] accurate in judgment to a minute exactneſs and culpable delicacy; delicate; ſcrupulouſly cautious; ſqueamiſh; refined.

NI'CELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the greateſt accuracy, delicateneſs, and the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

NI'CENESS, S. the quality of being minutely exact, ſuperfluouſly delicate, and exceſſively ſcrupulous.

NI'CETY, S. minute accuracy of thought or performance; ſqueamiſhneſs; minute obſervance, or critical exactneſs; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, S. [Fr.] a hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK, S. [*nicke*, Teut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is moſt proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky caſt.

To NICK, V. A. to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time, which is moſt proper and convenient; to cut in nicks or notches; to ſuit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to diſappoint by ſome trick.

NI'CKNAME, S. a name given a perſon or body of men in ſcoff and contempt.

To NI'CKNAME, V. A. to call by ſome reproachful name.

To

To NI'CTATE, V. N. [*nictatus*, Lat.] to wink.

NI'DGET, S. [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*, Sax.] a term with which a perſon was formerly branded, who did not repair to the royal ſtandard in times of danger; a coward.

NIDIFICA'TION, S. [*nidificatio*, Lat.] the act of building neſts.

NIDORO'SE, or NI'DOROUS, Adj. [*nidoreux*, Fr.] reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat. "Incenſe or *nidorous* ſmells." *Bac.*

NIDORO'SITY, S. eruction or belching, attended with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt meat.

NIDULA'TION, S. [*nidulatus*, Lat. from *nidulor*, Lat.] the time of remaining in the neſt.

NIE'CE, S. [pronounced *neece*; from *niece*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] the daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NI'GGARD, S. [*ninggr*, Iſl.] a perſon who gives or ſpends little, and with great unwillingneſs.

NI'GGARD, Adj. ſpending or giving little, and with great reluctance; ſparing.

NI'GGARDISH, Adj. ſomewhat inclined to avarice, or to give and ſpend grudgingly or ſparingly.

NI'GGARDLY, Adj. avaricious; ſparing; wary.

NI'GGARDLY, Adv. in a ſparing or grudging manner.

NI'GGARDNESS, S. avarice.

NIGH, Prep. [*neah*, Sax. *neowa*, Goth. *nae*, Belg. *nahe*, Teut. *nihidan*, Perſ.] not far from.

NIGH, Adv. at no great diſtance; a place not far off.

NIGH, Adj. near, at no great diſtance. Allied cloſely by blood, applied to kindred.

NI'GHLY, Adv. nearly.

NIGHT, S. [*nàhts*, Goth. *naht*, *niht*, *nyht*, Sax.] the time when the ſun is below our horizon, and darkneſs is upon the face of the earth.

TO-NIGHT, Adv. [*ſoncht*, Sax.] this night.

NI'GHTED, Adj. blind. "His *nighted* "life." *Shak.* Black. "Caſt thy *nightly* "colour off." *Shak.*

NI'GHTFOUNDERED, Adj. loſt or diſtreſſed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NI'GHTINGALE, S. [*neclegale*, *nichtgale*, *nihtegale*, Sax. *nachtgael*, Belg.] a ſmall bird that ſings in the night, and remarkable for its melody. A word of endearment.

NI'GHTLY, Adv. in the night; by night; every night.

NI'GHTLY, Adj. done, acting, or happening by night.

NI'GHTMAN, S. one who cleanſes jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NI'GHTMARE, S. See *Mare*.

NI'GHT-PIECE, S. a picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed to be ſeen by candle-light, not by day-light; a deſcription of ſome ſcene in the night.

NI'GHTRAIL, S. [from *night* and *regl*, Sax.] a looſe cover thrown over the dreſs by night to keep it clean.

NI'GHTRULE, S. a tumult in the night. "What *nightrule* now." *Shak.*

NI'GHTSHADE, S. [*niht ſcade*, Sax.] a plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other deadly nightſhade.

NI'GHTSHINING, Adj. glittering or ſhining by night.

NI'GHT-WALKER, S. one who roves in the night upon ill deſigns; a proſtitute, ſo called from her appearing and walking in the ſtreets by night.

NI'GHTWARD, Adj. approaching towards night.

NI'GHT-WATCH, S. a part or time of night diſtinguiſhed by a change of the watch.

NIHI'LITY, S. [*nihilité*, Fr.] nothingneſs; the ſtate or quality of being nothing. "Pure *nihility*, or mere nothing." *Watts.*

To NILL, V. A. [*nillan*, Sax.] to reject; to refuſe.

To NIM, V. A. [*niman*, Goth. and Sax.] to take. In cant language, to ſteal, or take away what belongs to another.

NIMBLE, Adj. [from *niman*, Sax.] moving or acting with quickneſs or ſwiftneſs.

NI'MBLENESS, S. the quality of acting or moving with ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, or expedition.

NI'MBLEWITTED, Adj. too quick in diſplaying one's wit or eloquence.

NI'MBLY, Adj. in a quick, ſwift, or active manner.

NIM'MER, S. [See *Nim*] a thief.

NIN'COMPOOP, S. [a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*] a fool, or ſilly perſon.

NINE, S. [*niun*, Goth. *nigen*, *nigon*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of one more than eight, or one leſs than ten; a number conſiſting of 4 and 5 added together.

NI'NEFOLD, S. nine times; any thing repeated nine times.

NI'NE-PINS, S. a play wherein nine pieces of wood are ſet in a ſquare in three rows, and are knocked down with a bowl.

NI'NETEEN, Adj. [*nigontyn*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of nine and ten added together.

NI'NETEENTH, Adj. [*nigonteotha*, Sax.] next in order to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the firſt.

NI'NETY, S. [*niuntehenda*, Goth.] nine times ten; ten added nine times.

NI'NTH, Adj. [*niunda*, Goth. *nigotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number beyond the eighth.

NI'NETIETH, Adj. the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY, S. [*ninno*, Span. *nencio*, Ital.] a fool or ſimpleton. "Look'd like a *ninny*." *Swift.*

NIN'NYHAMMER, S. a ſimpleton or fool. "An old *ninnyhammer*." *Guard.* No. 109.

To NIP, V. A. [*niipen, kniipen*, Belg. *niipen*, Teut.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by any ſlight means; to blaſt; to pinch.

NIP, S. a pinch with the nails or teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt.

NI'PPERS, S. an inſtrument uſed to cut the nails with, ſomewhat reſembling a pair of pincers.

NI'PPLE, S. [*nepitellæ*, Ital.] the teat or round protuberance of the breaſt, which infants, *&c.* take into their mouths when ſucking.

NI'SI PRIUS, S. [Lat. if not before] a judicial writ, ſo called from the firſt words in it; "*Niſi apud talem locum prius venerint, i. e.* "unleſs the juſtices, to take the aſſizes, come "to ſuch a place before that day;" by means of which all eaſy pleas may be tried in the country, before juſtices of aſſize: it is directed to the ſheriff to cauſe men to be impannelled to determine the cauſe there, in order to eaſe the county, by ſaving the parties, jurors, and witneſſes, the charge and trouble of attending at Weſtminſter.

NIT, S. [*hnitu*, Sax. *nedde*, Brit.] the egg of a louſe or ſmall animal.

NI'TENCY, S. [*nitentia*, Lat.] luſtre; clear brightneſs; endeavour; elaſticity; ſpring to extend itſelf; from *nitor*, Lat. to endeavour. "*Nitency* to fly wider open." *Boyle.*

NI'TID, Adj. [*nitidus*, Lat.] bright; ſhining; glittering. "A clear and *nitid* yellow." *Boyle.*

NI'TRE, S. [Fr. *nitrum*, Lat. νιτρον, Gr.] a cryſtalline, pellucid, and ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid, bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing the ſenſation of a remarkable coldneſs upon the tongue, and properly called ſalt-petre. Though, by means of fire, it affords an acid ſpirit, yet in its crude ſtate it contains no acidity at all. The earth from which it is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl, found in the bare cliffs on the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds.

NI'TROUS, Adj. [*nitreux*, Fr.] impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

NI'TRY, Adj. impregnated with or conſiſting of nitre.

NI'TTY, Adj. abounding in nits, or the eggs of lice, *&c.*

NO, Adv. [*na*, Sax. See *Nay*] a word uſed to ſignify denial, refuſal, and reſolution not to do or conſent. Sometimes it is uſed to confirm a former negative. "*Never* more this hand ſhall "combat — *No*, let the Grecian powers." *Dryd.* Sometimes it ſtrengthens a negative that follows it. "*No*, not the bow which ſo adorns "the ſkies." *Waller.* In a period which conſiſts of ſeveral negative ſentences, it is placed in the firſt, and is anſwered by *nor* in the following ones; as, "*No*, I will not, *nor* am I "able, if I would."

NO, Adj. not any; none. It generally is placed in the firſt ſentence of a negative period, and anſwered by *nor* in the ſubſequent ſentences. "*No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child, "*nor* beaſt."

To NOBI'LITATE, V. A. [*nobilitatus*, from *nobilito*, Lat.] to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBI'LITY, S. [*nobilitas*, Lat.] antiquity and dignity of family; the chief perſons of a kingdom, or thoſe who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

NOBLE, Adj. [Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.] of an antient and ſplendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illuſtrious; exalted; elevated; ſublime; magnificent; ſtately; pompous; or becoming a nobleman. "A *noble* "parade." Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

NOBLE, S. a peer, or one of high rank. In Coinage, a piece of money valued at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, ſo called from the purity of its gold.

NO'BLEMAN, S. one who by birth, office, or patent, is raiſed above a commoner.

NO'BLENESS, S. the quality which denominates any thing or perſon great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; ſplendour of deſcent or pedigree.

NO'BLESS, S. [*nobleſſe*, Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

NO'BLY, Adv. of an ancient family, applied to deſcent; in a manner worthy of a perſon of ancient birth, high office, and lofty ſentiments; in a grand, magnificent, and ſplendid manner.

NO'BODY, S. not any one; no one.

NO'CENT, Adj. [*nocens*, Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; miſchievous.

NOCTA'MBULO, S. one who walks in the night in his ſleep.

NOCTI'DIAL, S. Adj. [from *noctis*, Lat. and *dies*, Lat. day] containing or conſiſting of a night and a day. "The *noctidial* day." *Holder.*

NO'CTUARY, S. [*noctu*, Lat.] an account of what paſſes by night. "In my *noctuary*." *Spect.* N°. 586.

NOCTU'RN, S. [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, Adj. [*nocturnus*, Lat.] nightly; in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, S. an inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD, V. A. [*nod*, Brit. from *nodi*, Brit.] to decline or bend down the head with a quick motion; to make a ſhort or ſlight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a ſign by bending the head downwards; to be drowſy.

NOD, S. a quick motion of the head downwards. "A drunken ſailor on a maſt—Ready "with ev'ry *nod* to tumble down." *Shak.* A motion made with the head as a ſign, or to ſhew aſſent;

aſſent; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight bow.

NO'DDER, S. one who makes nods.

NO'DDLE, S. [*bnol*, Sax.] a head, uſed in contempt, and generally implying an empty head.

NO'DDY, S. [*naudin*, Fr.] a fool.

NODE, S. [*nodus*, Lat.] a knot; a knob; a ſwelling on a bone. In Aſtronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbit of the moon interſects the ecliptic.

NODO'SITY, S. [*nodoſus*, Lat.] a complication, or ſomething in the nature of a knot.

NO'DOUS, Adj. [*nodſous*, Lat.] knotty or or full of knots.

NO'DULE, S. [*nodulus*, Lat.] a ſmall knot.

NO'GGIN, S. [*noſſel*, Teut.] a ſmall mug.

NOI'ANCE, S. [See *Annoiance*] damage, hurt; miſchief or inconvenience. "To keep "it from *noiance*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

NOISE, S. any kind of ſound, generally applied to that made by brutes or inanimate bodies, and implying exceſſive loudneſs; an outcry, clamour, or boaſting and impertinent talk.

To NOISE, V. N. to ſound loud, or ſo as to be heard at a great diſtance. Actively, to ſpread by rumour, or report, generally followed by *abroad*.

NOI'SEFUL, Adj. loud.

NOI'SELESS, Adj. ſilent, or without ſound.

NOI'SINESS, S. loudneſs of ſound; loud clamour occaſioned by importunity.

NOI'SOME, Adj. [*noioſo*, Ital. *gnoiſto*, Pol.] noxious; unwholeſome; offenſive; diſguſting.

NOI'SOMELY, Adv. with ſuch a ſtench or ſteam, as is offenſive and unwholeſome.

NOI'SOMENESS, S. the quality of occaſioning diſguſt.

NOI'SY, Adj. ſounding loud; clamorous.

NOLL, S. [*bnol*, Sax.] a head. "An "aſs's *noll*." *Shak.*

NO'LI ME TANGERE, [Lat. do not touch me] a kind of cancerous ſwelling, which grows worſe by applications; a plant of the ſenſitive kind.

NOLI'TION, S. [*nolitio*, Lat.] the act of refuſing or rejecting, oppoſed to volition.

NO'MANCY, S. the art of forerelling the fate or fourtune of a perſon from the letters which compoſe his name.

NOMENCLA'TOR, S. [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] a perſon who is ſo univerſally acquainted, as to be able to call almoſt every body by his name.

NOMENCLATURE, S. [*nomenclatura*, Lat.] the act of naming or telling the names of perſons or things; a vocabulary or dictionary.

NO'MINAL, Adj. [*nominalis*, Lat.] reſerring or relating to *names* rather than *things*; not real; merely titular.

NO'MINALLY, Adv. by name; with reſpect to its name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE, V. A. [*nominatus*, Lat. of *nomino*, Lat.] to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, or appoint by name.

NOMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

NO'MINATIVE, S. [*nominatif*, Fr. *nominativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the firſt caſe of all nouns that are declinable, from whence all the other caſes are derived: it is placed before a verb perſonal, and is called by grammarians the right caſe, in contradiſtinction to the others, which are termed oblique ones.

NON, Adv. an inſeparable particle, which ſignifies, when joined to words, the abſence or denial of what they would imply, without its being joined to them.

NON'AGE, S. minority, or that ſpace of life which precedes the age preſcribed by the law for a perſon to act for himſelf.

NONCE, S. [from *once*] for once; on purpoſe.

NONCONFO'RMIST, S. one who refuſes to conform to, or join in the eſtabliſhed mode of worſhip.

NONCONFO'RMITY, S. the act of refuſing compliance; refuſal to join in, or conform to, the forms uſed in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

NONE, Adj. [*nan*, *neane*, Sax.] not one or any; no. "'Tis *none* other." Nothing.

NON-ENTITY, S. non-exiſtence; the quality of having no exiſtence; a thing that does not exiſt.

NON-EXI'STENCE, S. the ſtate or quality of not exiſting; a thing which has no exiſtence.

NONJU'RING, Adj. belonging to thoſe Engliſh who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, S. [from *non*, and *juro*, Lat.] one who imagines that James II. was unjuſtly depoſed, and therefore refuſes to ſwear allegiance to any of the family, which have ſucceeded him in the Engliſh throne.

NONNA'TURALS, S. [without a ſingular] ſuch things as being neither naturally conſtitutive, nor deſtructive, do notwithſtanding both preſerve and deſtroy in certain circumſtances: theſe phyſicians call the *air*, *meat* and *drink*, *ſleep* and *watching*, *motion* and *reſt*, *retention* and *excretion*, and the *paſſions of the mind*.

NONPARE'IL, S. [*non*, and *pareil*, Fr.] matchleſs excllencies; excellence not to be equalled. A kind of apple. In Printing, a very ſmall letter or type.

NO'NPLUS, S. a ſtate of embarraſſment and perplexity, in which a perſon cannot either do or ſay more.

To NO'NPLUS, V. A. to confound or perplex ſo, that the mind is at a ſtand, and cannot proceed, and the perſon cannot either ſpeak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE,

NONRE'SIDENCE, S. the act of not reſiding on an eccleſiaſtical benefice or living.

NONRE'SIDENT, S. one who neglects to live in his pariſh, applied to clergymen.

NONRESI'STANCE, S. the principal of not oppoſing the king in any caſe, though his exertion of power ſhould endanger the conſtitution.

NO'NSENSE, S. unmeaning and ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, Adj. having no meaning; conveying no ideas to the mind.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, S. the quality of having no meaning, or conveying no ideas.

NONSO'LVENT, S. one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, S. failure of explaining.

To NONSU'IT, V. A. to ſet aſide an action at law, on account of ſome error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NONSU'IT, S. the dropping or renouncing of a ſuit or action, upon the diſcovery of ſome error in the plaintiff's management, or his being abſent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the ſwearing of the jury.

NOODLE, S. [from *noddle*] a fool or ſimpleton.

NOOK, S. [*un hoeck*, Teut. *nocchio*, Ital.] a corner; a covert made by an angle or interſection.

NOON, S. [*non*, Sax. *naen*, Belg.] the middle hour of the day; the time when the ſun is at its greateſt height, or in the meridian: ſometimes uſed for the time when the moon is in the meridian, or at its greateſt height from the horizon.

NOO'N-DAY, S. mid-day, or the time when the ſun is in the meridian.

NOO'N-DAY, Adj. about noon, or the time when the ſun is in the meridian.

NOO'N-TIDE, S. [from *nontide*, Sax.] the noon; the time when the ſun is in its meridian.

NOO'N-TIDE, Adj. about noon, or that time when the ſun is at its greateſt height from the horizon of a place.

NOOSE, S. a ſlip, or running knot, which, the more it is drawn, binds the faſter. Figuratively, a ſnare.

To NOOSE, V. A. to tie or catch in a nooſe; to entrap, or enſnare.

NOPE, S. a kind of bird called a bullfinch.

NOR, Conj. [from *na*, and *or*, Sax.] a particle uſed, in the ſecond branch of a negative propoſition. In Poetry, it is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch, for *neither*. "I *nor* love "myſelf, *nor* thee." *Ben. Johnſ.*

NO'RFOLK, in contradiſtinction to Suffolk, as lying N. and S. of each other; a county of England divided from the latter by the Waveney and Ouſe the Leſs; from Cambridgeſhire by Ouſe the Greater, and is waſhed by the German ocean on the N. and E. It is ſeparated from a ſmall part of Lincolnſhire on the W. by the Æſtuarium or Waſhes. It is fifty-ſeven miles long, and thirty-five broad; containing 1 city, 32 market-towns, and 711 villages, with about 283,000 inhabitants. The air is of various temperatures, as is the ſoil of diverſe qualities. The principal rivers are the Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Leſſer Ouſe, and the Bure. The Ouſe is remarkable for its overflowings, called Eagre, particularly at the equinoxes. They have herring and mackerel in great plenty on the coaſts, and fiſh for them accordingly. This county was formerly ſo litigious, that the number of attorneys was reſtrained by ſtatute in the reign of king Henry VI. Their manufactures are woollen and worſted ſtuffs, with ſtockings. They have plenty of honey, &c. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and gives title of Duke to the elder branch of the Howards, who ſtill continue Roman Catholics. It ſends two knights of the ſhire to parliament, and two members for each of the following places; namely, Norwich, which is the capital, Lynn-Regis, Great Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caſtleriſing.

NOTRH, S. [Sax. *nordur*, Iſl. *nord*, Fr.] one of the four cardinal points in the horizon, which is neareſt to the pole, or oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian.

NORTH, Adj. ſituated towards the north; northen.

NORTHA'MPTON, S. a mayor-borough, and the county-town of the ſhire of the ſame name, in England. It ſends two members to parliament, and ſtands at the confluence of the Nen with another rivulet, over which are two bridges. Here are four churches, of which Allhallows is a handſome edifice, beſides ſeveral public ſtructures, as the George inn, built by John Dryden, Eſq; and given the poor, the county hoſpital, &c. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; that for horſes eſpecially, there being ſeven annual fairs here, exceeding any in England. Its principal manufactures are ſhoes and ſtockings. Northampton lies forty-four miles from Cambridge, and ſixty-ſix from London. Here ſeveral parliaments have been held formerly. In this neighbourhood is the ancient royal palace of Holmby; but having belonged to the late ducheſs of Marlborough, it is now occupied by a farmer.

NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE, S. one of the counties of England, and in the very center of the kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Rutland, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, on the E. by thoſe of Huntington and Bedford, on the S. by Buckingham and Oxford, and on the W. by Warwickſhire. The air here is extremely pleaſant and healthy: ſo that in it are numerous ſeats and parks of the nobility and gentry. Its ſoil is very fruitful for agriculture and paſturage; but it is ſcarce of wood and coals. It abounds in ſheep, other cattle &c. The country is level, and ſo populous, that from ſome places there is a view of no leſs than thirty ſteeples. Its principal

cipal rivers are the Nen, Welland, Ouſe, Leam, and Charwell. Beſides two knights for the ſhire, this county ſends two members to parliament each; namely for Peterborough, Northampton, and Brackley, with one for Higham-Ferrers.

NO'RTH-EAST, S. [*nordeſt*, Teut.] the point betwen the North and Eaſt.

NO'RTHERLY, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTHERN, Adj. in the north.

NO'RTHING, S. in Navigation, the difference of latitude which a ſhip makes in ſailing towards the north.

NO'RTH-STAR, S. the pole-ſtar, or the laſt ſtar in the conſtellation named the little bear.

NO'RTHWARD, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, or NO'RTHWARDS, Adv. towards the north.

NO'RTH-WEST, the point or rhomb in the middle between the North and Weſt.

NO'RTH-WIND, S. the wind that blows from the north.

NO'RWICH, S. built from the ruins of the Venta Icenorum, now Caſter, a large rich city, and the capital of Norfolk, at the confluence of the Winſden and Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth, being about thirty miles, by water. This is the ſee of a biſhop, and a county of itſelf. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Here is a very conſiderable woollen manufacture, eſpecially in crapes and ſtuffs, firſt eſtabliſhed by the Flemings in the reign of king Edward III. and afterwards brought to great perfection by the Walloons, who fled from the duke of Alva's bloody perſecution in the Netherlands, and were ſettled here by queen Elizabeth. This city has ſuffered greatly at different times, particularly by the famous rebellion of Kett the Tanner under king Edward VI: but its damages were repaired in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The city ſtands on the ſide of a hill N. and S. To Norwich are brought from Yarmouth vaſt cargoes of coals, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, by means of the river Yare. Norwich gives title of earl to the duke of Norfolk, and its ſee contains 1121 pariſhes in this county and Suffolk. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It lies about twenty miles from Yarmouth and the German ocean by land, and 108 from London.

NO'SE, S. [*næſe*, *noſe*, *noſu*, Sax. *nos*, Iſl.] that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of ſmelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perforated or hollow. "The *noſe* of a bellows." Scent, or the power of diſtinguiſhing or diſcovering by the ſmell. "We are not offended with a dog for "a better *noſe* than his maſter." *Collier*. *To lead by the noſe*, ſignifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his noſe; to have ſo much influence over a perſon as to make him do what you pleaſe. *To thruſt one's noſe into the affairs of another*, is to concern ourſelves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious or a buſy body. *To put one's noſe out of joint*, is to deprive us of the affections of adother.

NO'SEGAY, S. a bunch of flowers.

NO'SELESS, Adj. without a noſe; having no ſmell.

NOSLE, S. [a diminutive of *noſe*] the extremity of a thing which is hollow. "The "*noſle* of a pair of bellows.

NOSO'LOGY, S. [from νοσος, and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe concerning the nature and property of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE'TIC, Adj. [from νοσος, and ποιεω, Gr.] producing diſeaſes. "The qualities "of the air are *noſopoetic*." *Arbuthn.*

NO'STRIL, S. [from *nös*, Iſl. and *thryl*, Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the noſe through which we breathe, *&c.*

NO'STRUM, S. [Lat. it is our own] a medicine which is not made public, but remains a ſecret, with reſpect to its ingredients, with the inventor, or thoſe only to whom he diſcovers it.

NOT, Adv. [*nocht*, *nicht*, Sax. *niet*, Belg. *nicht*, Teutr] a particle uſed in denoting denial and refuſal: in a negative propoſition it is placed in the firſt branch, and anſwered by *nor*.

NO'TABLE, Adj. *notabilis*, Lat.] remarkable; worthy of notice on account of induſtry or diligence.

NO'TABLENESS, S. the quality of deſerving notice for diligence and induſtry.

NO'TABLY, Adv. in a remarkable manner; in ſuch an induſtrious manner, as deſerves notice.

NOTA'RIAL, Adj. [from *notary*] taken by a notary; belonging to a notary.

NO'TARY, S. [*notaire*, Fr. *notarius*, Lat.] a perſon or ſcrivener who takes notes of any particulars which concern the public, and frames ſhort draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, *&c.* *A notary public*, is one who publicly atteſts deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations, and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on ſuch bills as are refuſed to be paid, and in making proteſts on that account.

NOTA'TION, S. [*notatio*, Lat.] to deſcribe any thing by figures and letters. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches how to deſcribe any number by figures and letters, and to declare their value when ſo deſcribed.

NOTCH, S. [*nocchia*, Ital.] a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, V. A. to cut into ſmall hollows.

NOTE, S. [Fr. *nota*, Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. Tune, applied to the voice, or inſtrumental muſic. A ſingle ſound, applied to muſic. A ſtate of being obſerved; a ſhort hint

or minute; an abbreviation; a short letter; an explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. *A promiſſory note*, is a writing under a perſon's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a ſum of money.

To NOTE, V. A. [*noto*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.] to obſerve; to remark; to take notice of; to ſet down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. In Traffic, to have a bill witneſſed by a notary public, that the perſon on whom it is drawn, refuſes to accept or pay it. In Muſic, to ſet down the characters uſed in muſic to expreſs any tune.

NO'TE-BOOK, S. a book in which notes or memorandums are ſet down.

NO'TED, Adv. remarkable; celebrated; univerſally known.

NO'TER, S. one who takes notice of any thing.

NO'THING, S. [*nathing*, Sax.] non-entity; negation of being; that which has no exiſtence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NO'TICE, S. [*notitia*, Lat.] a remark made by attention and obſervation; heed; regard; information or intelligence, either given or received.

NOTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of making known; any thing repreſented by marks or ſymbolical characters.

To NO'TIFY, V. A. [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] to make known; to give information of, or publiſh.

NO'TION, S. [Fr. *notio*, Lat.] a thought; an idea or repreſentation of any thing in the mind; a ſentiment, or opinion.

NO'TIONAL, Adj. imaginary; exiſting only in the mind or idea.

NOTIONA'LITY, S. an empty, or groundleſs opinion. "Empty, talkative *notionality*." *Glanv.*

NOTORI'ETY, S. [*notoriété*, Fr.] the quality of being univerſally known, uſed in a bad ſenſe.

NOTO'RIOUS, Adj. [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] publicly known; evident or apparent: generally applied in a bad ſenſe.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a public, evident, or open manner, ſo as to produce contempt or infamy.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being univerſally or generally known, ſo as to expoſe to contempt and infamy.

NOTTI'NGHAM, a mayor-borough and county of itſelf, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name. It is one of the pleaſanteſt places in England, on the aſcent of a rock, cloſe by the Trent, which is navigable by barges to it from the Humber and Hull; and over this river is a large ſtone-bridge of nineteen arches, and about a mile long, including the cauſeways; and near it is a caſtle of the ſame name, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, but much neglected at preſent. Here king Charles I. firſt erected the royal ſtandard in 1642. In it count Tallard was confined for ſeven years, after having been taken priſoner at the battle of Blenheim. The principal manufactures here are frame-knitting of ſtockings, ſome glaſs and earthen ware, particularly tea-pots and cups. As they brew very good ale here, ſo they make the beſt malt, great quantities of which is ſent by land-carriage into the neighbouring counties. Here are three neat churches; the principal of theſe is St. Mary. This town has more gentlemen's houſes in it than any other of its bigneſs in Great Britain. It ſends two members to parliament, has very convenient cellarage in the rocks, gives title of Earl to the Finch family, with that of Winchelſea; and lies 34 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOTTI'NGHAMSHIRE, a county of England. It is bounded by Lincolnſhire on the E. Leiceſterſhire on the S. E. and S. by Derbyſhire on the W. and by Yorkſhire on the N. W. and N. It is forty-three miles long, and twenty-four broad. It contains nine market-towns, 168 pariſhes, 450 villages, with 95,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthy. It is watered by at leaſt twenty rivers, great and ſmall, the principal of which are the Trent and Idle. It lies in the dioceſe of York, and midland circuit, ſending two knights of the ſhire, with two members each for Nottingham, Eaſt Retford, and Newark upon Trent. In this county is the famous Sherwood-foreſt; the road through which is pleaſant, and a hard bottom for thirty miles together, and in fabulous tradition celebrated among the common people, as the reſort of Robin Hood, and the ſcene of ſeveral of his exploits, *&c.*

NO'TUS, S. [Lat.] the ſouth wind.

NO'TWITHSTANDING, Conj. without any hinderance or obſtruction. "Their gratitude made them, *notwithſtanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Dec. of Piety.* Although. "*Notwithſtanding* it will weaken him." *Addiſ.* Nevertheleſs; however. "They that honour the law—are *notwithſtanding* to know." *Hooker.*

NO'VEL, Adj. [*novellus*, Lat.] new; lately made or done; unuſual. In Civil Law, joined as a ſupplement to the code; a differing in form or manner.

NO'VEL, S. [*nouvelle*, Fr.] an ingenious relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance.

NO'VELIST, S. an innovator; an aſſertor of ſomething new; one who writes tales, called *novels*.

NO'VELTY, S. [*nouveauté*, Fr.] newneſs; the ſtate of a thing unknown before.

NOVE'MBER, S. [Lat. *novembre*, Fr.] the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the firſt; but the ninth, when March was accounted the firſt.

NOVE'NARY, S. [*novenarius*, Lat.] a number or collection conſiſting of nine.

NOVE'RCAL, Adj. [*novercalis*, Lat.] becoming or like a ſtep-mother. Figuratively,

cruel, or wanting the tenderneſs of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, S. [*nocht, nobt, nowibt, nowit*, Sax. See *Naught.*] not any thing; nothing. *To ſet at nought*, ſignifies to ſlight, diſregard, ſcorn, or to look on as a thing of no value or importance.

NO'VICE, S. [Fr. *novitius*, Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one juſt entered into the rudiments or elements of any art or ſcience; one who is entered into a religious houſe or convent, but has not yet taken the vow.

NOVI'CIATE, S. [*noviciat*, Fr.] the ſtate of a novice; the time in which the firſt rudiments of any ſcience are taught; the time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUN, S. [*nom*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat.] a word by which any thing, quality, or accident is expreſſed; or a word which, by mutual agreement, is uſed to expreſs any idea.

To NOU'RISH, V. A. [pronounced *nuriſh*; from *nourrir*, Fr.] to increaſe the dimenſions of any thing, or ſupport by food. Figuratively, to ſupport or maintain; to encourage or foment; to train up or educate. Neuterly, to increaſe in growth or ſtrength by means of food.

NOU'RISHABLE, Adj. capable of affording nouriſhment; capable of increaſing the growth, or ſupporting ſtrength; capable of having its growth or ſtrength ſupported by food.

NOU'RISHER, S. the perſon who ſupports or maintains; the thing or food which increaſes growth, and ſupports ſtrength.

NOU'RISHMENT, S. that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or ſupport the ſtrength of a perſon or thing; ſupport of ſtrength or growth; ſupply of neceſſaries.

NOW, Adv. [*nu*, Sax. Perſ. Belg. and old Teut. *naub*, Goth.] at this time; at the preſent time; a little while ago. When beginning ſeveral branches of a ſentence, it implies the preſent time in the firſt, and another time in the ſubſequent branches. In familiar ſpeech it implies the preſent ſtate of things. *Now and then*, implies, ſome time or another, or at different times.

NOW, S. the preſent moment.

NO'W-A-DAYS, Adv. in the preſent age.

NO'WED, Adj. [*nouë*, Fr.] in Heraldry, knotted or wreathed.

NO'WHERE, Adv. [*nowhæt*, Sax.] not in any place.

NO'WISE, Adv. [from *no* and *wiiſe*, Belg.] not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS, Adj. [*noxius*, Lat.] hurtful; deſtructive; unwholeſome. In Law, guilty or liable to puniſhment. "*Noxious* in the eye of "the law." *Bramhall.*

NO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being hurtful, miſchievous, deſtructive, or unwholeſome.

NO'XIOUSLY, Adv. hurtfully; in ſuch a manner as to be pernicious or unwholeſome.

NO'ZLE, S. [a diminutive of *noſe*] the noſe, ſnout, or end of any thing which is hollow. See *Noſle.*

To NU'BBLE, V. A. [from *knob*] to bruiſe with the fiſt.

NU'BILE, Adj. [Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] fit for marriage.

NU'CLEUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or ſtone fruit; any fruit contained within a huſk or ſhell. In Aſtronomy, the body of a comet, by ſome called its head, in contradiſtinction to its tail. The central parts of the earth and other planets. In Architecture, the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, conſiſting of a ſtrong cement, over which they laid the pavement, bound with mortar. In Surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and cloſely adheres.

NU'DITY, S. [*nudité*, Fr. from *nudus*, Lat.] nakedneſs.

NU'GATORY, Adj. [*nugatorus*, Lat.] trifling; inſignificant. "Too much addicted "to the *nugatory* art." *Bentley.*

NU'ISANCE, S. [Fr. pronounced *nuſance*] ſomething which is both pernicious and offenſive. In Law, any thing which damages or annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, V. A. [*nullus*, Lat.] to deprive of force or efficacy. To ſet aſide, applied to laws.

NULL, Adj. [*nullus*, Lat.] void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, S. ſomething that has no power or meaning. The marks, in cyphered writings, which ſtand for nothing, are *nulls.*

NULLI'BIETY, S. [*nullibi*, Lat.] the ſtate of being no where.

To NU'LLIFY, V. A. to make void, or render of no force or efficacy. See *Annul.*

NU'LLITY, S. [*nullité*, Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of exiſtence.

NUMB, Adj. [מם Heb.] deprived of feeling in a great meaſure, and the power of motion; producing ſuch a chillneſs, as almoſt deprives of the power of motion and feeling.

To NUMB, V. A. to deprive, in a great meaſure, of the power of motion, and the ſenſe of feeling, by cold or a blow.

To NU'MBER, V. A. [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or ſum.

NU'MBER, S. [*nombré*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.] that ſpecies of quantity, which anſwers to the queſtion: "*How many.*" Any particular collection of units; many; more than one. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In Poetry, a verſe. In Grammar, the variation or termination of a noun, by which it ſignifies a ſingle one, or more than one.

NU'MBERER, S. one who counts how many ſingle ones or units are contained in any collection.

NU'MBERLESS, Adj. not to be counted; not to be expreſſed by numbers.

NU'MBNESS, S. the ſtate of being, in a great meaſure, deprived of the ſenſe of feeling, and the power of motion.

NU'MERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *numerabilis*, Lat.] capable of being counted, or expreſſed by figures.

NU'MERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] belonging to, or conſiſting of numbers.

NU'MERALLY, Adv. according to number.

NU'MERARY, Adj. [*numerus*, Lat.] any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERA'TION, S. [Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.] the art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches to expreſs any number propoſed in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NUMERA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that reads any number, or counts any collection; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which ſhews how many parts the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into, as expreſſed by the fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$ the figure 7 is the numerator.

NUME'RICAL, Adj. [*numerus*, Lat.] denoting number; belonging to number; the ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but likewiſe in number.

NUME'RICALLY, Adv. with reſpect to number.

NU'MERIST, S. one that conſiders numbers as having ſome ſecret influence on perſons or things.

NUME'OSITY, S. [*numeroſus*, Lat.] number; multitude; the ſtate of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow, applied to verſe.

NU'MEROUS, Adj. [*numeroſus*, Lat.] containing or conſiſting of many.

NU'MEROUSNESS, S. the quality of conſiſting of many. The quality of exciting a ſenſation of harmony or melody, applied to verſe.

NU'MMARY, Adj. [from *nummus*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MMULAR, Adj. [*nummularius*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MSKULL, S. [probably from *numb*, inſenſible, and *ſkull*] a perſon of ſlow capacity; a dunce, or blockhead.

NU'MSKULLED, Adj. dull; ſtupid.

NUN, S. [*nun*, Sax. *nonne*, Fr.] a female belonging to a religious houſe, and by her vow debarred from any converſe with the male ſex. In Natural Hiſtory, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, S. [from *nunciatus*, of *nuncio*, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, S. [Ital.] a meſſenger; an envoy or ambaſſador from the Pope.

NU'NCUPATIVE, or NU'NCUPATORY, Adj. [*nuncupatif*, Fr. *nuncupativus*, Lat.] publicly or ſolemnly declared; pronounced or expreſſed by words.

NU'NNERY, S. [from *nun*] a houſe for the reception of religious females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with men.

NUP'TIAL, Adj. [Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *nuptiæ*, Lat.] marriage.

NURSE, S. [*nourriſſe*, Fr.] a woman who brings up the child of another, or has the care of a ſick perſon; one that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment." *Shak.* The ſtate of being nurſed. In Compoſition, applied to any thing that ſupplies nurture, food, or aliment.

To NURSE, V. A. [*nourrir*, Fr. or by contraction from *nouriſh*] to bring up the child of another perſon; to feed, keep or maintain; to take care of a ſick perſon; to pamper, foment, encourage, or cheriſh.

NU'RSER, S. one that nurſes or takes care of the infant of another, or a ſick perſon; one that encourages or foments.

NU'RSERY, S. the act or office of bringing up the child of another, or attending a ſick perſon; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted; the place where young children are taken care of, and brought up; the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

NU'RSLING, S. [a diminutive of *nurſe*] one that is brought up by a nurſe.

NU'RTURE, S. [contracted from *nouriture*, of *nourrir*, Fr.] food, diet, or any thing which ſupports life, or promotes growth.

To NU'RTURE, V. A. to educate, or bring up.

To NU'STLE, V. A. [corrupted from *nurſle*] to fondle or cheriſh.

NUT, S. [*bnut*, Sax. *noot*, Belg. *noce*, Ital. *nux*, Lat.] the fruit of a tree, conſiſting of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; the worm of a ſcrew.

NU'TBROWN, Adj. brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

NU'TCRACKER, S. an inſtrument uſed in cracking the ſhells of nuts.

NU'TGALL, S. the excreſcence of an oak.

NU'THOOK, S. a ſtick with a hook at the end, uſed in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TMEG, S. [*nut* and *muguet*, Fr.] the kernel of a large fruit like a peach, ſeparated from the mace, which ſurrounds it. It is of a roundiſh oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its ſurface, of an agreeable ſmell, and aromatic taſte. The male is long and cylindrical, but leſs aromatic than the female, which is ſhaped like an olive. The tree reſembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant ſmell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor like blood.

NU'TRIMENT, S. [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] that which feeds or nouriſhes.

NUTRIME'NTAL, Adj. having the qualities of food; affording nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TION, S. [Fr. *nutritio*, Lat.] the act or quality of ſupporting ſtrength, or encreaſing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS, Adj. [*nutritus*, from *nutrio*, Lat.] having the quality of ſupporting the ſtrength, or encreaſing the growth.

NUTRI'TIVE, Adj. [*nutritus*, Lat.] having the power to nouriſh.

NU'TRITURE, S. the power of nouriſhing.

NU'TSHELL, S. the hard ſhell or ſubſtance, which incloſes the kernel of a nut.

NU'T-TREE, S. a tree that bears nuts.

To NU'ZZLE, V. A. to nurſe or foſter; to go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH, S. [*nympha*, Lat. from *νυμφη*, Gr.] in ancient Mythology, a goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters. In Poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.

NY'MPHAL, Adj. belonging to nymphs.

O A K

O, The fourteenth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth vowel; is borrowed by us from the Saxon, and is written in that language, and in the Latin and Greek, from whence it is originally derived, in the ſame form. When followed by an *a* ſervile, or an *a* not pronounced, or by an *e* at the end of a word, which is mute likewiſe, it is pronounced long; otherwiſe it is generally ſhort, excepting before *ll*, as in *droll*, which is pronounced *drole*. Among the Iriſh it is uſed at the beginning of the name of a family, as a character of dignity, and ſerves to diſtinguiſh thoſe houſes from the commonalty. Among the ancient Romans it is uſed as a numerical letter, ſignifying eleven, and, when a daſh was added at the top, thus $\overline{O}$, to ſignify 11,000. In Muſic, the great O is a note of time called a ſemibreve.

O, Interj. [*o*, Goth.] uſed to expreſs either wiſhing, exclamation, or a ſenſation of pain. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a circle. "Within "this wooden *O*." *Shak.*

OAF, S. [written likewiſe, *auf*, *ofe*, and *elph*, and is a corruption of *alf*, *alve*, Belg.] a changeling; a perſon of weak underſtanding; a fool.

OA'FISH, Adj. ſtupid; ſilly; of a weak underſtanding.

OA'FISHNESS, S. the quality of being ſtupid, fooliſh, and of a weak underſtanding.

OAK, S. [*aac*, *ac*, *æc*, Sax. *eck*, Run.] in Botany, the *quercus*, a maſt bearing tree, ſo named from *κερχω*, Gr. to make rough, on account of the roughneſs of its bark. Linnæus places it in the 8th ſect of his 21ſt claſs. The ſpecies are 20.

OA'K-APPLE, S. a kind of ſpungy exreſcence which grows on an oak.

OA'KEN, Adj. [*æcen*, Sax.] made of oak.

OA'KEN-PIN, S. an apple, ſo called from its hardneſs: it is a laſting fruit, yields excellent juice, and is like the Weſtbury apple in nature, though not in form.

OA'KUM, S. ropes untwiſted, and reduced to hemp, which are made uſe of, when dipped in pitch, to caulk, or ſtop the leaks of ſhips.

OAR, S. [*are*, Sax. *aare*, Dan. *oar*, Iſl.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats and other veſſels are rowed or moved along the water.

To OAR, V. N. to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

OA'RY, Adj. reſembling an oar.

OA'T-CAKE, S. [from *oats*] a cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN, Adj. [from *oats* and *en*] made of oats, or of the ſtalk of oats.

OATH, S. [*aith*, Goth. *ath*, Sax.] a ſolemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witneſs of the truth of what we ſay. In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewiſe a clauſe, which becomes a curſe, in caſe of wilful falſity or perjury, as we beg to be ſaved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.

OA'THABLE, Adj. capable of taking an oath. "You are not *oathable*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

OA'THBREAKING, S. perjury, or the violation of an oath.

OA'TMEAL, S. [generally pronounced *ome'al*] flour made by grinding oats. In Botany, the name of an herb.

OATS, S. [*aten*, Sax. *owweſe*, Ruſſ.] a kind of bearded grain, of which a coarſe bread is made in ſome countries, and uſed likewiſe for food for horſes.

To OBDU'CE, V. A. [*obduco*, Lat.] to draw over as a covering.

OBDU'RACY, S. [from *obdurate*] a ſtate wherein a perſon is moved by no entreaties, intimidated by no threats, but remains impenitently wicked, or barbarouſly hard-hearted.

OBDU'RATE, Adj. [*obduratus*, Lat.] impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel.

OBDU'RATELY, Adv. in a ſtubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

OBDU'RATENESS, S. the quality of being impenitent, inflexible, or obſtinate.

OBDURA'TION, S. hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs.

OBE'DIENCE, S. [Fr. *obedientia*, Lat.] the performance of the commands of a ſuperior.

OBE'DIENT, Adj. [*obediens*, Lat.] performing or complying with the commands of a ſuperior.

OBEDIE'NTIAL, Adj. [*obediential*, Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

OBE'DIENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to perform the commands of a ſuperior.

OBEI'SANCE, S. [*abaiſance*, Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courteſy, applied to a woman.

O'BELISC, or O'BELISK, S. [*obeliſcus*, Lat.

Lat. from ὀβελος, Gr.] a pyramid very ſlender and high, having four faces, leſſening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raiſed as an ornament in ſome public place. In Printing, a mark made in the margin of a book, uſed as a note, and formed thus †.

OBERRA'TION, S. [*oberratus*, of *oberro*] Lat. the act of wandering about.

OBESE, Adj. [*obeſus*, Lat.] fat; corpulent.

OBE'SENESS, or OBE'SITY, S. [from *obeſe*] too great or exceſſive corpulency.

To OBE'Y, V. A. [*obeir*, Fr.] to perform the commands of a ſuperior.

OB'JECT, S. [*object*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.] that about which any of the ſenſes or mind is employed; ſomething apprehended and preſented to the mind by the ſenſes or imagination; the matter of an art or ſcience, or that about which it is employed. The *material object*, is the thing itſelf which is conſidered: thus the human body is the *material object* of medicine. The *formal object*, is the manner in which it is conſidered: thus the human body, conſidered with a view of healing it, is the *formal object* of medicine. In Grammar, a word which is governed by another: thus the accuſative is called the *object* of a verb tranſitive.

OB'JECT-GLASS, S. the glaſs of a teleſcope, or a microſcope, which is neareſt the thing to be viewed, and fartheſt from the eye.

To OBJE'CT, V. A. [*objecter*, Fr.] to oppoſe; to accuſe with a fault, crime, or ſomething not conſiſtent with reaſon.

OBJE'CTION, S. [Fr. *objectio*, Lat.] the act of placing any thing in oppoſition; the act of oppoſing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in oppoſition to ſomething already aſſerted; a fault found.

OBJE'CTIVE, Adj. [*objectif*, Fr.] belonging to or contained in the object. "*Objective* "certainty is when the oppoſition is certainly "true in itſelf, and *ſubjective*, when we are "certain of it." *Watts.*

OBJE'CTIVELY, Adv. in the manner of an object; in the ſtate of oppoſition.

OBJEC'TIVENESS, S. the ſtate of being an object.

OBJE'CTOR, S. one who raiſes difficulties againſt an opinion or aſſertion.

OBJURGA'TION, S. [*objurgatio*, Lat.] reproof; reproach.

OBLA'TE, Adj. [*oblatus*, Lat.] flatted at the poles, applied to a ſpheroid.

OBLA'TION, S. [*oblatio*, Lat.] any thing offered to God as a ſacrifice, or an act of worſhip.

To OB'LIGATE, V. A. [*obligatus*, Lat. of *obligo*, Lat.] to bind by contract, kindneſs, or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *obligatio*, Lat.] the neceſſity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to ſome performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In Law, a bond, wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

OBLIGA'TORY, Adj. [*obligatoire*, Fr.] binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omiſſion of ſomething; coercive.

To OBLI'GE, V. A. [pronounced *obleege*; *obliger*, Fr.] to bind, enforce, or compel to ſomething; to render the doing or not doing of ſomething neceſſary in order to ſome end; to pleaſe, or gratify. "The ſame duties that "*oblige* their prince." *Addiſ.*

OBLIGE'E, S. the perſon bound by a written contract or bond.

OBLI'GER, S. he who binds by any contract.

OBLI'GING, Part. and Adj. [pronounced *obleeging*; from *obligans*, Lat.] civil; conferring a favour in ſuch a manner as to render the receiver bound to make returns of gratitude.

OBLI'GINGLY, Adv. [pronounced *obleegingly*] in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, S. [pronounced *obleegingneſs*] the quality of conferring a favour, or doing a kindneſs, ſo as to render the receiver indebted to make returns of gratitude; civility.

OBLI'QUE, Adj. [Fr. *obliquus*, Lat.] aſlant; not in a ſtrait line, or perpendicular direction; indirect. In Grammer, applied to all the caſes of nouns, excepting the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, Adv. in an indirect manner; in a direction which is neither perpendicular, nor in a ſtrait line; not in the direct or literal meaning.

OBLI'QUENESS, or OBLI'QUITY, S. [*obliquité*, Fr.] a deviation from natural rectitude; a deviation from a perpendicular or a right line; a deviation from moral rectitude, or the rules of morality.

To OBLI'TERATE, V. A. [*obliteratus*, Lat.] to efface or rub out any thing written; to wear out, deſtroy, or efface from the memory.

OBLITERA'TION, S. [*obliteratio*, Lat.] the act of effacing any thing written, or deſtroying any monumental inſcription, or rendering a thing forgotten, or not to be traced by the memory.

OBLI'VION, S. [*oblivio*, Lat. the ſtate of the mind wherein it is unable to revive the traces or ideas of things once ſeen; forgetfulneſs. *An act of oblivion*, is an act wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences againſt a ſtate.

OBLI'VIOUS, Adj. [*obliviоſus*, Lat.] cauſing forgetfulneſs.

OBLO'NG, Adj. [Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] longer than broad.

OBLO'NGNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being broader than long.

O'BLOQUY, S. [*obloquor*, Lat.] cenſorious ſpeech; language by which any perſon or thing is repreſented to its diſadvantage; ſlander; the cauſe of reproach.

OBNO'XIOUS, Adj. [*obnoxius*, Lat.] ſubject; liable to be puniſhed; liable to be expoſed.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being ſubject, or being liable to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſtate of ſubjection, or in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To OBNU'BILATE, V. A. [*obnubulatum*, Lat.] to cloud; to make obſcure.

OBSCE'NE, Adj. [Fr. *obſcænus*, Lat.] immodeſt; ſmutty; raiſing unchaſte ideas; offenſive or diſguſting; inauſpicious; unlucky. "Birds *obſcene* take flight." *Dryd.*

OBSCE'NELY, Adv. in an immodeſt, unchaſte, or ſmutty manner.

OBSCE'NENESS, or OBSCE'NITY, S. [*obſcenité*, Fr.] impurity or immodeſty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURA'TION, S. [*obſcuratio*, Lat.] the act of darkening, or depriving of light; the ſtate of being deprived of light.

OBSCU'RE, Adj. [*obſcur*, Fr. *obſcurus*, Lat.] dark; gloomy. Not eaſily to be underſtood; perplexed or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an *obſcure* perſon." *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE, V. A. [*obſcuro*, Lat.] to darken; to make leſs viſible. Figuratively, to render leſs eaſy to be underſtood, applied to the mind. To deprive of beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCU'RELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew want or privation of light; in a dark or gloomy manner; out of ſight; in a mean, private manner; in a ſtation neither conſpicuous or famous.

OBSCU'RENESS, or OBSCU'RITY, S. [*obſcurité*, Fr. *obſcuritas*, Lat.] a ſtate of darkneſs, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a ſtate wherein a perſon lives unobſerved, or unknown. Darkneſs of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRA'TION, S. [*obſecratio*, Lat.] intreaty, or ſupplication.

O'BSEQUIES, S. [*obſeques*, Fr. from *obſequium*, Lat.] the funeral or burial rites performed by way of reſpect to a perſon at his interment. Milton and Craſhaw uſe it in the ſingular, which Johnſon ſuppoſes more proper, though the whole body of authors is againſt them. "With ſilent *obſequy*, and funeral "train." *Milt.* Agoniſt.

OBSE'QUIOUS, Adj. [from *obſequium*, Lat.] obedient; complaiſant in order to pleaſe or gratify.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, S. paſſive obedience, or compliance with the humours and wiſhes of another, in order to gain his eſteem.

OBSE'RVABLE, Adj. [from *obſervo*, Lat.] remarkable; deſerving notice.

OBSE'RVANCE, S. [Fr.] reſpect; religious or ceremonial reverence; the practice of any duty or command; a law or rule for practice or conduct; careful obedience; attention; regard.

OBSE'RVANT, Part. [*obſervans*, Lat.] attentive; careful; watchful; obedient; reſpectfully attentive; ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVA'TION, S. [Fr. *obſervatio*, Lat.] the act of taking notice of things and perſons, and drawing inferences thereby; a remark; an animadverſion; a notion gained by conſidering perſons or things. In Sea Language, the act of taking the ſun or any ſtar's meridian altitude, to find the latitude of a place.

OBSERVA'TOR, S. [*obſervateur*, Fr.] one that conſiders a thing attentively, or makes remarks on any occurrence; one that makes obſervations concerning the heavenly bodies.

OBSERVA'TORY, S. a place built for making aſtronomical obſervations, or obſerving the heavenly bodies.

To OBSE'RVE, V. A. [*obſerver*, Fr. *obſervo*, Lat.] to watch; to look at; to regard or conſider with attention; to perceive by attention; to regard; to keep religiouſly. Neuterly, to apply the mind or eye with great attention; to be attentive.

OBSE'RVER, S. one who looks vigilantly or attentively at perſons, or things; one that remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practiſes any rite, cuſtom, or law.

OBSE'RVINGLY, Adv. with attention, heed, or care.

OBSE'SSION, S. [*obſeſſio*, Lat.] the act of beſieging. In Divinity, the firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSOLE'TE, Adj. [*obſoletus*, Lat.] not in uſe; worn out; unfaſhionable.

OBSOLE'TENESS, S. the quality of being no longer uſed, or of being out of faſhion.

OB'STACLE, S. [Fr. *obſtaculum*, Lat.] ſomething which oppoſes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

OBSTE'TRIC, Adj. [*obſtetrix*, Lat.] belonging to a midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, S. performing the part of a midwife.

OB'STINACY, S. [*obſtination*, Fr. *obſtinatio*, Lat.] the act of refuſing to act or aſſent, notwithſtanding the moſt reaſonable and cogent motives.

OB'STINATE, Adj. [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] refuſing to act or aſſent; immoveably reſolved.

OB'STINATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to remain culpably fixed or reſolute; in ſuch a manner as to be inflexibly reſolute.

OB'STINATENESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being immoveably fixed in opinion, or inflexibly reſolved either to omit or commit any action, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſons to the contrary.

OBSTIPA'TION, S. [*obſtipo*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, Adj. [*obſtreperus*, Lat.] making a loud noiſe from a turbulent or obſtinate diſpoſition.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, Adv. in a noiſy or clamorous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, S. loudneſs, occaſioned by clamour, obſtinacy, or turbulence.

To OBSTRU'CT, V. A. [*obſtructus*, from *obſtruo*, Lat.] to block up any paſſage. Figuratively, to hinder, bar, or be in the way of; to oppoſe, or retard by oppoſing.

OBSTRU'CTION, S. [*obſtructio*, Lat.] any hindrance, difficulty, obſtacle, or impediment, which hinders the action of any body, or the exertion of the powers and faculties of the body or the ſoul. In Medicine, the ſtoppage, or blocking up any canal or paſſage in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [*obſtructif*, Fr.] cauſing hindrance or impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, S. any thing which hinders or impedes.

OB'STRUENT, Part. [*obſtruens*, Lat.] ſtopping or blocking up any paſſage.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, Adj. [*obſtupefactus*, from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] ſtupifying; or obſtructing the vigour of the mind. "The force of it "is *obſtupefactive*." *Abbot.*

To OBTA'IN, V. A. [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure by means of labour and diligence; to acquire by means of favours or entreaty. Neuterly, to continue in uſe; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail or ſucceed.

OBTA'INABLE, Adj. capable of being procured.

OBTA'INER, S. one that acquires any thing by labour, conceſſion, or by means of his own entreaties, and the kindneſs of another.

To OBTE'ND, V. A. [*obtendo*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition; to pretend; to make uſe of reaſon as a pretext; to impute to as the cauſe. "*Obtending* heav'n for what- "e'er ills befal." *Dryd.* Seldom uſed.

To OBTE'ST, V. A. [*obteſtor*, Lat.] to beſeech or implore. "*Obteſt* his mercy." *Dryd.*

OBTESTA'TION, S. [*obteſtatio*, Lat.] the act of beſeeching or imploring.

OBTRECTA'TION, S. [*obtrectatus*, Lat.] the act of robbing a perſon of his character or reputation, by the imputation of falſe crimes; ſlander.

To OBTRU'DE, V. A. [*obtrudo*, Lat.] to force into any ſtate by violence or impoſture; to force by frequent importunity.

OBTRU'DER, S. a perſon that endeavours to make any thing paſs for what it is not, by impoſture and importunity. "The *obtruders* "of falſe ones." *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION, S. [*obtruſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing into any ſtate by violence or impoſture.

OBTRU'SIVE, Adj. inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon another. "Not "obvious, not *obtruſive*, but retir'd." *Par. Loſt.*

To OBTU'ND, V. A. [*obtundo*, Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURA'TION, S. [*obturatus*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping up any paſſage or aperture, by ſmearing ſomething over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *obtuſus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having obtuſe angles, or angles larger than right ones.

OBTU'SE, Adj. [*obtuſus*, Lat.] not pointed or ſharp; blunt. Figuratively, dull, ſtupified; not quick. "Thy ſenſes then *obtuſe*." *Par. Loſt.* Scarcely perceptible; confuſed. "An *obtuſe* ſound."

OBTU'SELY, Adv. without an edge or point; in a dull, ſtupid, and almoſt inſenſible manner.

OBTU'SION, S. the act of dulling or blunting; the ſtate of being made ſtupid, or in a great meaſure deprived of ſenſation. "*Obtuſion* of the ſenſes." *Harvey.*

To OBVE'RT, V. A. [*obverto*, Lat.] to turn towards. "If its baſe be *obverted* to- "wards us." *Watts.*

To O'BVIATE, V. A. [*obviatum*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] to go to meet; to meet in the way; to prevent; to ſet aſide.

O'BVIOUS, Adj. [*obvius*, Lat.] meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; expoſed. "*Obvious* to diſ- "pute." *Par. Loſt.* Eaſily diſcovered, or plain, applied to ſentiments.

O'BVIOUSLY, Adv. without much ſtudy or thought; at firſt ſight; evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being evident, apparent, or eaſily diſcovered and underſtood by the mind.

To OBU'MBRATE, V. A. [*obumbratum*, Lat.] to ſhade, cloud, or render any thing leſs viſible.

OCCA'SION, S. [Fr. *occaſio*, Lat.] an incident, or thing which ſeems neither done or happening by deſign; an unforeſeen opportunity; an accidental cauſe; a proper time or reaſon for doing any thing; a caſual or unforſeen need or exigence.

To OCCA'SION, V. A. [*occaſionner*, Fr.] to cauſe without deſign; to cauſe or produce; to influence or induce. "*Occaſions* men to "make ſeveral combinations." *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL, Adj. [*occaſionel*, Fr.] caſual; incidental; not made deſignedly or on purpoſe; producing without deſign; produced by occaſion, particular circumſtance, or by incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, Adv. caſually, or on account of ſome preſent or unforeſeen emergency; incidentally.

OCCA'SIONER, S. one that cauſes or produces by deſign or accident.

OCCECA'TION, S. [*occæcatio*, Lat.] the act of blinding, or making blind.

OC'CIDENT, S. [*occidens*, Lat.] the weſt. "His bright-paſſage to the *occident*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

OCCIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*occidentalis*, Lat.] weſtern.

OCCI'DUOUS, adj. [*occiduus*, Lat.] weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL, Adj. [*occipitalis*, Lat.] placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCI'PUT, S. [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.

To OCCLU'DE, V. A. [*occludo*, Lat.] to ſhut up. "*Occluding* the pores." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

OCCLU'SE, Adj. [*occluſus*, Lat.] ſhut up; cloſed.

OCCU'LT, Adj. [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] ſecret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

OCCULTA'TION, S. [*occultatio*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the hiding, or time of hiding a ſtar from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us.

OCCU'LTNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſecret, hid, or not diſcoverable.

OC'CUPANCY, S. [*occupans*, Lat.] the act of taking poſſeſſion.

OC'CUPANT, S. [*occupans*, Lat.] one that takes poſſeſſion.

To OC'CUPATE, V. A. [*occupatum*, Lat. from *occupo*, Lat.] to poſſeſs, hold, or take up.

OCCUPA'TION, S. [Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.] the act of taking poſſeſſion; an employment, buſineſs, trade, or calling.

OCCUPIER, S. [from *occupy*] a poſſeſſor; one that takes poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To OC'CUPY, V. A. [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] to poſſeſs, keep, or take up; to employ or buſy; to follow as a trade or buſineſs; to uſe, employ, or expend. "All the gold *occupied* in the work." *Exod.* xxxviii. Neuterly, to practiſe or follow any buſineſs.

To OCCUR, V. N. [*occurro*, Lat.] to preſent to the memory or underſtanding; to appear in different places; to meet, claſh, or ſtrike againſt.

OCCU'RRENCE, S. [Fr.] an incident or common event; the ſtate of being often preſented to the mind, or happening often.

OCCU'RRENT, S. [*occurent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION, S. [*occurſus*, Lat.] a claſh or blow, occaſioned by the meeting of two bodies together.

O'CEAN, S. [Fr. *oceanus*, Lat. ὠκεανος, Gr.] the vaſt collection of ſalt and navigable water which encompaſſes the whole globe of the earth; its ſurface, according to Dr. Keil's computation, is 85,490,506 ſquare miles, and ſuppoſing its depth at a medium to be one-fourth of a mile, its whole quantity of water muſt be 21,372,626 and a half cubic miles. Any boundleſs or immenſe expanſe or idea. "The boundleſs *oceans* "of eternity." *Locke.*

O'CEAN, Adj. belonging to the main ſea. "Swim the *ocean* ſtream." *Par. Loſt.* Seldom uſed.

O'CHRE, S. [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὠχρα, Gr.] earth that has a rough and naturally duſty ſurface, ſlightly cohering, compoſed of fine ſoft clayey particles, readily diffuſed in water, and of different colours.

O'CHREOUS, Adj. conſiſting of ochre.

O'CHREY, Adj. abounding in ochre; having the qualities of ochre.

O'CTAGON, S. [from ὀκτω, and γωνια, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.

OCTAGO'NAL, Adj. having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULAR, Adj. [from ὀκτω, and *angulus*, Lat.] having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS, S. the quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT, or O'CTILE, Adj. [ὀκτω, Lat.] in Aſtrology, applied to a planet in ſuch a poſition, with reſpect to another, that their places are only one-eighth of a circle, or 48 degrees diſtant from each other.

OCTA'VE, S. [*octavus*, Lat.] the eighth day after ſome particular feſtival: according to Ainſworth, eight days together after a feſtival. In Muſic, an eighth, or harmonical interval conſiſting of eight tones or degrees of ſounds.

OCTA'VO, S. [Lat.] applied to a book, whoſe leaves are one eighth of a ſheet of paper.

OCTE'NNIAL, Adj. [from ὀκτω, and *annus*, Lat.] happening every eighth year; laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER, S. [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January.

O'CTONARY, Adj. [*octonarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of eight; belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, Adj. [from ὀκτω, and *oculus*, Lat.] having eight eyes. "Spiders, for "the moſt part, are *octonocular*." *Derb.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, Adj. [from ὀκτω, and πεταλον, Gr.] having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE, S. [from ὀκτω, and στυλη, Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

O'CTUPLE, Adj. [*octuplus*, Lat.] eight fold.

O'CULAR, Adj. [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] depending on the eye; known or diſcovered by the eye.

O'CULARLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be viſible to the eye; by means of the ſight.

O'CULATE, Adj. [*oculatus*, Lat.] having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

O'CULIST, S. [*oculus*, Lat.] one who profeſſes to cure the diſorders of the eye.

O'CULUS BELI, S. [Lat.] among modern jewellers, an accidental variety of the agate kind, having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and in the middle a ſpeck or ſpot, reſembling the ſight of the eye, whence it derives its name.

ODD, Adj. [*od*, *odid*, Brit. rare; *odene*, Ruſſ. *edne*, Sclav. *udda*, Swed.] not even; not to be meaſured by any even number; not to be divided into even numbers; ſomething more; ſomething exceeding a round number, or the number mentioned; particular; ſtrange; not minded; whimſical; fantaſtical; uncommon.

O'DDLY, Adv. in a ſtrange, ſingular, or unaccountable manner; in ſuch a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, S. [See *Oddly*] the ſtate of being uneven, or not to be divided into even parts or numbers; the quality of being ſingular, peculiar, ſtrange, or uncouth.

ODDS, S. the exceſs of two compared with each

each other; a ſtate wherein there are more chances againſt than for a thing; a quarrel, debate, diſpute, or difference.

ODE, S. [ᾠδή, Gr.] a lyric poem, written to be ſung to muſic; the leſſer kind is characteriſed by its ſweetneſs and eaſe; and the greater by the ſublimity of its ſentiments, the elevation of its raptures, and the quickneſs of its tranſitions.

O'DIOUS, Adj. [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*, Lat.] deſerving hatred; expoſed to hate; cauſing hate.

O'DIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe hate.

O'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon or thing the object of hatred; the ſtate of being hated.

O'DIUM, S. [Lat.] the quality of rendering a perſon culpable, or expoſing to hate. "She threw the *odium* of the fact on me." *Dryd.*

O'DORATE, Adj. [*odoratus*, Lat.] ſcented, or affecting the organ of ſmelling.

ODORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*odoriferus*, Lat.] affecting the organ of ſmelling: uſually applied to things that produce a ſweet ſcent.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting a ſweet ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, Adj. [*odorus*, Lat.] affecting the ſmell with a ſweet ſcent; fragrant.

O'DOUR, S. [*odeur*, Fr. *odor*, Lat.] a ſcent or ſmell, whether good or bad; but moſt properly applied to a ſweet one.

OE, a dipthong borrowed from the Greeks, pronounced like an *e*, but not properly belonging to our language.

OECONO'MICS, S. [pronounced *economics*; *economique*, Fr. from οἰκονομικος, Gr.] the management of houſehold affairs.

OECONO'MIST, S. [*œconomus*, Lat. οἰκονομος, Gr.] one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and diſcretion.

OECONO'MY, S. [*œconomie*, Fr. *œconomia*, Lat.] the act of prudently managing a family or houſe; thriftineſs; good huſbandry.

OECUME'NICAL, Adj. [from οἰκουμενη, Gr.] general; reſpecting or including the whole habitable world.

OEDE'MA, S. [from οἰδημα, Gr.] a ſwelling, confined, by ſurgeons, to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumor, proceeding from cold and aqueous humors, ſuch as thoſe that happen to perſons in a dropſy.

OEDE'MATIC, or OEDE'MATOUS, Adj. of the nature of an oedema, or white, ſoft, inſenſible ſwelling.

OEI'LLAD, S. [*oeillade*, Fr.] a glance; a wink or token given by the eye. "She "gave *œillads*." *Shak.*

O'ER, contracted in poetry from *over*.

OESO'PHAGUS, S. [pronounced *eſophagus*; from οἰσος, and φαγω, Gr.] in Anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or paſſage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the ſtomach.

OF, Prep. [Sax. *af*, Belg. *ab*, Lat. ἀπο, Gr.] a particle uſed to expreſs the genitive in Engliſh, and expreſſes property. "From Corcyra, "*of* Corcyra." *Shak.* Relating to; concerning. "All have this ſenſe *of* war." *Smalridge.* Among. "Any clergyman *of* my own "acquaintance." *Swift.* According to. "They "do *of* right belong to you," *Tillotſ.* Uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingneſs. "*Of* himſelf "is none: but that infinite." *Dryd.* Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A "man *of* an ancient family." *Clarend.* Sometimes it ſignifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot was all *of* cedar." When put before an indefinite expreſſion of time, it gives it an adverbial ſignification. "*Of* "late." *i. e.* lately. In almoſt all theſe ſenſes it ſeems to have been borrowed from, or uſed in imitation of, the Latin prepoſitions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, Adv. [*af*, Belg.] Johnſon obſerves, that the chief uſe of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs, *come*, *fly*, and *take*, and that it is generally oppoſed to *on*, and ſignifies motion, or the action of moving a thing from its place. When applied to meaſure, it ſignifies diſtance. "Scarcely *off* a mile." *Shak.* In Painting or Statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vaniſhing, abſence, or departure. Abſolutely, it implies diſappointment, defeat or interruption; as, "The affair is *off*." When oppoſed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diverſion. *Off hand*, ſignifies without ſtudy or premeditation.

OFF, Interj. an expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart or go to a diſtance. "*Off!* "or I fly for ever from thy ſight." *Smith.*

OFF, Prep. ſupported by or making uſe of; oppoſed to *on* or *upon*. At a diſtance, applied to place.

OFF'AL, S. [*offa*, Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*] waſte meat, or that which is not eaten at table; carrion, or coarſe fleſh. Figuratively, refuſe, or that which is of no value, and would otherwiſe be thrown away; any thing of no value.

OFFE'NCE, S. [*offenſum*, Lat.] any thing which may cauſe diſguſt on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or diſpleaſe.

OFFE'NCEFUL, Adj. cauſing diſpleaſure; injurious, or contrary to law.

OFFE'NCELESS, Adj. without doing injury, or doing any thing that may cauſe diſpleaſure.

To OFFE'ND, V. A. [*offendo*, Lat.] to cauſe diſpleaſure; to do any thing contrary to a perſon's inclinations; to commit any thing that may occaſion anger, diſpleaſure, or be contrary to law. Neuterly, to tranſgreſs any law; to provoke anger; to be guilty of a tranſgreſſion or violation of any rule.

OFFE'NDER, S. one who has done any thing contrary to a law, or has diſpleaſed another.

OFFE'NDRESS, S. a woman that does any thing

thing contrary to law, or what may diſpleaſe or injure another.

OFFE'NSIVE, Adj. [*offenſif*, from *offenſus*, Lat.] cauſing anger, diſpleaſure, or pain. Fit for aſſailing, oppoſed to defenſive, and applied to arms.

OFFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſpleaſe, cauſe uneaſineſs, or hatred; or to ſeem like an attack, oppoſed to defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of cauſing diſpleaſure, uneaſineſs, injury, or diſguſt.

To O'FFER, V. A. [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] to preſent to a perſon; to hold ſo as a perſon may receive. To ſacrifice, when applied to the Deity. To bid, applied to price or value. To attempt; to propoſe. Neuterly, to be preſent, or to preſent itſelf; to make an attempt.

O'FFER, S. [*offre*, Fr.] the act of propoſing an advantage to another; a propoſal made to another for his choice or acceptance; the price bid for any commodity at a ſale or market; an attempt or endeavour.

O'FFERER, S. one who makes a propoſal; one who ſacrifices, applied to the rites uſed in worſhip.

O'FFERING, S. any thing ſacrificed on a religious account.

OFFER'TORY, S. [*offertoire*, Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering; the place where alms are offered in a church.

O'FFICE, S. [Fr. *officium*, Lat.] any public charge or employment; the peculiar end for which any thing is made or deſigned; an act of benevolence or good-will, proffered by a perſon of his own accord; an act of worſhip; a room in a houſe appropriated to a particular buſineſs; a place where buſineſs is tranſacted; from *officina*, Lat.

O'FFICER, S. a man employed by the public; a commander in an army; one that has the power of apprehending criminals, and arreſting debtors.

O'FFICERED, Adj. ſupplied with commanders.

OFFI'CIAL, Adj. [Fr.] conducive; performing any office; belonging to any public charge.

OFFI'CIAL, S. a perſon commiſſioned to judge cauſes in an eccleſiaſtical court.

OFFI'CIALTY, S. the charge or poſt of an official.

To OFFI'CIATE, V. N. to diſcharge any office, generally applied to acts of worſhip; to perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL, Adj. [*officina*, Lat.] among Apothecaries, uſed in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS, Adj. [*officieux*, Fr. *officioſus*, Lat.] doing good offices or acts of kindneſs, in a good ſenſe. Aſſiſting or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward, in a bad ſenſe.

OFFI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be too fond of aſſiſting a perſon, or intermeddling in his affairs, without being aſked or welcome. Kindly, or with unaſked kindneſs, in a good ſenſe. "Let thy goats *officiouſly* be "nurſt." *Dryd.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, S. too great a readineſs to aſſiſt or oblige another, commonly uſed in a bad ſenſe. Service, in a good ſenſe.

O'FFING, S. the act of ſteering to a diſtance from land.

O'FFSET, S. a ſprout or ſhoot of a plant.

OFF-SCOURING, S. a part rubbed of in cleaning or ſcouring; refuſe.

O'FFSPRING, S. the thing propagated or generated; children; deſcendants; a production of any kind.

OFT, Adv. [Sax.] frequently; ſeveral times.

O'FTEN, Adj. [in the comparative, *oftener*, in the ſuperlative, *oftenеſt*] many times; frequently.

OFTENTI'MES, Adv. many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

OF'TIMES, Adv. many times; frequently.

OGE'E, or O'GIVE, S. in Architecture, a moulding, conſiſting of a round and a hollow, almoſt in the form of an S.

To OGLE, V. A. [*oogh*, Belg.] to view with ſide or ſtolen glances, in order to eſcape notice.

O'GLER, S. [*oogebler*, Belg.] one that views another by ſide or ſtolen glances.

OH, Interj. an exclamation made uſe of to expreſs ſorrow, pain, or ſurprize.

OIL, S. [*æl*, *ele*, Sax. *hiule*, Fr. *oleum*, Lat.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice drawn from ſeveral bodies, either by expreſſion or diſtillation.

OI'LINESS, S. greaſineſs; the quality approaching to, or reſembling that of oil.

OI'LMAN, S. one who trades in oils, pickles, *&c.*

OI'L-SHOP, S. a ſhop where oil, pickles, and other commodities, are vended.

OI'LY, Adj. fat; greaſy; reſembling oil.

To OIL, V. A. to ſmear with oil.

OI'LYPALM, S. a tree.

To OINT, V. A. [*oint*, Fr.] to anoint; to ſmear with ſomething greaſy.

OI'NTMENT, S. a medicine, made of unctuous, oily, or greaſy ſubſtances.

O'KER, S. See *Ochre*.

OLD, Adj. [*eald*, *ald*, Sax.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance, oppoſed to new. Ancient, oppoſed to modern. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe, oppoſed to laſt. Long practiſed, habituated to, or inveterate. In familiar or burleſque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the ſame thing. "He would have *old* turn-"ing the key." *Shak. Of old*, ſignifies long ago, or in times long paſt.

OLDFA'SHIONED, Adj. made in a form at preſent laid aſide, or not uſed.

O'LDNESS, S. the quality of having lived or continued a great number of years; the quality of being impaired by age or length of time.

OLEA'GINOUS, Adj. [*oleagineux*, Fr.] oily.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being oily.

OLEA'NDER, S. the plant roſebay.

OLEA'STER,

OLEA'STER, S. [Lat.] the wild olive.

OLEO'SE, Adj. [*oleoſus*, Lat.] oily.

OLFA'CTORY, Adj. [*olfactoire*, Fr.] having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*oligarchique*, Fr. *oligarchicus*, Lat.] belonging to an oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY, S. [from ολιγος, and αρχη, Gr.] a form of government, which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number, generally the nobles; an ariſtocracy.

O'LIO, S. [*olla*, Span.] a rich diſh made of different ſorts of meat.

O'LITORY, Adj. [*olitor*, Lat.] belonging to a kitchen garden.

OLIVA'STER, Adj. [*olivaſtre*, Fr.] darkly; brown; tawny. "*Olivaſter* and pale." *Bac.*

O'LIVE, S. [Fr. *oliva*, Lat.] a tree producing an oblong fruit about the ſize of a damſon, which is pickled: it is likewiſe famous for its oil, and was formerly uſed as an emblem of peace.

O'MBRE, S. [*hombre*, Span.] a game of cards played by three perſons.

OME'GA, S. [Gr. the great or long *O*] the name of the laſt letter in the Greek alphabet, and therefore uſed figuratively in Scripture for the laſt, and, oppoſed to Alpha, the firſt letter of that alphabet, implies neceſſary exiſtence, or that which exiſted from all eternity *a parte ante*, and ſhall exiſt in its own nature to all eternity to come. "I am *Alpha* and *Omega*." *Rev.* i. 8.

O'MELET, S. [*omelette*, Sax.] a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, S. [Lat.] any ſign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MENED, Adj. containing prognoſtics, or ſigns by which future events may be foretold.

OME'NTUM, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the caul.

O'MER, S. [חמר Heb.] a Hebrew meaſure containing about three pints and an half Engliſh.

To O'MINATE, V. A. [*ominatum*, Lat.] to ſhew ſomething future by ſome ſign or token.

OMINA'TION, S. a ſign by which ſomething future is foreſeen.

O'MINOUS, Adj. [from *omen*] foreſhewing ſome future ill, generally uſed in a bad ſenſe. Containing ſigns or tokens of ſomething either good or ill, in a neutral ſenſe.

O'MINOUSLY, Adv. with tokens of ſome future ill, commonly applied in a bad ſenſe.

O'MINOUSNESS, S. the quality of betokening ſome future ill or good.

OMI'SSION, S. [*omiſſus*, Lat.] the act of neglecting or forbearing to do ſomething that ought to be done; the act of leaving out in writing; a neglect.

To OMI'T, V. A. [*omitto*, Lat.] to leave out, or not to mention, applied to writing or ſpeaking. To neglect doing what ought to be done, applied to action.

OMI'TTANCE, S. forbearance. "*Omittance* is no quittance." *Shak.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*omnifarius*, Lat.] of all kinds or varieties.

OMNI'FIC, Adj. [from *omnis*, and *facio*, Lat.] creating all things. "The *omnific* word." *Par. Loſt.*

OMNI'FORM, Adj. [*omniformis*, Lat.] of all ſhapes.

OMNI'GENOUS, Adj. [*omnis*, and *genus*, Lat.] conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNI'POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY, S. [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] power capable of performing every thing that does not imply a contradiction; infinite power.

OMNI'POTENT, Adj. [*omnipotens*, Lat.] infinitely powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, S. [*omnis*, and *præſens*, Lat.] a preſence which is every where, and excluded no where.

OMNIPRE'SENT, Adj. preſent every where.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or OMNI'SCIENCY, *omnis*, and *ſcientia*, Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, Adj. [*omnis*, and *ſciens*, Lat.] knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIOUS, Adj. [*omnis*, and *ſcio*, Lat.] knowing all things.

O'MOPLATE, S. [ωμος, and πλατυς, Gr.] the ſhoulder blade, or the two bones, ſituated on the hind part of the upper ribs, one on each ſide.

OMPHALO'PTIC, S. [ομφαλος, and οπτικος, Gr.] an optic glaſs, convex on both ſides, and called a convex lens.

ON, Prep. [*on*, Sax. *aen*, Belg. *an*, Teut.] upon; ſupported by; or covered with; the ſubject of action; dependance or reliance, or the object of dependance. "*On* God's provi- "dence." *Smallridge.* The motive or occaſion of any thing; as ſoon as any thing is done. "*On* the receipt of a letter." *Dryd.* The period at which any thing happens, or is done on that day. In Threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "*On* thy life." *Dryd.* The ſtate of any thing. "The heav'ns *on* "fire." *Shak.* A condition of a bargain or ſale. "*On* more eaſy terms." *Dryd.* Sometimes it is uſed to imply diſtinction or oppoſition. "The Rhodians *on* the other ſide." *Knolles.* When uſed by contraction before *it*, it ſignifies *of*. "A gameſter has but a poor trade *on't*." *Locke.*

ON, Adv. forward; in ſucceſſion or progreſs; without ceaſing; upon the body. "Her "patches and jewels *on*." *Prior.* Reſolution to advance, uſed eliptically for *go on*.

ON, Interj. a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed or attack, uſed eliptically inſtead of *go on*.

ONCE, Adv. [pronounced *wance*] only one time; a ſingle time. Uſed with *at*, the ſame time; in an indiviſible point of time; formerly. "My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh fond- "neſs for thee." *Addiſ.* It is to be remarked that this word ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective, as "*At once*, or "*this once*."

ONE, Adj. [*ains*, *ana*, *ain*, Goth. *an*, *ane*, *en*,

en, Sax. *unus*, Lat.] ſingle; any thing expreſſed by an unite; any. Uſed with *another*, belonging to both. Oppoſed to *another*, different. Oppoſed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Uſed with *day*, in a paſt ſenſe; otherwiſe it ſignifies ſome time to come, when uſed with a future tenſe. "Shall *one* day "faint." *Davies.*

ONE, S. followed with *by one*, it implies ſingly, or a ſingle perſon. "Raiſing *one by one* "the ſuppliant crew." *Dryd.* A ſingle thing; a perſon; concord; agreement; a perſon of a particular character. "*Ones* that loved not "wiſely." *Shak.* This word is uſed in the plural, either when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely; as, "The great *ones* of the world," Or when it relates to ſomething going before, or is uſed inſtead of a noun plural; as, "Theſe "ſucceſſes are more glorious—than ſuch ru-"inous *ones*." *Glanv.* Sometimes it is uſed before an impersonal verb, to ſignify any perſon, or man: this was by the Saxons expreſſed by *man*, as, "*Man brobte tha his beafold*." *Matt.* iv. 10. But as Dr. Hickes judiciouſly obſerves, our uſe of this word is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *on*, Fr. "*One* wou'd ima-"gine." *Atterb.*

ONE'-EYED, Adj. having only a ſingle eye.

ONEIROCRI'TIC, S. [from ονειροκριτικος, Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr.] an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

ONE'NESS, S. unity; the quality of being ſingle; but one, or indiviſible in more. "Our "God is one, or rather very *oneneſs* and meer "unity." *Hooker.*

O'NEROUS, Adj. [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] burthenſome. Figuratively, oppreſſive.

O'NION, S. [from *oignon*, Fr. *ognone*, Ital.] an aromatic, ſtrong-ſcented, bulbous, coated and orbicular root.

O'NLY, Adj. [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*, whence by contraction *only*; *anlic*, Sax.] ſingle; without any other of the ſame kind or ſpecies; this above all other; this without any more.

O'NLY, Adv. ſimply; ſingly; barely; thus and no otherwiſe; ſingly, without any more.

ONO'MANCY, S. [from ονομα, and μαντια, Gr.] divination by names.

ONOMA'NTICAL, Adj. belonging to divination by names.

O'NSET, S. [from *on* and *ſet*] the firſt attack, or aſſault.

O'NSLAUGHT, S. [from *on* and *ſlaughter*] attack; aſſault. "By ſiege and *onſlaught* to "inveſt." *Hudib.*

ONTO'LOGIST, S. [from *ontology*] a metaphyſician; or one who conſiders the properties of being in the abſtract.

ONTO'LOGY, S. [ων, and λογος, Gr.] the ſcience of the affections or properties of being genenerally, or in the abſtract; metaphyſics.

O'NWARD, Adv. [*ondweard*, Sax.] forward; in a forward ſtate; ſomewhat farther.

O'NYCHA, S. in Scripture, uſed both for the onyx ſtone, or an odoriferous ſnail or ſhell. Moſt of the commentators are for the laſt ſenſe. The ſhell is like that of the ſhell-fiſh called purpura. The animal or ſnail is fiſhed for in the eaſt in watery places where the ſpikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its ſhell ſo aromatic.

O'NYX, S. [ονυξ, Gr.] a ſemi-pellucid gem, an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, with a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of a red: when a plate of a rediſh or fleſh colour lies on one or both ſides the white, it is called a ſardonyx.

OOZE, S. [either from *eaux*, Fr. or *wæs*, Sax.] ſoft mud; mire at the bottom of water, or ſlime; a ſoft flow, or ſpring. "From his "firſt fountain and beginning *ooze*," *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, V. A. to flow by ſtealth; to flow gently; to ſlip away.

OOZY, Adj. miry; muddy; ſlimy.

To OPA'CATE, V. A. [*opacatus*, Lat.] to darken, cloud, ſhade, or obſcure.

OPA'CITY, S. [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] cloudineſs; the ſtate of a body which cannot be ſeen through; the quality of being void of light.

OPA'COUS, Adj. [*opacus*, Lat.] dark; void of light; not to be ſeen through.

O'PAL, S. an elegant and ſingular ſtone, which, on account of its opacity and ſoftneſs, is ſcarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, ſmooth, and gloſſy, and diſplays all its beauties without the art of a lapidary: in colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl, conſiſting of a bluiſh or greyiſh white; but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongſt which the green, blue, and red are particularly beautiful. The beſt ſtones come from the Eaſt-Indies.

OPA'QUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *opake*] dark; having no light in itſelf; not to be ſeen through.

To OPE, or O'PEN, V. A. [from *open*, Sax. *op*, Iſl.] to unlock; to uncloſe; to lay open; to cauſe a breach, by which a thing may be ſeen. "The cathedral church was *opened* by "an earthquake." *Addiſ.* To explain; to diſcloſe by degrees. In Law, to begin. "The "*opening* of your cauſe." In Anatomy, to make an inciſion. Neuterly, to ſeparate or uncloſe; to ceaſe to be ſhut. In Hunting, to bark.

OPE, or O'PEN, Adj. [*ope* is uſed only by old authors, and by them only in its primary ſenſe] uncloſed; not locked or ſhut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, diſguiſe, or reſerve. Applied to the ſeaſon, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Expoſed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes, or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, S. one that unlocks a door, and puts it in ſuch a ſtate that any perſon or thing may find paſſage. Figuratively, one that explains

explains or interprets; any thing that ſeparates or divides.

OPEN-EY'ED, Adj. watchful. "*Open-eyed* "conſpiracy." *Shak.*

OPEN-HA'NDED, Adj. generous, liberal, or charitable.

OPEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. generous; candid; void of baſe reſerve.

OPEN-HEA'RTEDNESS, S. generoſity of ſentiment; liberality in giving.

O'PENING, S. a breach or hole. Figuratively, the ſight of a thing at a diſtance; a faint, imperfect, and confuſed knowledge.

O'PENLY, Adv. in ſight; plainly; without ſubterfuge, reſerve, or artifice.

OPEN-MOU'THED, Adj. greedy: Figuratively, clamorous; unable to keep a ſecret.

O'PENNESS, S. freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe, ſubterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, S. [Ital.] a poetical tale or fiction, performed with vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing.

O'PERABLE, Adj. [from *operor*, Lat.] capable of being done.

O'PERANT, Adj. [Fr.] active; having power to produce an effect. "The moſt *ope*-"*rant* poiſons." *Shak.* Obſolete.

To O'PERATE, V. A. [*operatus*, Lat.] to act; to produce an effect.

OPERA'TION, S. [Fr. *operatio*, Lat.] agency; influence; action; the power of producing an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In Surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the uſe of inſtruments. The motions or employment of an army.

O'PERATIVE, Adj. having the power of acting; efficacious.

OPERA'TOR, S. [*operateur*, Fr.] one that performs any cure by inſtruments or manual operations.

OPERO'SE, Adj. [*operoſus*, Lat.] laborious; full of trouble and tediouſneſs.

OPHI'TES, S. [from ὀφις, Gr.] marble of a duſky, greeniſh ground, with oblong, and uſually ſquare ſpots of a lighter green.

OPHTHA'LMIC, Adj. [*opthalmique*, Fr.] belonging to the eye. In the plural, medicines for diſeaſes of the eyes.

O'PHTHALMY, S. [*opthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eye, conſiſting of an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, S. a medicine that cauſes ſleep.

OPI'FICER, S. [*opifex*, Lat.] one that performs any work that requires and ſhews ſkill. "The divine *opificer*." *Bent.* This word is not yet generally received.

OPINA'TOR, S. [*opinatus*, Lat.] one who holds an opinion. "What kind of *opinators*." *Hale.*

To OPI'NE, V. N. [*opinor*, Lat. *opiner*, Fr.] to be of opinion; to gueſs, or form a judgment on ſlight proofs.

OPI'NIATIVE, Adj. obſtinate in a notion or opinion already received; imagined, but not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, S. [*opiniatre*, Fr.] one fond of his own notions; one that adheres inflexibly to his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE, Adj. [Fr.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; inflexibly adhering to his own opinion. "*Opiniatre* in diſcourſe." *Locke.*

OPI'NION, S. [Fr. *opinio*, Lat.] a perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; an aſſent of the mind, whereby it admits or receives any propoſition as true, upon arguments or proofs that are found to perſuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is ſo; a favourable judgment.

OPI'NIONATIVE, Adj. fond of notions already eſpouſed or aſſented to; fond of one's own notions; not to be convinced of the falſehood of our ſentiments by any reaſons.

OPI'NIONATIVELY, Adv. in a ſtubborn or conceited manner.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, S. the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPI'NIONIST, S. [*opinioniſte*, Fr.] a perſon fond, or conceited, of his own notions. "Every conceited *opinioniſt*." *Glanvil.*

O'PIUM, S. [Lat.] a juice, produced from inciſions made in the white poppy, partly of a reſinous gummy kind: its colour is a dark, browniſh yellow: its ſmell dead, faint, unpleaſant; and its taſte very bitter and acrid. A moderate doſe makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drank wine, removes melancholy, and diſſipates all ſenſe of danger; but an immoderate doſe brings on a kind of drunkenneſs, which occaſions ſleep, and often terminates in death.

OPO'PONAX, S. a gum reſin, of a tolerably firm texture, of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid, and extremely bitter taſte.

To OPPI'GNORATE, V. A. [*oppignoratum*, Lat. from *oppignero*, Lat.] to pledge, pawn, or give as a ſecurity.

OPPILA'TION, S. [Fr.] obſtruction; matter heaped together.

OPPI'LATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] obſtructive.

OPPO'NENT, S. [*opponens*, Lat.] one that oppoſes or reſiſts another. In the Schools, one who raiſes objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPORTU'NE, Adj. [Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] ſeaſonable; fit; at a time proper for performance, or putting in practice.

OPPORTU'NELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as was moſt proper for the performing of a thing, or rendering it ſucceſsful.

OPPORTU'NITY, S. the proper ſeaſon for doing a thing, or rendering it ſucceſsful.

To OPPO'SE, V. A. [*oppoſitum*, Lat.] to act againſt; to endeavour to hinder or reſiſt; to put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to place in front; to raiſe objections in diſputations.

OPPO'SER, S. one who endeavours to fruſtrate the deſigns of another; an antagoniſt or rival; one that raiſes objections in a diſpute.

O'PPOSITE, Adj. [*oppoſitus*, Lat.] placed

placed in front; facing each other; contrary; of a different kind; inconſiſtent with, or repugnant.

O'PPOSITE, S. one who endeavours to fruſtrate the views of another; an antagoniſt or enemy.

O'PPOSITELY, Adv. in ſuch a poſition as to front or face each other; from contrary parts or directions.

O'PPOSITENESS, S. the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

OPPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *oppoſitio*, Lat.] ſituation of facing or fronting another; reſiſtance, or an endeavour to fruſtrate the views of another. Contrariety, applied to affection, intereſt, meaſure, or meaning. Competition, or rivalry.

To OPPRE'SS, V. A. [*oppreſſum*, Lat. from *opprimo*, Lat.] to cruſh or overcome by hardſhip; to overpower or ſubdue.

OPPRE'SSION, S. [Fr. *oppreſſio*, Lat.] the act of cruſhing, ſubduing, or overcoming by cruelty, ſeverity, or arbitrary exertion of power; the ſtate of being oppreſſed or overcome by the cruelty and ſeverity of another; hardſhip and calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE, Adj. ſubduing or overcoming by acts of cruelty, tyranny, or ſeverity; heavy, or overcoming.

OPPRE'SSOR, S. [*oppreſſeur*, Fr.] one that harraſſes or afflicts another by unreaſonable burthens and ſeverity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, Adj. [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] reproachful; ſcurrilous; cauſing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a reproachful or ſcurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, S. the quality of uſing ſcurrilous or reproachful language; that which cauſes infamy or diſgrace.

To OPPU'GN, V. A. [from *oppugno*, Lat.] to oppoſe, reſiſt, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, S. oppoſition.

OPPU'GNER, S. one that oppoſes or attacks any opinion.

O'PTATIVE, Adj. [*optativus*, Lat.] wiſhing. In Grammar, applied to that mood which expreſſes wiſhing or deſire.

O'PTIC, Adj. [*optique*, Fr. See *optical*] uſed in ſeeing; producing ſight; relating to the ſcience of optics.

O'PTICAL, Adj. [*οπτικος*, Gr.] relating to the ſcience of optics.

O'PTIC, S. any inſtrument of ſight; the eye or organ of ſight. In the plural, applied to the ſcience which explains the laws according to which viſion or ſeeing is performed.

OPTI'CIAN, S. one that is ſkilled in the nature and laws of viſion, or one that makes inſtruments to aſſiſt the ſight, or to explain the doctrine of viſion.

O'PTIMACY, S. [*optimatus*, Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles.

O'PTIMISM, S. [*optimiſme*, Fr. from *optimus*, Lat.] the doctrine that the preſent ſyſtem of things, or created beings, is the beſt that God could make.

O'PTIMIST, S. [*optimiſte*, Fr.] a perſon who holds the doctrine that the preſent ſyſtem is abſolutely beſt, and that a better could not poſſibly be.

OPTI'MITY, S. the ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION, S. [*optio*, Lat.] choice.

O'PULENCE, or O'PULENCY, S. [Fr. *opulentia*, Lat.] a ſtate abounding in all the conveniencies and ornaments of life; wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, Adj. [Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] rich; wealthy; abounding in every thing that can render life comfortable and ſplendid.

O'PULENTLY, Adv. richly; plentifully; ſplendidly.

OR, Conj. [*othrhe*, *outher*, Sax. *oder*, Teut.] a particle uſed to ſignify diſtribution or oppoſition; ſometimes it anſwers to *either*. "He "muſt *either* fight *or* die." Before *elſe*, it is redundant, or has no meaning.

OR, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, gold, or gold colour.

O'RACH, S. a plant.

O'RACLE, S. [Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.] an anſwer ſuppoſed to be given to a votary by the ancient deities, when aſked about the ſucceſs of a future event; ſomething delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom any determinations of heaven were given; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one ſo famed for wiſdom, that his deciſions will not admit of diſpute.

To O'RACLE, V. A. to pronounce, utter, or deliver oracles. "By *oracling* abuſe the "Gentiles." *Par. Reg.*

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, Adj. uttering oracles; like an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of reſembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, S. [Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] more frequently, but not ſo properly, written *oriſon*] a prayer.

O'RAL, Adj. [Fr. from *os*, *oris*, Lat.] delivered in words, or by the mouth, oppoſed to written.

O'RALLY, Adv. by mouth; without writing.

O'RANGE, S. [Fr. *aurentia*, Lat.] the fruit of a tree; a colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, S. [*orangerie*, Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

O'RANGE-MUSK, S. a ſpecies of pears.

ORA'TION, S. [Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] a ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

O'RATOR, S. [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.] a public ſpeaker; a perſon who can expreſs his ſentiments eloquently. A petitioner, when uſed in addreſſes made to the court of Chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, Adj. made according to the rules of rhetoric; becoming or belonging to an orator.

O'RATORY, S. [*oratoria*, Lat.] the art of ſpeaking ſo as to clothe one's ſentiments in a figurative

gurative diction, to warm the paſſions, and to gain the aſſent of the auditors; the exerciſe of eloquence. In the Romiſh church, a place ſet apart purely for praying.

ORB, S. [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.] any round or ſpherical body; a celeſtial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. "The "*orbs* of his fierce chariot." *Par. Loſt.* A circle; a circular path deſcribed by any of the celeſtial bodies; a period, or revolution; a ſphere of action. The eye, ſo called on account of its form, and its furniſhing the body with light. "A drop ſerene hath quenched their *orbs*." *Par. Loſt.*

ORBED, Adj. round; circular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBI'CULAR, Adj. [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbicularis*, Lat.] ſpherical, or of a round ſhape; circular; in the form of a circle.

ORBI'CULARLY, Adv. after the form of a circle; ſpherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being circular.

O'RBIT, S. [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.] the line or path deſcribed by a planet in its revolution.

O'RCHAL, S. a ſtone, of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCHARD, S. a garden or incloſure of fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRA, or O'RCHESTRE, S. [ορχησρα, Gr. from ορχεομαι, Gr. *orcheſtre*, Fr.] in the ancient theatre, the lower part made in the form of a ſemicircle, and ſurrounded with ſeats, ſo called, becauſe in the Grecian theatre, they held their balls in this place. In the modern theatre, the place where the muſicians ſit.

To ORDA'IN, V. A. [*ordino*, Lat. *ordiner*, Fr.] to appoint or decree by public authority; to eſtabliſh or ſettle; to ſet in an office; to commiſſion to act as a clergyman.

ORDAI'NER, S. one that appoints, decrees, or commiſſions another to aſſume an office.

O'RDEAL, S. [*ordæl*, *ordale*, Sax.] a method of proving the innocence of a perſon ſuſpected of any crime, uſed in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and ſince as low as the times of king John and Henry III. wherein the perſon accuſed was obliged to paſs blindfold through a path croſſed by red hot bars of iron, or elſe ſwallow a certain quantity of water, in alluſion to the cuſtom obſerved by the Jews.

O'RDER, S. [*ordre*, Fr. *ordo*, Lat.] a method, or regular diſpoſition; the eſtabliſhed manner of performing a thing; the proper ſtate, applied to the mind or body; a command; a rule; regular government; a claſs or diviſion of the members of a ſtate; a religious ſociety; the office of a clergyman. In Aſtronomy, direct progreſs, oppoſed to retrograde motion. In War, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by ſea or land; or the diſtance of one rank or file from another. In Architecture, a ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially of a column; or a certain rule for the proportions of the columns or other parts of a building.

To O'RDER, V. A. to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commiſſion; to act as a clergyman.

O'RDERER, S. one that regulates, reduces to method, or diſpoſes in a regular manner.

O'RDERLESS, Adj. without order; in a confuſed manner.

O'RDERLINESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being diſpoſed regularly, or without the leaſt confuſion.

O'RDERLY, Adj. in a manner that is conſiſtent with rule.

O'RDINABLE, Adj. [*ordino*, Lat.] ſuch as may be appointed.

O'RDI'NAL, Adj. [Fr.] noting order.

O'RDINAL, S. a figure, noting order or place; a ritual.

O'RDINANCE, S. a law, rule, or precept, according to which any thing ſhould be done; the obſervance of a command; an appointment.

O'RDINARILY, Adv. [from *ordinary*] according to eſtabliſhed or ſettled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, Adj. eſtabliſhed; uſual; common; mean; of low rank or value. Ugly, or not handſome, applied to the features.

O'RDINARY, S. an eſtabliſhed judge in eccleſiaſtic cauſes; a ſettled eſtabliſhment; an actual and conſtant office; a regular price of a meal; a place of eating where a perſon pays a ſettled price for eating; one who officiates as a chaplain at priſons. "The *ordinary* of "Newgate."

To O'RDINATE, V. A. [*ordinatus*, Lat.] to appoint.

O'RDINATE, Adj. regular; methodical. *Ordinate figures*, are ſuch as have all their ſides and angles equal.

ORDINA'TION, S. [*ordinatio*, Lat.] an eſtabliſhed order or tendency; uſed with *to*. "An *ordination* to happineſs." *Norris.* The act of giving a perſon authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, S. cannon, or great guns.

ORDON'NANCE, S. [Fr.] the diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

OR'DURE, S. [*ordure*, Fr.] dung; excrements; filth.

ORE, S. [*or*, *ore*, *ora*, Sax.] metals unrefined. Figuratively, metal.

O'REWEED, or O'REWOOD, S. [*ora*, Sax. and *weed*] a weed growing upon the rocks at high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next ſhore by the wind and ſurge.

O'RGAL, S. lees of wine.

O'RGAN, S. [*organe*, Fr. οργανον, Gr.] any thing formed and deſigned for ſome certain uſe, action, or operation. In Muſic, an inſtrument conſiſting of ſeveral pipes filled with wind by means of a pair of bellows, having ſtops, and played on by the fingers in the ſame manner as an harpſichord.

ORGA'NIC, or ORGA'NICAL, Adj. [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.] conſiſting of various parts co-operating and communicating with each other; inſtrumental; made or deſigned for ſome certain end.

ORGA'NICALLY, Adv. by means of organs or inſtruments; by an organical diſpoſition of parts.

O'RGANISM, S. the ſtructure of the ſeveral parts of any animal, fabric, or machine, ſo as to operate to a certain end.

O'RGANIST, S. [*organiſte*, Fr.] one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, S. [from *organize*, Fr.] a conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as mutually to aſſiſt, to co-operate with, and be ſubſervient to, each other.

To ORGANI'ZE, V. A. [*organiſer*, Fr.] to conſtruct the parts of an animal, fabric, or machine, ſo that they ſhall be mutually ſubſervient to, and co-operate with, each other.

O'RGAN-LOFT, S. the loft where an organ ſtands and is played upon.

ORGA'SM, S. [*orgaſme*, Fr. οργασμος, Gr.] a ſudden violence, impulſe, or appetite.

O'RGIES, S. [it has no ſingular; *orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] the mad rites performed at the feaſts of Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RIENT, Adj. [*oriens*, Lat. *orient*, Fr.] riſing as the ſun; eaſtern; bright; ſhining; glittering. "Morning light—more *orient* in "yon weſtern cloud." *Par. Loſt.*

O'RIENT, S. [Fr.] the eaſt, or part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIE'NTAL, S. an inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM, S. an expreſſion or manner of ſpeaking peculiar to thoſe who live in the eaſt.

ORIENTA'LITY, S. the ſtate of riſing or being in the eaſt. "No power peculiar to his "*orientality*." *Brown.*

O'RIFICE, S. [*orificium*, Lat.] any opening, or hole made by an inſtrument with a point.

O'RIGIN, or ORI'GINAL, S. [*origine*, Fr.] the beginning or firſt exiſtence; a fountain, ſource, or that which gives beginning or exiſtence; a firſt copy, or that from which any thing is tranſcribed, tranſlated, or imitated: in this ſenſe *original* only is uſed. Derivation or deſcent.

ORI'GINAL, Adj. [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] primitive or primary; firſt; priſtine.

ORI'GINALLY, Adv. in its firſt ſtate; primarily, or with regard to the firſt cauſe or right; at firſt.

ORI'GINALNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being the firſt or original.

ORI'GINARY, Adj. productive, or cauſing exiſtence; that which has the firſt ſtate. Seldom uſed.

To ORI'GINATE, V. A. to produce as a cauſe; to bring into exiſtence.

ORIGINA'TION, S. [*originatio*, Lat.] the act of producing as a firſt cauſe, or of bringing into exiſtence.

O'RION, S. [Ωριον, Gr.] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 39 ſtars.

O'RISONS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular; *oraiſon*, Fr. This word is accented by Milton and Craſhaw on the firſt ſyllable; by Shakeſpeare both on the firſt and ſecond, and by others on the ſecond] prayers.

O'RLOP, S. [*overloop*, Belg.] the main deck of a ſhip.

O'RNAMENT, S. [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.] an embelliſhment, or any thing uſed purely for ſhow, or to ſet off a thing.

ORNAME'NTAL, Adj. ſerving to ſet off a thing.

ORNAME'NTALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to embelliſh or ſet off.

ORNAME'NTED, Adj. embelliſhed, adorned, or ſet off.

ORNA'TE, Adj. [*ornatus*, Lat.] fine, adorned. "So bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay." *Milt.* Agon.

ORNA'TENESS, S. finery.

O'RNATURE, S. decoration. *Ainſworth.*

ORNI'SCOPIST, S. [from ορνις, and σκοπεω, Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretel ſome future event.

ORNITHO'LOGY, S. [from ορνις, and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe on birds.

O'RPHAN, S. [ορφανος, Gr.] a child who has loſt either one or both its parents.

O'RPHAN, Adj. deprived either of one or both parents by death.

O'RPHANAGE, or O'RPHANISM, S. [*orphelinage*, Fr.] the ſtate of a child who has loſt either one or both its parents.

O'RPIMENT, S. [*orpiment*, Fr. *auripigmentum*, Lat.] a foliaceous foſſil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold, very tough, bending eaſily without breaking, melting readily, and ſoon burning away: it is uſed by painters for a gold colour.

O'RRERY, S. an inſtrument which repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies: firſt invented by Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, and named from the earl of Orrery, that gentleman's patron.

O'RRIS, S. [*oris*, Lat.] a plant or flower; a kind of gold or ſilver lace: from *orris*, old Fr.

O'RTHODOX, Adj. [Fr. from ορθος, and δοκεω, Gr.] ſound in opinion or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'RTHODOXLY, Adj. with a ſoundneſs of opinion or doctrine.

O'RTHODOXY, S. [from ορθος, and δοξα, Gr.] ſoundneſs of doctrine or opinion in matters of religion.

ORTHODRO'MICS, S. [from ορθος, and δρομος, Gr.] right ſailing, or the art of ſailing in the arch of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHO'GONAL, Adj. [of ορθος, and γωνια, Gr.] right-angled.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, S. [ορθος, and γραφω, Gr.] one who ſpells according to the rules of grammar, or the general practice of the beſt authors.

ORTHOGRA'PHIC, or ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. rightly ſpelled; relating to the ſpelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plots. In Geography, the *orthographic projection* of the ſphere, is a repreſentation of the ſeveral points of its ſurface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being ſuppoſed to be placed at an infinite diſtance, vertical to one of its hemiſpheres.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. S. that part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelt; the art or practice of ſpelling. In Architecture, the elevation of a building. In Geometry, the art of expreſſing or drawing the foreſight plan, or ſide of any object. In Fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHO'PNOEA, S. [*orthopnée*, Fr. ορθος, and πνεω, Gr] in Medicine, a diſorder in which a perſon cannot breathe, unleſs he continues in an upright or erect poſture.

O'RTIVE, Adj. [*ortive*, Fr.] relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

O'RTOLAN, S. [Fr.] a ſmall bird, accounted very delicious food.

ORTS, S. [from *orda*, Ir. a fragment] refuſe; ſcraps of meat left on a plate; things left or thrown away.

ORVI'ETAN, S. [*orvietano*, Ital. ſo called from a mountebank of Orvieto in Italy] an antidote or medicine uſed to prevent the effects of poiſon.

OSCHEO'CELE, S. [from οσχεον, and κηλη, Gr.] a kind of hernia or rupture, wherein the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum.

OSCILLA'TION, S. [*oſcillum*, Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards.

OSCI'LLATORY, Adj. [*oſcillum*, Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, S. [*oſcitantia*, Lat.] the act of yawning; unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſneſs.

O'SCITANT, Adj. [*oſcitans*, Lat.] yawning; unuſually ſleepy; ſluggiſh; careleſs.

OSCITA'TION, S. [from *oſcito*, Lat. to yawn] the act of yawning. Figuratively, careleſſneſs.

OSCULA'TION, S. kiſſing.

O'SIER, S. [Fr.] a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are uſed in making baſkets.

O'SMUND, S. a plant.

O'SPREY, S. [from *os*, Lat. a bone, and *prey*] the ſea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie ſtill for him to chooſe which he pleaſes. *Hanmer.*

OS'SELET, S. [a diminutive of *os*, a bone] a little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of an horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones.

OS'SICLE, S. [*oſſiculum*, Lat.] a ſmall bone.

OSSI'FIC, Adj. [from *os*, and *facio*, Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

OSSIFICA'TION, S. the act of changing the fleſhy parts into bones; the ſtate of a membranous part changed into bone.

O'SSIFRAGE, S. [*oſſifrage*, Fr. *oſſifraga*, Lat.] a kind of eagle, ſo called becauſe it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

To O'SSIFY, V. A. [from *os*, and *fio*, Lat.] to change into a bone.

OSSI'VORANT, Adj. [from *os*, and *voro*, Lat.] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, S. [*oſſuarium*, Lat.] a charnel houſe; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST, or OOST, S. a veſſel upon which hops or malt is dried.

OSTE'NSIVE, Adj. [*oſtentif*, Fr. *oſtenſus*, Lat.] ſhewing.

O'STENT, S. [*oſtentum*, Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien. "In a ſad *oſtent*." *Shak.* Show, or token. "Such fair *oſtents* of love." *Shak.* A portent, or prodigy; accented on the laſt ſyllable. "Frighted with this dire *oſtent*." *Dryd.* The two firſt ſenſes are peculiar to Shakeſpear.

OSTENTA'TION, S. [Fr. *oſtentatio*, Lat.] mere outward ſhew or appearance; a diſplay of any thing, including vanity, or ambition.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of ſhewing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth or abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, Adv. ſhewing or diſplaying in ſuch a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, S. the act of diſplaying with vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOR, S. [*oſtentateur*, Fr.] one that diſplays any advantage through ambition or vanity.

OSTEO'COLLA, S. [*oſteocolle*, Fr.] a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy and ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon ſticks, ſtones, &c. famous for bringing on callus in bones, but ſeldom uſed in modern practice.

OSTEO'LOGY, S. [οστεον, and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or deſcription of bones.

O'STIARY, S. [*oſtium*, Lat.] the mouth or opening at which a river diſcharges itſelf into the ſea.

O'STLER, S. See *Hoſtler*.

O'STRACISM, S. [*oſtraciſme*, Fr. οστρακισμος, Gr. from οστρακον, Gr. a ſhell, on which the perſon's name was written, who was to be baniſhed] a method taken by the Athenians to baniſh ſuch perſons in their ſtate whoſe great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the conſtitution. Figuratively, baniſhment, or public cenſure.

OSTRACI'TES, S. the common oyſter in its foſſile ſtate; a petrified oyſter.

O'STRICH, S. [*auſtruche*, *oſtruce*, Fr. *abeſtruz*, *aveſtruz*, Span. *ſtruzzuo*, Ital. *ſtrauſz*, Teut. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] a very large bird; its wings are ſhort, and its neck about four or five ſpans. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem as ornaments. They are hunted by way

of courſe, for they never fly, but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running. They ſwallow bits of iron in the ſame manner as other birds do gravel or ſtones, to aſſiſt in digeſting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them under the ſand, and leave them to be hatched by the ſun. The ſtupidity of this bird is remarkable on two accounts: firſt, in covering its head with reeds, and thinking, that notwithſtanding its body is all that time expoſed, it cannot be ſeen. Secondly, the manner in which they are caught; they that go in purſuit of them draw the ſkin of an oſtrich's neck on one hand, which proves a ſufficient lure to take them with the other. It is obſervable that they have ſo little brain, that the emperor Heliogabalus had the brains of 600 heads one night for his ſupper.

OTACOU'STIC, S. [from ὠτα, and ακουω, Gr.] a medicine to cure deafneſs; an inſtrument uſed by the deaf to make them hear better.

O'THER, Pron. [*other*, *auther*, *authre*, Sax. *autre*, Fr. *altro*, Ital. *alter*, Lat.] applied to things, different, oppoſed to *this*. Applied to perſons, not one's ſelf, but ſome body elſe. Uſed with *ſide*, the contrary. Uſed with *each*, it implies reciprocation, ſomething beſides, or more; the next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is uſed elliptically, for an *other thing*, or ſomething different.

O'THERWISE, Adv. in a different manner; by other means or cauſes; in other reſpects.

O'TTER, S. [*oter*, *otyr*, Sax *otter*, Belg. and Teut.] an amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh: the toes of its hinder feet are joined by a membrane like thoſe of a gooſe or a duck, but the fore feet have none: its teeth reſemble thoſe of a dog; and its tail, which is long and taper, that of a cat. It harbours in borrows, which it makes near the water ſide, and is ſometimes tamed, and uſed to drive fiſh into a net.

O'TWAY, (Thomas) ſon of Mr. Humphry Otway, rector of Wolbeding in Suſſex, and was born at Trottin in that county, March 3, 1651. He received his firſt education at Wickham ſchool near Wincheſter, and became a commoner of Chriſt-church in Oxford in 1669; but quitted it without a degree. Upon his arrival in London, he commenced actor, but without ſucceſs. The ſpiritedneſs of his wit and converſation, however, ſoon made him admired, and gained him the favour of Charles earl of Plymouth, who procured him a coronet's commiſſion in the new-raiſed forces deſigned for Flanders; but nature perhaps denying him that courage and reſolution ſo requiſite to form the ſoldier, he ſoon returned to England in very mean circumſtances, and exchanged the chance of reaping laurels in the field for the equally uncertain and barren laurels of the muſes. His comedy has been cenſured for too much libertiniſm; but in tragedy he has generally obſerved the decorum of the ſtage, and has cloſely followed nature in his language, and therefore ſhines in the paſſionate parts more than any of our Engliſh poets. Mr. Charles Gildon, in his laws of poetry, ſtiles Otway a poet of the firſt rank; and tells us, with great juſtice, that he was perfect maſter of the tragic paſſions, and draws them every where with ſuch delicate and natural ſimplicity, as never fails to raiſe ſtrong emotions in the ſoul. His Orphan is a ſtriking inſtance of this force; for though the tragedy is not heightened by the importance of the characters, his inimitable ſkill in repreſenting the workings of the heart, and its affections, is ſuch, that the circumſtances are great from the art of the poet, rather than from the dignity of the perſons repreſented. Venice Preſerved is ſtill a greater proof of his influence over our paſſions, and the faculty of mingling good and bad characters, and involving their fortunes, ſeems to be the diſtinguiſhed excellence of this writer. Mr. Addiſon juſtly obſerves, that Otway has founded this tragedy on ſo wrong a plot, that the greateſt characters in it are thoſe of rebels and traitors. Had the hero of this piece diſcovered the ſame good qualities in the defence of his country, that he ſhewed for its ruin and ſubverſion, the audience could not enough pity and admire him. But as he is now repreſented, we can only ſay of him what the Roman hiſtorian ſays of Catiline, that his fall had been glorious, *ſi pro patriâ ſic concidiſſet*, had he ſo fallen in the ſervice of his country. Great as our author's parts were, he had many enemies among his cotemporary poets, of whom Dryden was not the leaſt; who, tho' he was often heard to call Otway a barren illiterate man, yet was forced to confeſs, that he poſſeſſed a power which he wanted, *viz.* moving the paſſions. After ſuffering many eclipſes of fortune (chiefly owing to his own bad conduct) this excellent poet died of want at a public houſe on Tower-hill in 1685, and 33d year of his age. He was doubtleſs driven to this obſcure retreat to avoid the perſecution of his creditors; and as he durſt not appear often abroad to ſollicit aſſiſtance, and had no means of getting money, he was in the greateſt diſtreſs. Compelled by his preſſing neceſſity, Mr. Otway, whoſe delicacy would not permit him to run in debt to people nearly in the ſame circumſtances with himſelf, at laſt ventured out of his lurking place, almoſt naked, and ſhivering with cold, and went into a coffee-houſe on Tower-hill, where he ſaw a gentleman, of whom he had ſome knowledge, and of whom he ſollicited the loan of a ſhilling. The gentleman recollecting Mr. Otway, though in this extreme mean appearance, and ſhocked to ſee the author of *Venice Preſerved* begging, compaſſionately put into his hand a guinea. Mr. Otway, having thanked his benefactor in the moſt ſubmiſſive terms, retired, and changed the guinea to purchaſe a roll; but as his ſtomach was full of wind by long faſting, the firſt mouthful choaked him, and inſtantaneouſly put a period to his days. Thus, it is reported, Mr. Otway died.

O'VAL, Adj. [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat.] oblong; reſembling an egg when cut into two the long ways.

O'VAL,

O'VAL, S. a roundiſh figure, whoſe length is greater than its breadth, and reſembles an egg.

OVA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *ovum*, Lat.] conſiſting of eggs.

O'VARY, S. [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] the part of the body of an animal, wherein the eggs are lodged, and impregnation is performed.

OVA'TION, S. [Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] a leſſer triumph among the Romans, allowed to thoſe that defeated an enemy without much bloodſhed, or conquered one leſs formidable.

OU'BAT, or OU'BUST, S. a hairy caterpillar.

OUCH, S. a ſpangle, or glittering ornament made of ſmall plates of gold and ſilver, or of jewels. Obſolete. The *ouch of a boar*, is the blow given by the tuſk of a boar; from *ocher*, Fr. to cut.

O'VEN, S. [*ofen*, *ofne*, Sax. *oven*, Belg. *ofen*, Teut.] an arched cavity heated with fagots, and uſed in baking.

O'VER, Prep. [*ufar*, Goth. *ober*, *ofer*, *ofre*, *ouer*, Sax. *offoer*, Dan.] ſuperior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Acroſs, or from one ſide to the other. "He leaped *over* the brook." Thorough. "All the world *over*." *Hanmer*. Some period before, joined with *night*.

O'VER, Adv. above the top; more than a quantity aſſigned; from ſide to ſide; from one to another; from a country beyond the ſea; on the ſurface; paſt. *To read over*, is to read throughout. *O'er and o'er*, denotes repetition; to exceſs. *Over and above*, implies beſides, or more than what was at firſt ſuppoſed, or immediately intended. *Over-againſt*, oppoſite; or facing in front. In Compoſition its ſignifications are various, but it generally implies exceſs, more than enough, or too much.

To O'VERABOUND, V. A. to abound more than enough.

To O'VERACT, V. A. to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To O'VERARCH, V. A. to cover with an arch.

To O'VERAWE, V. A. to keep in awe.

To O'VERBALANCE, V. A. to weigh down or preponderate.

O'VERBALANCE, S. ſomething more than an equivalent.

To O'VERBEAR, V. A. to bear down; to repreſs, or whelm.

To O'VERBID, V. A. to offer more for a thing than it is worth.

To O'VERBLOW, V. A. to drive away the clouds before the wind. Neuterly, to be paſt its violence.

O'VERBOARD, Adv. off, or out of a ſhip.

To O'VER-BULK, V. A. to oppreſs by bulk. "To *over-bulk* us all." *Shak.*

To O'VER-BURDEN, V. A. to load with too great a weight.

To O'VERCAST, V. A. to cloud, or darken; to cover, uſed by ſempſtreſſes for that kind of work, with which they cover button holes; to rate too high,

To O'VERCHARGE, V. A. to oppreſs, cloy, or ſurcharge with too much food; to load or croud to exceſs; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To O'VER-CLOUD, V. A. to cover with clouds.

To O'VERCOME, V. A. [preter *I overcame*, part. paſſ. *overcome*; from *overcomen*, Belg. *ofercumen*, Sax.] to ſubdue, conquer, or vanquiſh in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

O'VERCOMER, S. one that conquers an enemy, or any difficulty.

To O'VERDO, V. A. to do any thing to exceſs.

To O'VERDRESS, V. A. to adorn too much.

To O'VERFLOW, V. N. to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to exceſs. Actively, to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, S. the ſtate of a veſſel which has more liquor poured in it than is ſufficient to fill it; ſuch a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

O'VERFLOWING, S. the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

O'VERFLOWINGLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to exceed any limits.

O'VERFORWARDNESS, S. too great a quickneſs or forwardneſs.

To O'VERFREIGHT, V. A. [preter *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*] to load too heavily.

To O'VERGO, V. A. to ſurpaſs, exceed, or excel.

To O'VERGORGE, V. A. to eat or ſwallow too much.

To O'VERGROW, V. A. [preter *overgrew*, part. paſſ. *overgrown*] to cover by growth; to riſe higher above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the uſual ſtandard, or natural ſize.

O'VERGROWTH. S. exceſſive growth.

To O'VERHALE, V. A. to ſpread over; to examine a ſecond time.

To O'VERHANG, V. A. to jut or hang over.

To O'VERHARDEN, V. A. to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD, Adv. aloft; above; in the cieling; over a perſon's head.

To O'VERHEAR, V. A. to hear thoſe who do not intend to be heard.

To O'VERHEAT, V. A. to heat to exceſs.

To O'VERJOY, V. A. to tranſport; to affect with too much joy.

O'VERJOY, S. exceſs of joy.

To O'VERLADE, V. A. to oppreſs with too heavy a burthen.

To O'VERLAY, V. A. to oppreſs by too much weight or power; to ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering; to cover the ſurface of a thing; to join by ſomething laid over.

To O'VERLEAP, V. A. to leap over, or acroſs.

O'VERLEATHER, S. the upper leather, or that part of a ſhoe which covers the foot. "My toes look through the *overleather*." *Shak.*

To O'VERLIVE, V. A. to live too long.

To O'VERLOAD, V. A. to burthen with too great a load.

To O'VERLOOK, V. A. to view from a higher place; to peruſe; to ſuperintend; to review; to neglect; to ſlight, as if it had never affected the ſight or mind.

O'VERLOOKER, S. one that ſees over any thing below; one that paſſes by a thing without obſerving it.

O'VERMASTED, Adj. having too much maſt.

To O'VERMATCH, V. A. to be too powerful; to conquer.

O'VERMATCH, S. one of ſuperior power.

O'VERMEASURE, S. ſomething more than meaſure.

O'VERMOST, Adj. higheſt, or ſuperior to others in authority.

O'VER-MUCH, Adj. too much; more than enough.

O'VER-MUCH, Adv. in too great a degree.

O'VERNIGHT, S. [this word is uſed only as a compound noun by Shakeſpeare; but by Addiſon as a noun, and a prepoſition] the night before.

To O'VERNAME, V. A. to read the names in a liſt.

OVER-OFFI'CIOUS, Adj. too buſy; too fond of aſſiſting; too importunate.

To O'VERPASS, V. A. to paſs over or croſs; to overlook or ſlight; to omit in a reckoning; to omit without receiving.

O'VERPAST, Part. and Adj. gone; paſt.

To O'VERPAY, V. A. to pay too much.

O'VERPLUS, S. that which remains above what is ſufficient.

To O'VERPOISE, V. A. to outweigh.

O'VERPOISE, S. any weight which is heavier than, or out ballances, another.

To O'VERPOWER, V. A. to conquer, or oppreſs by greater power.

To O'VERPRESS, V. A. to cruſh, or bear upon with irreſiſtible force.

To O'VERPRIZE, V. A. to value at too high a rate.

O'VER-RANK, Adj. too high a rank.

To O'VER-RATE, V. A. to rate or value too high.

To O'VER-REACH, V. A. to riſe above; to ſtretch one's ſelf too much in reaching; to deceive or impoſe upon by ſuperior cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrike the toes againſt the fore ſhoes, applied to a horſe.

To O'VER-RULE, V. A. to influence, or force to a compliance by ſuperior authority; to govern with exceſs of authority. In Law, to ſuperſede, or reject as incompetent. "To *over-rule* a plea."

To O'VER-RUN, V. A. to wander through a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overſpread or cover all over; to peſter or harraſs by numbers. In Printing, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines in corrections, becauſe the inſertions cannot be contained within the former compaſs. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To O'VERSEE, V. A. to ſuperintend; to paſs by without taking notice; to omit.

O'VERSEEN, Part. miſtaken or deceived.

OVERSE'ER, S. one who is employed to ſee that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of a pariſh.

To O'VERSET, V. A. to turn the bottom of a veſſel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by any impetuous paſſion. Neuterly, to fall off its baſis.

To O'VERSHADE, V. A. to make dark.

To O'VERSHADOW, V. A. to caſt a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter or protect.

To O'VERSHOOT, V. N. to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to ſhoot beyond the mark; to venture too far, to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, S. the office of a perſon employed to ſee that others perform their duty; a miſtake or error owing to inadvertence.

To O'VERSKIP, V. A. to paſs by leaping; to paſs over. Figuratively, to eſcape.

To O'VERSLEEP, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *overſlept*] to ſleep too long.

To O'VERSLIP, V. A. to paſs without doing or taking notice of.

O'VERSPENT, Adj. wearied or fatigued by too much labour.

To O'VERSPREAD, V. A. to cover, ſpread, or ſcatter over.

To O'VERSTAND, V. A. to ſtand too obſtinately upon conditions.

To OVERSTOCK, V. A. to croud, or fill too full.

To O'VERSTORE, V. A. to ſtore with too much.

To O'VERSTRAIN, V. N. to ſtrain any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to ſtretch too far.

To O'VERSWAY, V. A. to force to compliance by ſuperior authority.

To O'VERSWELL, V. A. to ſwell over, or riſe above.

O'VERT, Adj. [*ouvert*, Fr.] open; public; apparent.

O'VERTLY, Adv. openly.

To O'VERTAKE, V. A. to catch in purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before. To ſurprize, followed by *in*.

To O'VERTASK, V. A. to exact too great labour or duties.

To O'VERTAX, V. A. to tax too highly.

To O'VERTHROW, V. A. [preter *overthrew*, part. *overthrown*] to turn upſide down; to throw down, or demoliſh; to deſtroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, S. the ſtate of being thrown down, or tumbled upſide down; ruin; deſtruction; degradation; a defeat.

O'VERTHROWER, S. one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

O'VERTHWART, Adv. oppoſite, or over-againſt; croſſing any thing. Perverſe, applied to humour.

OVERTHWARTNESS, S. perverſeneſs.

O'VERTOOK, preter and part. paſſive of *Overtake.*

To O'VERTOP, V. A. to riſe above the top. Figuratively, to excel or ſurpaſs; to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence.

To O'VERTRADE, V. A. to deal for more than one's ſtock will carry on.

To O'VERTRIP, V. A. to trip or walk light and nimbly over.

O'VERTURE, S. [*ouverture*, Fr.] an opening, or diſcloſure; a propoſal; a piece of muſic, uſually ending with a fugue.

To O'VERTURN, V. A. to throw down; to ruin; to ſubvert. Figuratively, to overpower, ſurmount, or conquer.

To O'VERVALUE, V. A. to rate at too high a price.

To O'VERWATCH, V. N. to watch too long.

To O'VERWEEN, V. N. to think too highly of one's ſelf.

O'VERWEENINGLY, Adv. with too much arrogance, or too good an opinion of one's ſelf.

To O'VERWEIGH, V. A. to weigh down; to weigh more; to be of more importance.

O'VERWEIGHT, S. the ſtate of a thing which is heavier than another; the quantity given above the net weight.

To O'VERWHELM, V. A. to cruſh under ſomething violent or heavy; to look gloomy; to beat down by force of water.

O'VERWHELMINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to beat down and overcome, applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity or the paſſions.

O'VERWISE, Adj. affectedly wiſe; conceited; wiſe to affectation.

O'VERWROUGHT, Adj. laboured too much; wrought all over.

O'VER-ZEALOUS, Adj. zealous too much.

OUGHT, S. [*ouiht*, *owubt*, Sax.] any thing.

OUGHT, Verb. Imperf. was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or neceſſary.

O'VIFORM, Adj. [from *ovum*, and *forma*, Lat.] having the ſhape of an egg.

OVI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *ovum*, and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth eggs.

OUNCE, S. [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty penny weights in troy-weight. In Averdupoiſe weight, the ſixteenth part of a pound. In Natural Hiſtory, a lynx, or panther; from *once*, Fr. *onza*, Span.

OUPH, S. [See *Elf*] a fairy; or imaginary being, called a goblin.

OUR, Pron. Poſſeſſive [*ure*, Sax. *vor*, Teut. and Iſl.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the ſame country with us. When the ſubſtantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you "ſhall be *ours*." *Shak.*

OU'RSELVES, Reciprocal Pron. [the plural of *myſelf*] we, excluſive of others. *Ourſelf* is uſed in the ſingular by kings.

OUSE, S. [*ooſt*, Teut.] tanner's bark.

OU'SEL, S. [*oſle*, Sax.] a blackbird. "The "*ouſel* cock ſo black of hue." *Shak.*

To OUST, V. A. [pronounced *out*; *ouſter*, *ôter*, Fr.] in Law, to put out, or deprive of. "*Ouſted* of his poſſeſſion." 3 *Cro.* 349.

OUT, Adv. [*ut*, *us*, Goth. *u*, Sax. *ut*, *uz*, *o*, Iſl.] not in a place, generally oppoſed to *in*. In a ſtate of diſcloſure. "The leaves are *out*." *Bac.* Abſent from a place or home; from an inner to a more public part. Exhauſted, applied to liquors. Diſcarded by the court. Loudly, or ſo as to be heard, after the verbs *ſpeak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loſs, applied to the underſtanding. *Out at elbows*, ſignifies torn or worn in holes, applied to dreſs, or in a ſtate of poverty, applied to condition. This word is uſed emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs ſignifying diſcovery.

OUT, Interj. an expreſſion of abhorrence, and ſignifying, be gone immediately.

OUT OF, Prep. [Johnſon obſerves, that *of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify the ſenſe of *of*] from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to ſeaſon. From, applied to the thing or materials of which any thing is made. From or diſcharge, applied to duty. Inconſiſtent with, applied to character. Paſt, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cauſe. In conſequence of. *Out of hand*, implies immediately, or without delay.

To OUT, V. A. [See *Ouſt*] to expel; to deprive.

OUT, in Compoſition, generally implies compariſon, and ſignifies ſomething beyond another, or more than uſual.

To OUTA'CT, V. A. to act any part to exceſs.

To OUTBI'D, V. A. to bid or offer more than another.

OUTBI'DDER, S. one that bids or offers more than another.

OUTBO'UND, Adj. bound to ſail to ſome foreign country.

To OUTBRA'VE, V. A. to bear down or diſgrace by ſuperior courage, inſolence, or ſhew.

To OUTBRA'ZEN, V. A. to get the better of by impudence.

OUTBRE'AK, S. that which burſts outwards; an eruption.

To OUTBRE'ATHE, V. A. to weary by having longer or better breath; to expire, or breathe out.

OU'TCAST, Part. thrown away as a refuſe; baniſhed.

OU'TCAST, S. one rejected or expelled.

To

To OUTCRA'FT, V. A. to excel in cunning.

OU'TCRY, S. any loud noiſe made as a ſign of diſtreſs, or a clamour made in deteſtation.

To OUTDA'TE, V. A. to antiquate.

To OUTDO', V. A. to excel, ſurpaſs, or perform beyond another.

OU'TER, Adj. that which is without, oppoſed to inner.

OU'TERLY, Adv. towards the outſide.

OU'TERMOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *outer*] that which is at the greateſt diſtance from the middle.

To OUTFA'CE, V. A. to brave, or bear down by a ſhew of magnanimity or impudence; to ſtare out of countenance.

To OUTFLY', V. A. to leave behind; to go beyond in flight.

OUTFO'RM, S. external appearance.

To OUTFRO'WN, V. A. to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

To OUTGO', V. A. [preter *outwent*, participle *outgone*] to ſurpaſs or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to over-reach.

To OUTGRO'W, V. A. to ſurpaſs in growth, or to grow too great or too large for any thing.

OU'TGUARD, S. one poſted at a diſtance from the main body as a defence.

To OUTJE'ST, V. A. to ſurpaſs in jeſting.

To OUTKNA'VE, V. A. to ſurpaſs in knavery.

OUTLA'NDISH, Adj. belonging to a foreign country.

To OUTLA'ST, V. A. to exceed in duration.

OU'TLAW, S. [*utlaga*, Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To OU'TLAW, V. A. to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OUTLA'WRY, S. a decree by which any perſon is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To OUTLE'AP, V. A. to paſs in leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OUTLE'AP, S. a ſally; flight; or eſcape.

OU'TLET, S. a paſſage outwards; a paſſage by which any thing may go out.

OU'TLINE, S. the contour, or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.

To OUTLI'VE, V. A. to live longer; to ſurvive.

OUTLI'VER, V. A. a ſurvivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To OUTLO'OK, V. A. to face down; to browbeat.

To OUTLU'STRE, V. A. to ſurpaſs in luſtre or brightneſs.

OU'TLYING, Particip. and Adj. not in the common courſe; removed from ſomething elſe.

To OUTMA'RCH, V. A. to leave behind in a march.

OU'TMOST, Adj. at the greateſt diſtance from the middle.

To OUTNU'MBER, V. A. to exceed in number.

OUTPA'RISH, S. a pariſh lying without the walls.

OUTPA'RT, S. a part remote from the center or main body.

To OUTPA'SS, V. A. to leave behind in walking or riding.

To OUTPOU'R, V. A. to ſend out.

To OUTPRI'ZE, V. A. to exceed in the value ſet upon it.

To OU'TRAGE, V. A. [*outrager*, Fr.] to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of exceſſes of turbulence and inhumanity.

OU'TRAGE, S. an open violence, or miſchief committed in a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRA'GIOUS, Adj. [*outrageux*, Fr.] violent; furious; exceeding reaſon or decency; enormous, or atrocious.

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, Adv. in a violent, furious, or boiſterous manner.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, S. fury; violence; raging diſorder and inhumanity.

To OUTRE'ACH, V. A. to reach beyond.

To OUTRI'DE, V. A. to paſs in riding.

OUTRI'GHT, Adv. immediately, or without delay; entirely; completely.

To OUTROO'T, V. A. to root out.

To OUTRU'N, V. A. to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.

To OUTSA'IL, V. A. to leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSCO'RN, V. A. to bear down with ſcorn; to deſpiſe or ſlight.

To OUTSE'L, V. A. to ſell for more than another; to gain more than the true value.

To OUTSHI'NE, V. A. to emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

To OUTSHOO'T, V. A. to exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSI'DE, S. the ſurface, or that part which is expoſed to ſight; the extreme part, or that which is fartheſt from the middle; external appearance. The part not within or incloſed, oppoſed to *inſide*.

To OUTSI'T, V. A. to ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEE'P, V. A. to ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPE'AK, V. A. to ſpeak ſomewhat beyond; to exceed.

To OUTSPO'RT, V. A. to ſport beyond.

To OUTSPRE'AD, V. A. to extend, or ſpread out.

To OUTSTA'ND, V. A. to ſupport or reſiſt; to ſtand beyond the proper time.

To OUTSTA'RE, V. A. to vanquiſh or exceed in ſtaring.

OUTSTREE'T, S. a ſtreet in the extremities of the town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH, V. A. to extend or ſpread out.

To OUTSTRI'P, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *out*, and *ſpritzen*, Teut. but Johnſon ſuggeſts

geſts that it might have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterwards inſerted] to go faſter or beyond another.

To OUTSWEE'TEN, V. A. to excel in ſweetneſs.

To OUTSWEA'R, V. A. to overpower by ſwearing.

To OUT-TON'GUE, V. A. to bear down by noiſe.

To OUT-TA'LK, V. A. to exceed in talking.

To OUTVA'LUE, V. A. to ſurpaſs in value.

To OUTVE'NOM, V. A. to exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVI'E, V. A. to exceed or ſurpaſs.

To OUTVI'LLAIN, V. A. to exceed in villainy.

To OUTVO'ICE, V. A. to exceed in ſtrength of voice or clamour.

To OUTVO'TE, V. A. to exceed in number of voters.

To OUTWA'LK, V. A. to walk faſter than another.

OUTWA'LL, S. the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance. "I am "much more—than my *outwall*." *Shak.*

OU'TWARD, Adj. [*utweard*, Sax.] on the ſurface; expoſed to the ſight, oppoſed to inward. Foreign, oppoſed to inteſtine. Tending to the out parts.

OU'TWARD, S. external form or appearance.

OU'TWARD, or OU'TWARDS, Adv. to foreign parts. "*Outward* bound." To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY, Adv. externally, evidently, oppoſed to inwardly. In appearance only, oppoſed to *ſincerely*.

To OUTWEA'R, V. A. to paſs tediouſly, applied to time. To laſt longer.

To OUTWE'IGH, V. A. to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

To OUTWI'T, V. A. to cheat or deceive with ſuperior cunning.

OUTWO'RK, S. that part of a fortification which is neareſt the enemy.

OUTWO'RN, Part. conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

OUTWRO'UGHT, Part. exceeded in efficacy or art.

To OUTWO'RTH, V. A. to exceed in value.

To OWE, V. A. [*eg*, *ad*, Iſl.] to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to be obliged to as a cauſe or benefactor; to derive from a cauſe.

OW'ING, Part. following as a conſequence; due as a debt or duty; imputable to as the agent.

OWL, S. [*ule*, Sax. *ugle*, Dan. *uul*, Belg.] a bird with a round head, large eyes, remarkable for hiding itſelf all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.

OW'LET, S. [a diminutive of *owl*] a young owl.

OWN, S. [*agen*, Sax. *eggen*, Belg. *ain*, Scot.] this word is generally added to the pronouns poſſeſſive, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies action, to diſtinguiſh it from that of any other, and ſometimes is uſed by way of oppoſition, for ſomething peculiar to a perſon.

To OWN, V. A. to acknowledge; to confeſs to be one's property, or performed by one; to poſſeſs, claim, or hold by right. To confeſs, oppoſed to deny.

OW'NER, S. one to whom any thing belongs.

OW'NERSHIP, S. property; lawful poſſeſſion.

OWRE, S. [*urus*, Lat.] a beaſt named a buffalo.

OX, S. [formerly written *oxe*, plural *oxen*; *oxa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan. and Iſl. *oz*, Belg.] the general name for black cattle; properly a caſtrated bull.

O'XFLY, S. a fly, ſo called from its troubling oxen.

O'XFORD, S. a city of England, and the capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence on the banks of the Iſis, near its junction with the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It is the ſee of a biſhop, with a celebrated univerſity; the principal officers of which are, a chancellor (always a nobleman of the firſt rank) and a vice-chancellor, who is in orders, and the head of ſome college exerciſing the chancellor's power, and governing the ſtudents, according to the ſtatutes, the conſtitution of which is remarkably regular, the diſcipline ſtrict, the endowments liberal; and, in ſhort, every thing well adapted for the education of youth: ſo that it is the principal ſeat of the muſes in Great Britain. The private buildings here are neat, and the public magnificent. The city, including the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circuit; conſiſting chiefly of two principal ſtreets, which croſs each other in the center of the town. The greateſt trade of Oxford being in corn and malt, and the Iſis being navigable from hence to London, great quantities of theſe are ſent down the river to the metropolis, and receive in return coals, proviſions, *&c.* Here is the famous Bodleian library, in which are manuſcripts principally, all Dr. Ratcliff's library, *&c.* the Theatrum Sheldonianum for public ſolemnities; the Clarendon printing-houſe; the Arundelian marbles; the gallery for fine paintings; thirteen elegant pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral of Chriſtchurch-college; and twenty colleges, *viz.* 1. Univerſity College, founded by king Alfred. 2. Baliol, by Sir J. Baliol, father of Baliol, king of the Scots, in the reign of Henry III. 3. Merton, by lord chancellor Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, Edward I. 4. Oriel, founded by Edward II. 5. Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, Edward II. 6. Queen's, by Rob. Egleſfield, B. D. Edward III. 7. New College, by William of Wickham, Edward III. 8. Lincoln, by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln,

coln, Hen. VI. 9. All Souls, by H. Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Hen. VI. 10. Magdalen, by W. Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, Hen. VI. 11. Brazen Noſe, by Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and R. Sutton, eſq; Hen. VIII. 12. Corpus Chriſti, by R. Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, Hen. VIII. 13. Chriſt Church, by Hen. VIII. 14. Trinity, Sir Tho. Pope, queen Mary. 15. St. John Baptiſt, by Sir Tho. White, merchant of London, queen Mary. 16. Jeſus, by queen Elizabeth. 17. Wadham, by Nic. and Dorothy Wadham, James I. 18. Pembroke, by Thomas Tiſdale, eſq; and Dr. Whitwick, James I. 19. Worceſter was formerly called Glouceſter-hall, till lately it was endowed by Sir Tho. Coke, and made collegiate. 20. Hartford, which was Hart-hall till 1740, when it was erected into a college. All theſe are endowed with fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, *&c.* and moſt of them enriched with libraries, and other donations, and adorned with beautiful chapels, gardens, groves, cloiſters, quadrangles, piazzas, ſtatutes, and other ornaments. The halls, where gentlemen live at their own expence, except a few who have exhibitions or penſions, are five, *viz.* St. Edmund, belonging to Queen's College; Magdalen, to Magdalen College; St. Alban's, to Merton; St. Mary's, to Oriel; and New Inn, to New College. Beſides theſe colleges and halls, there are ſchools, wherein exerciſes for the ſeveral degrees are performed, public lectures read, *&c.* This is a ſtately pile, and was firſt built by queen Mary; but the preſent fabric was chiefly raiſed by the contribution of Sir Thomas Bodley, whoſe library here is famous throughout all Europe for its number of books, printed and manuſcript. The number of ſtudents is generally about three thouſand, two thouſand of whom live at their own charges, and about one thouſand are ſupported by the revenues of the different colleges, beſides the ſervants belonging to the colleges and halls, which have each their rules and ſtatutes for government under their reſpective heads, with fellows and tutors. There are four terms in the year for public exerciſes, lectures, and diſputations, and ſet days and hours when the profeſſors of every faculty read their lectures, and in ſome of the colleges are public lectures for all who chuſe to attend them, with proper ſalaries for the readers. Beſides the chancellor and vice-chancellor already mentioned, there is, 1. A high ſteward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the univerſity. 2. Two proctors, who are maſters of arts, and choſe yearly in turns out of the ſeveral colleges, to keep the peace and puniſh diſorders. 3. A public orator, who harangues princes and other great perſonages viſiting the univerſity. 4. A keeper of the archives. 5. A regiſter, who records all tranſactions relating to the univerſity. 6. Three ſquire-beadles, and three yeomen-beadles, who attend the vice-chancellor in public. 7. A verger, who, on ſolemn occaſions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor with a ſilver rod in his hand. This may ſerve for a ſuccinct view of the univerſity; for ſhould we deſcribe the innumerable curioſities, ſuch a detail would carry us beyond the limits preſcribed in this work. The city is governed by a mayor, *&c.* but ſubject to the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the univerſity in all affairs of conſequence, even relating to the town: here parliaments have been frequently held; and the city gave title of earl to the family of the Veres for the ſpace of 500 years; but that family being long ſince extinct, the title was conferred by queen Anne, with the the additional title of Mortimer, on the famous treaſurer Harley, in whoſe collateral deſcendants it ſtill continues. In a ſtately tower, in the front of the college-gate, hangs the great bell called Tom, weighing near 17,000 pounds, being above ſeven feet in diameter, and near ſix feet high. It is tolled every night to give warning for ſhutting up all the gates of the colleges. The univerſity ſends two members to parliament, (a privilege given it, as alſo to Cambridge, by king James I.) and the city the like number. It lies ſixty miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty-W. of London.

O'XFORDSHIRE, S. is an inland county, having Buckinghamſhire on the E. Glouceſter on the W. Northamptonſhire on the N. and Warwickſhire on the S. It is forty-two miles long, and twenty-ſix broad, containing 534,000 acres, 19,700 houſes, and 120,000 inhabitants, and has one city, fifteen market-towns, 280 pariſhes, and fourteen hundreds. Its air is ſweet and healthy; and though many parts produce corn, it abounds moſtly with meadows and paſtures, and formerly the hills were well covered with woods; but being cut down in the civil wars, fuel is ſince very ſcarce. It ſends nine members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, two for the city, two for the univerſity, two for New Woodſtock, and one for Banbury.

O'XLIP, S. a flower, called likewiſe a cowſlip.

O'XSTALL, a ſtand for oxen.

OXTO'NGUE, S. a plant.

O'XYCRATE, [from *ὀξυς*, and *κεραω*, Gr.] a mixture of water and vinegar.

O'XYMEL, S. [from *ὀξυς*, and *μελι*, Gr.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMO'RON, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary ſignification is added to a word; as in "*Painful* "pleaſure!"

OY'ER, S. [*oyer*, old Fr. to hear] in Law, heard: thus, a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where cauſes are heard and determined.

O'YES, S. [*oyes*, Fr. hear ye] a word uſed and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of juſtice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand ſilence.

OY'STER, S. [*oeſtre*, Belg. *huitre*, Fr.] a ſhell fiſh having two ſhells.

OY'STERWENCH, or OY'STERWOMAN, S. a woman who ſells oyſters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

O'ZIER, S. See *Oſier*.

P, A conſonant; the fifteenth letter of the Engliſh alphabet; ſounded by a ſlight compreſſion of the fore part of the lips: When it comes before an *b* it is pronounced like *f*, before *t* it is ſometimes mute, or not ſounded, as in *accompt* and *receipt*. If we trace its form, it ſeems either to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ם, written forwards after the European manner, or elſe from the Greek Π, written with the laſt leg ſhort, as may be ſeen on ſome Roman monuments, which in courſe of time was formed round; the Gothic character ſtrongly confirms this conjecture. The Saxon capital is the ſame with that which we uſe at preſent. Uſed as a numeral letter it ſtood for 100, but with a daſh on the top thus $\overline{P}$ for 400,000. Among medical writers it ſtands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian muſic it ſtands for *piano*, or ſoft, and ſhows that the force of the voice or inſtrument is to be leſſened. P P implies *piu piana*, more ſoft, and P P P *pianiſſimo*, the ſofteſt poſſible. P. M. in aſtronomy, ſtands for *poſt meridiem*, or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment or food.

PA'BULOUS, *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment.

PACE, S. [*pas*, Fr. *paſſo*, Ital. *paſſus*, Lat.] a ſtep or ſingle motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickneſs; hence to *keep pace with*, is to equal a perſon in faſtneſs, either in walking, or riding; or to keep up with. A meaſure of five feet.

PACE, *v. n.* to move on ſlowly. To move. Applied to horſes, to move by raiſing the feet on the ſame ſide together. Actively, to meaſure by ſteps. To direct or go.

PACE, *adj.* having a particular gate or manner of walking.

PA'CER, S. a horſe that raiſes the two legs on the ſame ſide together.

PACIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of making peace. The act of appeaſing.

PACIFICA'TOR, S. [*pacificateur*, Fr.] a peace maker.

PACIFICA'TORY, *adj.* tending to make peace.

PACI'FIC, *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle.

PA'CIFIER, S. one who appeaſes or reconciles.

To PA'CIFY, *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] to reconcile, appeaſe, or quiet an angry perſon.

PACK, S. [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together. A number of perſons united in ſome bad deſign. A great number or quantity.

To PA'CK, *v. a.* to bind up or put together for carriage.

PA'CKCLOTH, S. [*packleed*, Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, S. one that binds up goods for carriage.

PA'CKET, S. [*pacquet*, Fr. *pachetto*, Ital.] a ſmall pack, bundle, or mail of letters. A veſſel that carries a mail.

To PA'CKET, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, S. a horſe employed in carrying burdens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, S. a ſaddle on which burthens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, S. ſtrong thread uſed in packing or tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX, S. the ſtrong aponeuroſis or membrane on the ſides of the neck.

PACT, S. [Fr. *pactum*, Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PAD, S. [*paad*, Sax. whence *paath*, Sax. a path, *paiadah*, Per. the Feet] the road; a foot path. An eaſy paced horſe. A robber that infeſts the road on foot. A ſoft ſaddle, probably a ſaddle or bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw. A kind of bolſter made uſe of by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To PAD, *v. n.* to travel gently. To rob on foot. To beat away ſmooth and level. To conceal any deformity with a kind of a bolſter.

PA'DDER, S. one that robs on foot.

To PA'DDLE, *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with or in the water. To finger.

PA'DDLE, S. [*patal*] a ſhort oar uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat. Any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, S. one that plays with water.

PA'DDOCK, S. A ſmall incloſure for deer, corrupted from *park*, *parrack*, *paddock*.

PASDELI'ON, S. [*pas de lion*, Fr. lion's foot] an herb.

PA'DLOCK, S. [from *padde*, Belg.] a lock hung on a ſtaple to faſten a door, box, &c.

PÆ'AN, S. [from the ſongs ſung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Io Pæan*] a ſong of triumph.

PA'GAN, *adj.* [*paganiſc*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat. from *pagus*, Lat. a village, the villages continuing heathens after the cities were Chriſtians] idolatrous; heatheniſh.

PA'GAN, S. an idolator.

PA'GANISM, [Fr.] the religion of idolators or heathens.

PAGE, S. [Fr. *pagina*, Lat.] one ſide of the leaf of a book. A young boy attending on a great perſon, generally uſed as a train-bearer.

To PAGE, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book with figures. To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, S. a ſtatue in a public ſhow. Any ſhow or ſpectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, *adj.* ſhowy; pompous; gaudy.

To PA'GEANT, *v. a.* to exhibit in ſhow, to repreſent.

PA'GEANTRY, S. pomp; ſhow. Oſtentatious and gaudy ſplendor.

PA'GINAL, *adj.* [*pagina*, Lat.] conſiſting of pages.

PA'GOD, S. an Indian idol, or temple of an idol.

PAID, *preter*, and *participle paſſive* of PAY.

PAIL, S. [*paila*, Span.] a wooden veſſel in which milk or water is carried.

PAIN, S. [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pein*, Teut. from *pæna*, Lat. or *pinian*, Sax. to puniſh] a puniſhment threatened. A ſenſation of uneaſineſs. Uneaſineſs, applied to the mind.

To PAIN, *v. a.* to make uneaſy. Uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PA'INFUL, *adj.* miſerable; afflictive; cauſing an uneaſy ſenſation; difficult, or requiring great labour.

PA'INFULLY, *adv.* with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PA'INFULNESS, S. the quality of exciting an uneaſy ſenſation. Grief.

PA'INIM, S. [*payen*, Fr.] an infidel, pagan, or idolator.

PA'INIM, *adj.* idolatrous; heatheniſh.

PA'INLESS, *adj.* without an uneaſy ſenſation or trouble.

PAINSTA'KER, S. a laborious perſon.

PAINSTA'KING, *adj.* labouring hardly and diligently.

To PAINT, *v. a.* [*peint*, Fr. from *peindre*, Fr. *pingo*, Lat.] to repreſent in colours. To cover with colours. Figuratively, to deſcribe, to colour, or diverſify. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, S. colours made uſe of in repreſenting likeneſſes.

PA'INTER, S. [*peintre*, Fr.] one who repreſents things in colours.

PA'INTING, S. the art of repreſenting things in colours. A picture; or reſemblance formed with paint.

PA'INTURE, S. [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting. "*Painture* near adjoining." DRYD.

PAIR, S. [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.] two things ſuiting one another. "A *pair* of gloves." A man and wife. Two of a ſort; two ſimilar parts joined together, and compoſing one thing. "A *pair* of bellows."

To PAIR, *v. n.* to unite in couples. To ſuit, or reſemble.

PA'LACE, S. [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] a houſe in which a king or ſome great perſon reſides. A ſplendid houſe.

PALA'NQUIN, S. a kind of a covered carriage, uſed by perſons of diſtinction, and ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves in the Eaſt.

PA'LATE, S. [*palatum*, Lat.] the fleſh that compoſes the upper part of the roof of the mouth. The organ of taſte.

PALA'TIC, *adj.* belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

PA'LATINE, S. [*palatin*, Fr. *palatinus*, Lat.] one inveſted with royal rights and privileges.

PA'LATINE, *adj.* poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE, *adj.* [Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] of a white colour: Deprived of its colour; of a faint luſtre; dim.

To PALE, *v. a.* to make whitiſh or pale.

PALE, S. [*palus*, Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a croſs beam, to incloſe grounds. Any incloſure, or diſtrict. In heraldry, a ſtake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE in, *v. a.* to incloſe with pales, To encompaſs.

PA'LED, *adj.* in botany, applied to ſuch flowers as have leaves ſurrounding a head or thrum; as the marygold.

PALE-EYED, *adj.* having dim eyes.

PALE-FACED, *adj.* having the face whitiſh or without any colour.

PA'LELY, *adv.* wanly, or without ruddineſs.

PA'LENESS, S. want of colour. Want of luſtre.

PA'LENDER, S. a coaſting veſſel.

PA'LEOUS, *adj.* [*palea*, Lat.] huſky, chaffy. "*Paleous* Bodies." BROWN.

PA'LETTE, S. [Fr.] a light board with a hole, through which the thumb paſſes, uſed by a limner to place his colours on.

PA'LFREY, S. [*palefroy*, Fr. *palafremo*, Ital. *pallffrai*, Brit.] a ſmall horſe, uſed by ladies.

PA'LINDROME, S. a word or ſentence that reads the ſame backwards, or forwards, as *madam*.

PA'LINODE, PA'LINODY, S. a recantation.

PALISA'DE, PALISA'DO, S. [*paliſada*, Fr. *paliſado*, Span.] pales ſet by way of incloſure or defence.

PA'LISH, *adj.* ſomething pale or wan.

PALL, S. [*pallium*, Lat. *palla*, Lat.] a cloak or mantle of ſtate. A pontificial ornament, made of white wool, ſhorn from two lambs, offered by the nuns of St. Agnes, on the day of her feaſt. A covering of black velvet, ſometimes edged with white ſilk, thrown over a coffin, when carried to the place of interment.

To PALL, *v. a.* to cover, hide, or conceal.

To PALL, *v. n.* [*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*] to grow vapid, or taſteleſs. To damp, or diſpirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PA'LLET, S. [*paille*, Fr.] a ſmall or mean bed.

PALL-MALL, S. [from *pila*, Lat. a ball, and *malleus*, Lat. a mallet; *pale maille*, Fr. See MALL, and MELL] a play in which a ball is ſtruck through an iron ring with a mallet.

To PA'LLIATE, *v. a.* [*palliatus*, from *pallio*, of *pallium*, Lat. a cloak] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuſes or favourable repreſentations.

PALLIA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PA'LLIATIVE, *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr.] extenuating by excuſes and favourable repreſentations.

PA'LLIATIVE, S. ſomething that extenuates a crime or alleviates pain.

PALM, S. [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.] a tree

a tree whoſe branches are worn in token of victory. The hand ſpread out, or the inſide of the hand. In meaſure, three inches.

To PALM, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm. To impoſe on, uſed with *upon*. To handle. To ſtroak with the hand.

PA'LMER, S. a pilgrim, ſo called from the cuſtom of bearing branches of palm, by thoſe who had viſited the holy land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMER-WORM, S. a worm covered with hair, ſo called from its reſembling a palmer or pilgrim in wandering.

PA'LMETTO, S. a kind of palm tree, with the leaves of which womens hats are made.

PA'LMIPEDE, *adj.* [from *palma*, and *pes*, Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PA'LMISTER, S. [ſee PALMISTRY] one who profeſſes palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY, S. [*palma*, Lat.] the art of telling fortunes by the Lines of the palm. Juggling.

PA'LMY, *adj.* bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, S. [*palpable*] the quality of being perceivable by the touch.

PA'LPABLE, *adj.* [Fr. *palpor*, Lat.] to be perceived by the touch. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected; plain or eaſily perceived.

PA'LPABLENESS, S. the quality of being perceived by the touch. Groſſneſs, plainneſs. The quality of being ſo plain, as almoſt to be felt.

PA'LPABLY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch. So groſs or plain, as almoſt to be felt.

To PA'LPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpitatus*, from *palpito*, Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the increaſed and ſenſible motion of the heart, occaſioned by fright or diſorder.

PA'LSGRAVE, S. [*paltſgrave*, Belg. *paltſgraff*, Teut.] a count or earl who has the ſuperintendance of a prince's palace.

PA'LSIED, *adj.* [*palſy*] afflicted with the palſy.

PA'LSY, S. [*paralyſis*, Lat. from whence *paralyſy*, *palaſy*, and *palſy*] a diſeaſe, wherein the body or ſome of its parts loſe their motion, and ſometimes their ſenſation.

PA'LTERER, S. an inſincere dealer or ſhifter.

PA'LTRINESS, S. meanneſs.

PA'LTRY, *adj.* [*poltron*, Fr. a ſcoundrel, *paltrocca*, Ital. a mean proſtitute, *paltone*, Ital. a cheat] ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible, mean.

PA'LY, *adj.* of a whitiſh hue, deprived of redneſs. Uſed only in poetry.

PAM, S. [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*] the knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER, *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriouſly.

PA'MPHLET, S. [written by Caxton *paunſet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread] a ſmall book not bound.

To PAMPHLET, *v. a.* to write ſmall books or pamphlets.

PAN, S. [*ponne*, *panne*, Sax. *panne*, Dan. *paune*, Belg. *pfann*, Teut.] an earthen veſſel broad and hollow. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*." The god of ſhepherds.

PAN'CAKE, S. a kind of cake made in a frying-pan.

PANA'DO, S. [*panade*, Fr. *panada*, Ital. from *panis*, Lat. bread] food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner diſſolved in water.

PANCRA'TICAL, *adj.* very ſtrong, or excelling in all the gymnaſtic exerciſes.

PA'NCREAS, S. the part called the ſweetbread; a conglomerate gland, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and affording a juice of great ſervice in aſſiſting digeſtion.

PANCREA'TIC, *adj.* belonging to the pancreas.

PA'NCY, or PA'NSY, S. [perhaps corrupted from *Panacey* of *panacea*, Lat.] a flower of the violet kind.

PA'NDECT, S. a treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience. A digeſt of the civil law.

PA'NDER, S. [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*, and ſhould therefore be written *Pandar*] a pimp, or man that procures proſtitutes for another.

To PA'NDER, *v. a.* to pimp. To be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

PA'NDERLY, *adj.* pimping; reſembling pimps; mean.

PANDICULA'TION, S. [*pandiculans*, Lat.] the reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching and uneaſineſs, uſually attending the cold fits of an intermittent fever.

PANE, S. [*paneau*, Fr.] a ſquare piece of glaſs.

PANEGY'RIC, S. [*panegyrique*, Fr.] an elogy, or piece written in praiſe of a perſon or thing.

PANEGY'RIC, PANEGY'RICAL, *adj.* praiſing; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEGY'RIST, S. [*panegyriſte*, Fr.] one that writes praiſe.

PA'NEL, S. [a diminutive of *paneau*, Fr.] a ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted among others. A ſquare piece in a wainſcot.

PANG, S. [from *pein*, Fr. pain, or *bang*, Belg.] exceſſive pain: A ſudden and vehement pain or torture.

To PANG, *v. a.* to torment cruelly.

PA'NIC, *adj.* [from *Pan*, who is ſuppoſed to occaſion groundleſs fear] violent without reaſon, applied to fear.

PA'NNEL, S. [*panneel*, Belg. *panneau*, Fr.] a kind of clumſy ſaddle.

PA'NNIC, PA'NNICLE, S. a plant of the millet kind.

PA'NNIER, S. [*panier*, Fr.] a baſket, or wicker veſſel hung on the ſide of a horſe.

PA'NOPLY, S. complete armour.

To PANT, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] to fetch the breath ſhort, when frightened, or out

of breath. To play with intermiſſion; applied to the wind. To wiſh or long for.

PANT, S. the motion of the heart.

PANTALO'ON, S. [*pantalon*, Fr.] a man's garment, in which the breeches and ſtockings are all of a piece. HANMER.

PA'NTHER, S. [*panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] a large ſpotted wild beaſt, ſcarce ever tamed.

PA'NTILE, S. a gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY, *adv.* with palpitation; breathing ſhort.

PA'NTLER, S. [*panetier*, Fr.] a perſon, who keeps the bread in a great family.

PA'NTOFLE, S. [*pantouffle*, Sax. *pantofula*, Ital.] a ſlipper.

PA'NTOMIME, S. one who can expreſs his meaning by actions. A farce, which conſiſts entirely in geſture and dumb ſhow.

PA'NTON, S. a ſhoe made to recover a narrow and hide-bound heel.

PA'NTRY, S. [*pancterie*, Fr.] the room in which victuals or pans are kept.

PAP, S. [*papa*, Ital. *pappe*, Belg. *pappilla*, Lat.] the nipple of a breaſt. Food made for infants of bread boiled in milk or water. The pulp of fruit.

PA'PA, S. [*papa*, Lat.] a name of fondneſs uſed by a child to its father.

PA'PACY, S. [*papat*, Fr. from *papa*, Lat. a pope] the office or dignity of a pope.

PA'PAL, *adj.* [Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PA'PER, S. [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat. the reed of the Nile on which they wrote before the invention of paper] a ſubſtance on which we write or print, made of linnen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin ſheets by means of a ſieve. A piece of paper. A ſingle ſheet printed or written, uſually applied to journals, or eſſays publiſhed in ſingle ſheets.

PA'PER, *adj.* any thing ſlight or thin; made of paper.

To PA'PER, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in paper. To regiſter.

PA'PESCENT, *adj.* tending towards, or reſembling pap.

PA'PILLO, S. [Lat. *papilion*, Fr.] a moth of various colours, by ſome called a butterfly.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, *adj.* in botany, applied to ſuch flowers as repreſent a butterfly, with its wings expanded.

PA'PILLARY, PA'PILLOUS, *adj.* [*papilla*, Lat.] having emulgent veſſels reſembling paps.

PA'PIST, S. [*papiſte*, Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and the church of Rome.

PAPI'STICAL, *adj.* popiſh: Adhering to the pope.

PA'PISTRY. S. popery; The doctrine of the church of Rome.

PA'PPOUS, *adj.* [*pappoſus*, Lat.] in botany, covered with a light thin down.

PA'PPY, *adj.* ſoft; juicy: Eaſily divided.

PAR, S. [Lat.] the State of equality or equal value.

PA'RABLE, S. [*parabola*, Lat.] a fable or ſtory made uſe of to convey ſome important truth, and originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARA'BOLA, S. [Lat.] in geometry, a conic ſection ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides.

PARA'BOLIC, PARABO'LICAL, *adj.* [*paraboliqne*, F.] expreſſed in parables or by a ſimilitude. In geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABO'LICALLY, *adv.* by way of parable, or ſimilitude. In the form of a parabola.

PARACE'NTRIC, PARACE'NTRICAL, *adj.* deviating from the center.

PARA'DE, S. [Fr.] an oſtentatious ſhow or diſplay. Military order. A place where troops are drawn up in battle array. A guard, or a poſture of defence.

PA'RADIGM, S. [Gr.] an example, or table.

PARADISIA'CAL, *adj.* [*paradiſe*] ſuiting, reſembling, or forming paradiſe.

PA'RADISE, S. the garden of bliſs in which our firſt parents were placed. Any place which affords exquiſite pleaſure or happineſs.

PA'RADOX, a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at firſt appears abſurd.

PARADO'XICAL, *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

PARADO'XICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a paradox.

PARAGO'GE, S. [Fr.] a figure whereby a ſyllable or letter is added to the end of a word.

PA'RAGON, S. [Fr. from *parage*, old Fr. *paragone*, Ital.] a model; ſomething ſuperlatively excellent.

To PA'RAGON, *v. a.* to compare; to equal.

PA'RAGRAPH, S. [Fr.] a diſtinct part of a diſcourſe. In printing a mark, uſed to ſignify the beginning of ſome other ſubject, and formed thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* with diſtinct breaks or ſentences.

PARALLA'TIC, PARALLA'TICAL, *adj.* belonging to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, S. the diſtance between the true and apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

PA'RALLEL, *adj.* extended in the ſame direction, obſerving always the ſame direction; obſerving always the ſame diſtance. Having the ſame tendency, continuing the reſemblance through ſeveral particulars; Like.

PA'RALLELS, S. lines continuing their courſe, and equally diſtant from each other. Lines on the globe, which diſtinguiſh the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. Reſemblance; likeneſs. A compariſon. Any thing reſembling another.

To PA'RALLEL, *v. a.* to place ſo as to keep the ſame direction with, or be at the ſame diſtance from another line. To correſpond to. To compare. To bear reſemblance to.

PA'RALLELISM, S. the ſtate of being parallel.

PARALE'LLOGRAM, S. [Fr.] in geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parrallel and equal.

PARALLELOPI'PED, S. a ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, whoſe oppoſite ſides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, S. a falſe argument.

PA'RALOGY, S. falſe reaſoning.

PARALY'SIS, S. the palſy.

PARALY'TIC, PARALY'TICAL, *adj.* affected with the palſy.

PARA'METER, S. a conſtant right line in each of the three conic ſections, called likewiſe the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOU'NT, *adj.* [*paramont*, old Fr. or of *para* and *montar*, Span.] having the chief or higheſt authority. Eminent or of the higheſt order.

PARAMOU'NT, S. the chief.

PA'RAMOUR, S. [from *par*, Fr. by, and *amour*, Fr. love] a lover. A miſtreſs.

PARANY'MPHE, S. [*paranymphe*, Fr.] a brideman. One that countenances or ſupports another.

PARAPE'GM, S. a brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations, the riſing and ſetting of ſtars, and other aſtronomical obſervations were formerly engraven or delineated.

PA'RAPET, S. [Fr. *parapetto*, Ital.] a wall in a fortification breaſt high.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, S. a diſeaſe wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PAMPHERNA'LIA, S. [Lat.] goods in the wives diſpoſal.

PA'RAPHRASE, S. a looſe interpretation, wherein regard is had only to an author's meaning, not to his words.

To PA'RAPHRASE, *v. a.* to tranſlate in a free manner ſo as only to give the ſenſe of a paſſage, but not the literal meaning of every word.

PARAPHRA'STIC, PARAPHRA'STICAL, *adj.* explained in a free or looſe manner.

PARASA'NG, S. a Perſian meaſure of length.

PARASI'TIC, PARASI'TICAL, *adj.* [*paraſitique*, Fr.] flattering or wheedling.

PA'RASOL, S [Fr.] a ſmall canopy or umbrella uſed to defend the head from rain or the heat of the ſun.

To PA'RBOIL, *v. a.* [*pourbouiller*, Fr. or from *part-boil*] to half boil.

PA'RCEL, S. [*parcelle*, Fr.] a ſmall bundle. A part taken ſeparately. A quantity or maſs. A number of perſons or things, uſed in contempt.

PA'RCEL, *v. a.* to divide into ſeparate portions. To make up into a ſum.

PA'RCENER, S. in law, applied to a man's ſiſters or daughters who become poſſeſſed, as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's eſtate, by his dying without iſſue male.

To PA'RCH, *v. a.* to ſcorch, or burn ſlightly. To dry up. Neuterally, to be ſcorched or dried.

PA'RCHMENT, S. [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. becauſe invented by Eumenes at Pergamus] ſheep ſkins dreſſed and fit for writing.

PARD, PA'RDALE, S. [*pardus*, Lat. *pardalis*, Lat.] the leopard; in poetry, any ſpotted beaſt.

To PA'RDON, *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr. *pardonare*, Ital.] to excuſe an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me* is a phraſe of civil denial or ſlight apology.

PA'RDON, S. [Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender or crime, or of remitting a penalty.

PA'RDONABLE, *adj.* capable of being forgiven.

PA'RDONABLENESS, S. the quality of being poſſible to be forgiven.

PA'RDONABLY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as may be forgiven.

PA'RDONER, S. one who forgives another.

To PARE, *v. a.* [*poridan*, Perſ. to cut] to cut off the outward coat or ſurface: To cut off extremities by little and little.

PA'RENT, S. [Fr. *parens*, Lat.] a father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE, S. extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of one's parents.

PARE'NTAL, *adj.* becoming, or belonging to, parents.

PARE'NTHESIS, S. [Gr.] in grammar, a ſentence, which may be left out without ſpoiling the ſenſe of the period; in printing marked thus ( ).

PA'RGET, S. plaſter laid on the roofs or ceiling of a room.

To PA'RGET, *v. a.* to cover with plaſter.

PARI'ETAL, *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat. a wall] conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PA'RING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PARIS, [in Lat. *Lutetiæ*, *Pariſiorum*, or *Pariſium*] a city in the middle of the government of the iſle of France, both its capital, and alſo that of the whole kingdom. It lies in a ſpacious plain on the Seine. This is a very large, populous, and ſtately city, built of a circular form, about two Freneh leagues in diameter, and ſix in circuit, including the ſuburbs.

It is reckoned to contain 912 ſtreets, great and ſmall, and upwards of 20,000 houſes, beſides religious ſtructures, colleges, halls, and ſhops; has 52 pariſhes, 56 monaſteries inhabited by fryars, 78 by nuns, 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants: theſe conſume annually above 100,000 muids of corn, each muid 2600 pounds weight; 140,000 oxen or cows, 550,000 ſheep, 125,000 calves, and 40,000 hogs; 330,000 muids of wine, each equivalent to 300 of our quarts, beſides brandy, beer, and cyder.

Though Paris ſtands on more ground than London, which may be much doubted ſince the great increaſe of new buildings in the latter, it is not ſo populous, London exceeding it by at leaſt 200,000 ſouls.

The houſes of Paris are built of white hewn-ſtone, and uniform; the ſtreets are of a competent breadth, the ſoil of which is conveyed

into a canal, and washed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from a neighbouring fountain.

As almost every French nobleman has a palace, or hotel as they call it, in this city, with courts and gardens belonging to it, in this respect Paris surpasses any thing of that kind to be met with in London. The Louvre, the Tuilleries, and other royal palaces here, are indeed large and spacious, but old and decayed buildings.

Paris has three capital divisions; namely, 1. The town, which lies to the N. of the Seine; 2. The city, which is entirely surrounded by the river, being in the center of all, is called L'Isle du Palais, i. e. the island of the palace, as the royal palace takes up great part of it; and, 3. The university, which lies to the S. of the Seine, together with twelve suburbs. The whole is further subdivided into twenty quartiers or wards.

Paris is the see of an archbishop, the seat of the principal part of the kingdom, and other chief courts. Here is an university and fifty-four colleges, but in only ten of these are public exercises performed. The Sorbonne is one of the finest colleges in Europe, and formerly very famous, by which name the whole university is frequently signified: but it is at present very much on the decline, on account of its civil jurisdiction, and the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it.

Besides the royal academy of sciences, of much the same nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy for refining the French language; also academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture; with many others for the improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, as tapestry, mosaic works in plate, iron, steel, brass, embroidery, &c.

The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and silver stuffs, also lace of the same materials, tapestry, ribbans, linen, and glass.

The most considerable palaces in Paris are the Louvre, behind which is the Tuillieres; beyond that is a fine walk called the Queen's walk, or Le Cours de la Reine; the palace of Orleans or Luxemberg, the royal palace, with the palace where the parliament meets. Besides these, there is the Bastile, a prison for state-prisoners, and such as are taken up by lettres-de-cachet; the arsenal; the king's library; the royal physic-garden; the royal observatory; the gobelins for all sorts of manufactures; and the town-house, in the square, called the Grève.

Its principal churches are, the cathedral of Notre Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of St. Germain, with the church and nunnery of Valde-Grace, &c.

The first magistrate of Paris is called Prevôt des Marchands, or the Provest of merchants.

In Paris are ten bridges, the three most considerable of which are the Pont-au-Change, the Pont-neuf, and the Pont-royal.

On both sides of the Seine are very fine quays in several places: and in this city are upwards of twenty hospitals, of which the Hotel-Dieu is the largest, &c.

In the square called La Place des Victoires, is a noble statue of Lewis XIV. but very much degraded by flattering inscriptions, and the mean prostrations, &c. used formerly, even to a degree of adoration, by the Duke de la Feuillade, who erected it.

In the neighbourhood are the palaces of Versailles, Trianon, Marli, St. Germain en Laye, &c. &c.

"Paris, says Busching, is the center of all good taste and recreation." But vanity and pleasure, the other part of its character, reigning here in a superlative degree, does not seem to entitle them to any great share of the former.

It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienna, 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, and 1300 in the same direction from Constantinople. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. E.

PA'RISH, S. [*paroisse*, Lat.] a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PA'RISH, *adj.* belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PA'RITOR, S. [*apparitor*] a beadle, or one that summons to attend in the court belonging to the civil law. See APPARITOR.

PA'RITY, S. [*parite*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] equality; likeness; resemblance.

PARK, S. [*pearroc*, *pearruc*, Sax. *paerck*, *phire*, Teut. *parc*, Fr.] a piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer or beasts of chase.

To PARK, *v. a.* to inclose, as in a park.

PARLE, S. [*parler*, Fr.] conversation. The act of treating by word of mouth.

To PA'RLEY, *v. a.* to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PA'RLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth.

PA'RLIAMENT, S. [*parlement*, Fr.] the assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal for debating of matters touching the common wealth and the making or correcting of laws.

PARLIAME'NTARY, *adj.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PA'RLOUR, S. [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Ital.] in monasteries, a room where the religious receive those that come to see them. In houses, a room elegantly furnished for reception and entertainment.

PA'RLOUS, *adj.* [perhaps from *parler*, to speak, but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbus*] keen; sprightly; waggish. "A *parlous* wit." DRYD.

PA'RLOUSNESS, S. quickness; keenness of wit.

PARN'ASSUS, S. a craggy mountain of ancient Greece, rendered famous by the poets, and sacred to Apollo and the muses. It lies in the W. part of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turky, and N. of the

the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating in two points or pics, was hence of old called Biceps Parnaſſus. Between theſe abundance of water falls after rain or ſnow. Here is likewiſe a plentiful fountain continually iſſuing out from among the rocks, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia, of which the Pythian propheteſs and the poets, who pretended to inſpiration, uſed to drink, and whither they commonly went to bathe themſelves.

PARO'CHIAL, *adj.* [*parochialis*, Lat. belonging to a pariſh.

PA'RODY, S. [*parodie*, Fr.] a kind of writing wherein the words of an author are applied to another ſubject; generally applied to the turning ſomething ſerious into burleſque.

To PA'RODY, *v. a.* to apply the words of an author to a different ſubject, generally in order to cauſe pleaſantry.

PARO'LE, S. [Fr.] a word given by way of aſſurance. A promiſe given by a priſoner to go away.

PARGNOMA'SIA, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in ſound, but of a different ſenſe, are affectedly uſed. A pun.

PA'ROQUET, S. [*parroquet*, *perroquet*, Fr.] a ſmall kind of parrot.

PARO'TID, *adj.* ſalival, ſo named becauſe near the ears.

PA'ROXISM, S. a ſevere fit of a diſeaſe in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PA'RRICIDE, S. [Fr. *parricida*, Lat.] one who deſtroys a father; figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICI'DIAL, PARRICI'DIOUS, *adj.* relating to, or committing, parricide.

PA'RROT, [*perroquet*, Fr.] a parti-coloured bird of the hook-bill ſpecies, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PA'RRY, *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] to put by thruſts in fencing.

To PARSE, *v. a.* [*pars*, Lat.] in grammar, to reſolve a ſentence into its different parts of ſpeech.

PARSIMO'NIOUS, *adj.* [*parſimony*, Lat.] frugal. Sparing to exceſs.

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, *adj.* in a frugal, ſparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of ſparing or ſaving.

PA'RSIMONY, S. [*parſimonia*, Lat.] the act of ſaving money.

PA'RSLEY, S. [*perſil*, Brit. *perſil*, Fr.] a herb, whoſe leaves are divided into wings, generally cut into ſegments, and growing on a branched rib.

PA'RSNIP, S. a root, of a light yellow colour.

PA'RSON, S. [derived either from *perſona*, Lat. becauſe he perſonates the pariſh, or from *parochianus*, Lat. a pariſh prieſt] a clergyman; a pariſh prieſt; or teacher.

PA'RSONAGE, S. a benefice of a pariſh prieſt.

PART, [*pars*, Lat.] ſomething taken from and leſs than the whole; a portion; a number. A ſhare, or concern. A ſide or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties, applied to the mind. Accompliſhments.

PART, *adv.* partly; in ſome meaſure.

To PART, *v. a.* [*partior*, Lat.] to divide. To ſeparate. To keep aſunder. To quit each other. To take leave of. To have a ſhare.

PA'RTABLE, *adj.* capable of having its parts ſeparated.

PA'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] diviſion; the act of ſharing. A word merely French.

To PARTA'KE, *v. n.* [preter. *I partook*, part paſſive, *partaken*] To ſhare. To have ſomething of the property, nature, claim or right.

PARTA'KER, S. a ſharer in any thing. An accomplice.

PA'RTER, S. one that ſeparates or divides.

PA'RTIAL, *adj.* [Fr.] inclined to favour one ſide more than another with reaſon.

PARTIA'LITY, S. [*partialité*, Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another without juſt reaſon.

To PAR'TIALIZE, *v. a.* to make a perſon unreaſonably favour one ſide more than another.

PA'RTIALLY, *adv.* with unjuſt or unreaſonable favour or diſlike.

PARTIBI'LITY, S. [from *partible*] poſſibility of being divided.

PA'RTIBLE, *adj.* [from *pars*] poſſible to be divided or ſeparated.

PARTI'CIPABLE, *adj.* [from *participate*] ſuch as may be ſhared among ſeveral.

PARTICI'PANT, *adj.* [Fr.] ſharing; having a ſhare or part.

To PARTICIP'ATE, *v. n.* [*participatus* of *participo*, Lat.] to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or ſhare.

PARTICIPA'TION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of ſharing or enjoying ſomething in common with others. Diſtribution or diviſion in ſhares.

PARTICI'PIAL, *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE, S. [*participium*, Lat.] a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, ſignifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with caſes like an adjective.

PA'RTICLE. S. [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.] any ſmall part or portion of a greater ſubſtance. In grammar, a word unvaried with caſes, whereby the mind ſignifies the connections it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or negation.

PARTI'CULAR, *adj.* [*particular*, Fr. ſingle or relating to a ſingle perſon. Any thing peculiar to, or which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing.

PARTI'CULAR, S. a ſingle inſtance or point. An individual or ſingle perſon. A

minute detail of things enumerated diſtinctly. Diſtinct recital.

PARTI'CULA'RITY, S. [*particular*] the quality which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing from others, ſometimes including the idea of affectation. A diſtinct notice of particular circumſtances.

To PARTI'CULARIZE, *v. n.* [*particulariſer*, Fr.] to mention diſtinctly or minutely.

PARTI'CULARLY, *adv* diſtinctly; ſingly. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PA'RTISAN, S. [*pertiſan*, Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd. One who adheres or belongs to a faction.

PARTI'TION, S. [Fr. *partitio*, Lat.] the act of dividing; the ſtate of being divided. Separation; diviſion; diſtinction. A part divided from the reſt. That by which different parts or chambers are ſeparated. The place or part where ſeparation is made.

To PARTI'TION, *v. a.* to divide into diſtinct parts.

PA'RTLET, S. a name given to a hen.

PA'RTLY, *adv.* in part, in ſome meaſure or degree.

PA'RTNER, one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, S. joint intereſt or property. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

PARTO'OK, *preter* of PARTAKE.

PA'RTRIDGE, S. [*pertris*, Brit. *perdrix*, Fr. *perdix*, Lat.] a bird of game.

PARTURI'TION, S. [*parturio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY, S. a number of perſons united in one common deſign. One of two adverſaries. An accomplice or one concerned in an affair. A particular perſon. In war a detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY'COLOURED, *adj.* having different colours.

PAR'TY-JURY, S. a jury conſiſting of half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN, S. a factious perſon, or one joined in a faction.

PA'RTY-WALL, a wall that ſeparates one houſe from another.

PA'RVIS, S. [Fr.] a church or church-porch; applied to the mootings in the inns of court, or the diſputations in Oxford, where the ſtudents are placed oppoſite each other.

PA'RVITUDE, S. [*parvus*, Lat.] the quality of being ſmall or little.

PA'RVITY, S. [*parvus*, Lat.] littleneſs.

PA'SCHAL, *adj.* [*paſcal*, Fr. *paſchalis*, Lat.] relating to the paſſover or Eaſter.

PA'SQUE, S. a flower reſembling an anemony.

PA'SQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PASQUINA'DE, S. [from *paſquino*, a ſtatue at Rome to which they affix any ſatyr or lampoon they would have publickly known] a lampoon or writing in which a perſon is expoſed to ridicule.

To PASS, *v. n.* [*paſſer*, Fr. from *paſſus*, Lat. a ſtep] to move from one ſtep to another. To make way through. To make a tranſition from one thing to another; uſed with *from*. To be ſpent or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In fencing, to thruſt or make a puſh; in gaming, to refuſe playing or taking the lead. *To paſs away*; to be loſt, glide off or vaniſh. To excel, uſed as a contraction of *ſurpaſs*. To tranſgreſs or go beyond any limits. To ſend from one place to another, or to ſend to his proper pariſh. *To paſs by*; to decline puniſhing, to excuſe or forgive. *To paſs over*. To neglect or diſregard.

PASS, S. in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A paſſage or road. A permiſſion to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are ſent to their proper pariſh. In fencing, a puſh or thruſt.

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [Fr.] that which may be paſſed or travelled; capable of being admitted or received. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, S. [Ital.] in fencing, a puſh or thruſt.

PA'SSAGE, [Fr.] the act or ſtate of a perſon travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admiſſion to the mind. An occurrence. A ſingle ſentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSED, *preter* and *participle paſſive* of *paſs*.

PA'SSENGER, S. a perſon who is travelling in any vehicle either by land or water. A traveller.

PA'SSER, S. one that is upon the road, or goes by another.

PASSIBI'LITY, S. [*paſſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of receiving impreſſions from external objects.

PA'SSIBLE, *adj.* [Fr. *paſſibilis*, Lat.] ſuſceptible of impreſſions from external objects.

PA'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of receiving impreſſions from external objects.

PA'SSING, *participle*, ſupreme, or ſurpaſſing others. Exceedingly.

PA'SSING-BELL, S. the bell which rings at the departure of a perſon.

PA'SSION, S. [Fr. *paſſio*, Lat.] any effect cauſed by an external agent. The receiving any action. A commotion of the ſoul ariſing from the manner in which it conſiders things as amiable or hateful. Anger, in a populous and vulgar ſenſe. Zeal, or ardour. Love. Eager deſire or fondneſs. In ſcripture, applied to the laſt agonies and ſufferings, which cloſed the life of our bleſſed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, S. a flower ſo called from an imaginary reſemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other inſtruments of the paſſion of our bleſſed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSION-WEEK, S. the week immediately preceding Eaſter, ſet apart by the church to meditate on the ſufferings and crucifixion of our bleſſed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSIONATE, *adj.* [*paſſionné*, Fr.] moved by, or expreſſive of, paſſion. Eaſily moved to anger.

PA'SSION-

PA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger. In an angry manner.

PA'SSIVE, *adj.* [*paſſif*, Fr. *paſſivus*, Lat.] receiving impreſſions; ſuffering, oppoſed to active; unreſiſting. In grammar, applied to ſuch verbs as ſignify paſſion or the effect of ſome action.

PA'SSIVELY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as to make no reſiſtance.

PA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of bearing or ſuffering without reſiſtance.

PA'SSOVER, S. a feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in commemoration of the ſlaughter of the firſt-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *paſſed over* the houſes of the Iſraelites. The ſacrifice killed at the feaſt of the paſſover.

PA'SSPORT, S. [Fr.] a permiſſion to paſs.

PAST, *part. preter* [of *paſs*; *pas*, *piſt*, Perſ. *puſta*, Ruſſ.] ſomething which has been. Spent or expired.

PAST, *prep.* beyond, applied to time or place. out of the reach of, applied to ſtate. Above, applied to meaſure.

PASTE, S. [*paſte*] any thing mixed ſo as to be moiſt and viſcous; flour and water boiled together, ſo as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to repreſent precious ſtones.

To PASTE, *v. a.* to faſten with paſte.

PA'STEBOARD, S. a thick paper, formed either of ſeveral ſheets paſted together, by paper macerated in water and caſt in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and caſt into forms. Adjectively, any thing made of paſteboard.

PA'STEL, S. an herb.

PA'STERN, S. [*paſturon*, Fr. from *pas*, Fr. a ſtep; *piadah*, Perſ. the feet] the knee of a horſe.

PA'STIME, S. [*paſſetemps*, Fr.] a ſport, diverſion, or amuſement.

PA'STOR, PA'STOUR, S. [*paſtor*, Lat. *paſteur*, Fr.] a ſhepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, *adj.* [Fr. *paſtoralis*, Lat.] rural; reſembling ſhepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the care of ſouls.

PA'STORAL, S. a poem which contains ſome ſcene in the country, and in whoſe perſonages are people that live in thoſe parts.

PA'STRY, S. [*paſtiſſerie*, Fr.] the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paſte. The place where paſtry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, S. a perſon whoſe trade is to make and ſell pies or tarts.

PA'STURABLE, *adj.* fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE, S. [Fr.] the buſineſs of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the uſe of paſture.

PA'STURE, S. [Fr. *paſtus*, Lat.] food, or the act of feeding. Ground on which graſs grows, and cattle are fed.

To PA'STURE, *v. a.* to place in a paſture. Neutrally, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, S. [*paſte*, Fr.] a pie made of raiſed cruſt without a diſh.

PAT, *adj.* [*pas*, Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly ſuitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PAT, S. [*ſat*, Brit. *pad*, Pol. a blow.] A light quick blow, or tap. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT, *v. a.* to ſtrike ſlightly; to give a ſlight blow or tap.

PATACOO'N, S. [Span.] a Spaniſh coin worth 4 ſhillings and 6d. Engliſh.

To PATCH, *v. a.* [*pudzer*, Belg. *pezzare*, Ital.] to cover by ſewing on a piece. To mend in a clumſy manner. To make up with ſhreds of different ſorts.

PATCH, S. [*pezzo*, Ital.] a piece ſewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in moſaic work, or in work conſiſting of pieces of different colours. A ſmall piece of black ſilk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A ſmall particle. A parcel of land. A paltry perſon, ſuppoſed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou ſcurvy *patch*." SHAK. The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

PA'TCH-WORK, S. work made of different colours.

PATE, S. [from *tete*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which ſenſe we call the ſkull the *brain pan*] the head.

PA'TED, *adj.* headed; uſed in compoſition, as *long-pated*.

PA'TEN, S. [*patina*, Lat.] a plate. "*Patens* of bright gold." SHAK.

PA'TENT, S. [Fr. *patens*, Lat.] a writ by which a perſon enjoys a right or privilege excluſive of others.

PA'TENT, *adj.* containing a patent, or excluſive privilege. Any thing appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE', S. the perſon who has a letter patent.

PA'TER-NOSTER, S. [Lat. our father] the Lord's prayer, or religious ceremonies.

PATE'RNAL, *adj.* [*paternel*, Fr. *paternus*, Lat.] having the relation or affection of a father. Received by deſcent from ones father.

PATE'RNITY, S. [*paternite*, Fr.] the relation of a father.

PATH, S. [*path*, *paat*, Sax. *put*, Ruſſ. *puut*, Dalm. *pad*, *pat*, Belg.] a road uſually travelled on foot. A track worn by frequent walking. A track or paſſage.

PATHE'TIC, PATHE'TICAL, *adj.* [*pathetique*, Fr.] affecting the paſſions; affection.

PATHE'TICALLY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as to affect the paſſions.

PATHE'TICALNESS, S. the quality of affecting the paſſions.

PA'THLESS, *adj.* untroden. Without tracks or paths.

PA'THWAY, S. a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PA'TIENCE, S. [Fr. *patientia*, Lat.] the virtue of bearing injuries or affronts without revenge, miſery without complaint, and tortures without outcry.

PA'TIENT, *adj.* [Fr. *patiens*, Lat.] enduring pain without complaint, or injuries and affronts without revenge.

PA'TIENT, S. that which receives impreſſions from external objects. A perſon who is viſited by a phyſician, apothecary, or ſurgeon.

PA'TIENTLY, *adj.* in ſuch a manner as to return no railing to reproaches, no revenge to affronts, and no complaints amidſt pains, diſtreſs, or tortures.

PA'TIN, S. [*patina*, Lat.] the cover of a chalice.

PA'TLY, *adv.* in a convenient and opportune manner.

PATRIA'RCH, S. [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.] one who governs by right of paternity. A father and ruler of a family. A biſhop, ſuperior to archbiſhops.

PATRIA'RCHAL, *adj.* [Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIA'RCHATE, PATRIA'RCHSHIP, S. [*patriarchat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of a patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHY, S. the juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN, *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] noble, oppoſed to common.

PATRI'CIAN, S. a nobleman.

PATRIMO'NIAL, *adj.* [Fr.] poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, S. [*patrimonium*, Lat.] an eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIOT, S. one that makes the good of his country the conſtant motive of his actions or meaſures.

PA'TRIOTISM, S. a conſtant and unbiaſſed love for one's country.

PATRO'L, S. [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that the centinels perform their duty. The perſons who go the rounds in a garriſon or camp.

To PATRO'L, *v. a.* to go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

PA'TRON, S. [Fr. *patronus*, Lat.] one who countenances, ſupports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian ſaint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

PA'TRONESS, S. a female who defends, protects, encourages or ſupports; a female guardian ſaint.

To PA'TRONIZE, *v. a.* to encourage, protect, or ſupport.

PATRONY'MIC, *adj.* [*patronymique*, Fr. πατρωνυμικος, Gr.] a name given to a perſon expreſſing that of his father; as *Tydides*, applied to the ſon of Tydeus.

PA'TTEN, S. applied to a pillar, its baſe. A wooden ſhoe with an iron ring at its bottom, worn under the common ſhoe by women to keep them out of the dirt and wet.

To PA'TTER, *v. n.* [*patte*, Fr. a foot, or from the ſound] to make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet, or that of falling hail.

PA'TTERN, S. [Fr. *patroon*, Belg.] an original propoſed to be imitated or copied. A ſpecimen or part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt. An inſtance. Any thing cut out in paper for a model.

PAU'CITY, S. [*paucitus*, from *paucus*, Lat. a few] fewneſs or ſmallneſs of number or quantity.

To PAVE, *v. a.* [*paver*, Fr. *pavio*, Lat.] to lay or floor with brick or ſtone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a paſſage eaſy.

PA'VEMENT, S. a ſtone floor; ſtones or bricks laid for a floor.

PA'VER, PA'VIER, S. one who lays a road with ſtones.

PAVI'LION, S. [*pavillon*, Fr.] a tent.

To PAVI'LION, *v. a.* to furniſh with tents. To be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, S. [*panſe*, Fr. *pança*, Span. *pantex*, Lat.] the belly or region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, *v. a.* to rip up the belly or take out the entrails.

PAU'PER, S. [Lat. genitive, *pauperis*, Lat.] in law, a poor man.

PAUSE, S. [Fr.] a ſtop or ceſſation from action or motion. A break or ſeparation between the words of a diſcourſe. A ſtop or interceſſion in muſic.

To PAUSE, *v. n.* to ſtop or ceaſe from action for a time. To deliberate.

PAW, S. [*pawen*, Brit. *pas*, *patte*, Fr. *pa*, *pay*, *pab*, Perſ.] the fore-foot of a beaſt. Figuratively, and in contempt, the hand of a human creature.

To PAW, *v. n.* to draw the fore-foot along the ground. To ſtroke with the fore-foot. Figuratively, to handle roughly. To fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, *adj.* having paws. Broad-footed.

PAWN, S. [*pand*, Belg. *pan*, Fr. *payandany*, Perſ.] ſomething given as a ſecurity for money borrowed. The ſtate of being a pledge. A common man at cheſs.

To PAWN, *v. a.* to give any thing as a ſecurity for money lent.

PA'WNBROKER, S. one that lends money upon goods.

To PAY, *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Span. *paco*, Lat.] to diſcharge a debt. To recompence. To give the worth in money for any thing bought.

PAY, S. wages or money given for ſervice.

PA'YABLE, *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr.] due or to be paid. Poſſible to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, S. a day on which debts are diſcharged or wages are paid.

PA'YMASTER, S. one who is to pay; one from whom wages or money for goods ſold is to be received.

PA'YMENT, S. the act of diſcharging a debt or promiſe.

PEA, S. [*piſum*, Lat. *piſa*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.] a roundiſh ſeed growing in a pod.

PEACE, S. [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein nations are in friendſhip with each other. A reſpite from war. Reſt from any commotion or diſturbance. Reconciliation. Silence.

PEACE,

PEACE, *interject.* a word commanding ſilence.

PEACE-OFFERING, S. among the Jews, a ſacrifice offered for atonement, and to make reconciliation for a crime.

PE'ACEABLE, *adj.* free from war, tumult, or diſturbance. Not inclined to be quarrelſome or turbulent.

PE'ACEABLENESS, S. the quality of being quiet, or diſpoſed to peace.

PE'ACEABLY, *adv.* without war, tumult, or diſturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, *adj.* quiet, Inclined to peace. Mild. Undiſturbed.

PE'ACEFULLY, *adv.* without diſturbance. In a mild or gentle manner.

PEACE-MAKER, S. one who reconciles perſons at variance.

PEACE-PARTED, *adj.* departed from this world in peace.

PEACH, S. [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Lat.] a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, covered with a downy coat, incloſing a rough or rugged ſtone.

To PEACH, *v. a.* [corrupted from *impeach*] to accuſe a perſon as an accomplice in a crime.

PE'ACHICK, S. the chicken or young of a peacock.

PE'ACOCK, S. [*pava*, Sax. *pavo*, Lat.] a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, and eſpecially thoſe of its ſtarry tail.

PE'AHEN, S. the female of the peacock.

PEAK, S. [*peac*, Sax. *pic*, *pique*, Fr.] the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a ſharp end or point. The riſing or projecting part of a head-dreſs, or cap.

To PEAK, *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Span. little] to look ſickly, meagre, or ſneaking.

PEAL, S. [*gellere tympana*, Lat.] a ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, ſuch as the reports of a cannon, or the ringing of bells.

To PEAL, *v. a.* to ring a peal. To play ſolemnly and loud.

PEAR, S. [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Lat.] a fleſhy fruit, more pointed towards the foot-ſtalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel.

PEARL, S. [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span. ſuppoſed to come from *ſpherula*] a kind of gem found in Indian berbes, or oyſters, whoſe value increaſes in proportion to its roundneſs, and ſize. In medicine, a round ſpeck or film growing on the eye.

PEARL-GRASS, PEARL-PLANT, PEARL-WORT, S. a plant.

PE'ARLY, *adj.* abounding with, or containing pearls. Reſembling pearls.

PE'ARMAIN, S. a kind of apple.

PE'ASANT, S. [*paiſant*, Fr.] one who works at huſbandry.

PE'ASANTRY, S. ruſtics, or country people.

PE'ASCOD, PE'ASHEL, S. the cod or ſhell in which peaſe grow.

PEASE, S. [*pois*, Fr. when mentioned as a ſingle body or grain we uſe *pea*, whoſe plural is *peas*, but uſed collectively for food, or as a ſpecies, we uſe *peaſe*, from *peaſon*, Sax. *piſo*, Ital. *piſum*, Lat.] food of peas.

PEAT, S. a kind of turf uſed for fire.

PE'BBLE, PE'BBLE-STONE, S. a ſtone growing in one homogeneous maſs. Popularly, a ſmall ſtone.

PE'BBLED, *adj.* abounding with pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY, S. [from *peccable*] the ſtate of being ſubject to ſin.

PE'CCABLE, S. [*pecco*, Lat.] ſubject to ſin.

PECCADI'LLO, S. [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] a ſlight fault, crime, or offence.

PE'CCANCY, S. [*peccans*, Lat.] a bad quality.

PE'CCANT, *adj.* [*peccans*, Lat.] guilty. Criminal. In medicine, injurious to health. In law, wrong, or contrary to form.

PECK, S. [*pocca*, Sax. *poke*, Iſl. a bag.] the fourth part of a buſhel.

To PECK, *v. a.* [*pecquer*, Fr. *picken*, Belg.] to ſtrike with the beak. To pick up with the beak. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expoſe, uſed with *at*.

PE'CKER, S. a kind of bird, called likewiſe a wood-pecker.

PE'CTINAL, *adj.* [*pecten*, Lat. a comb] made like a comb.

PE'CTINATED, *adj.* inſerted into one another in the ſame manner as combs are by their teeth.

PE'CTORAL, *adj.* [*pectoralis*, Lat.] belonging to the breaſt.

PE'CTORAL, S. [Fr. *pectorale*, Lat.] a breaſt plate.

PE'CULATE, PECULA'TION, S. [*peculat*, Fr. *peculatus*, Lat.] robbery of the public money.

PECU'LIAR, *adj.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] belonging to one, excluſive of others. Particular.

PECU'LIAR, S. an excluſive property. Something exempted from the ordinary juriſdiction.

PECULIA'RITY, S. the quality which diſtinguiſhes one perſon or thing from another.

PECU'LIARLY, *adv.* in a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY, *adv.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. money] relating to, conſiſting of, money.

PED, S. [ſee PAD] a ſmall pack-ſaddle; much leſs than a pannel. A hamper. A baſket.

PE'DAGOGUE, S. [from παις, Gr. a boy, and αγω, Gr. to lead] one that teaches boys.

To PE'DAGOGUE, *v. a.* to inſtruct in a haughty manner.

PE'DALS, S. [*pedales*, Fr. *pedalis*, Lat.] the large pipes of an organ; ſo called, becauſe played on by the foot.

PE'DANT, S. [Fr.] a ſchool-maſter. A perſon vain and oſtentatious of his learning.

PEDA'NTIC, PEDA'NTICAL, *adj.* vainly oſtentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY, *adv.* with aukward and vain oſtentation of learning.

PE'DAN-

PE'DANTRY, S. vain and aukward oſtentation of learning.

To PE'DDLE, *v. n.* [commonly written *piddle*] to be buſy about trifles.

PE'DESTAL, S. [*piedſtal*, Fr.] the lower member of a pillar or baſis of a ſtatue.

PE'DICLE, S. [*pedicule*, Fr. *pedis*, Lat.] in botany, the foot-ſtalk, or ſtalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

PE'DIGREE, S. [from *pere* and *degre*, Fr. by Skinner] account of deſcent.

PE'DIMENT, S. [*pes*, *pedis*, Lat.] in architecture, a low pinnacle, uſually in the form of a triangle; uſed to crown an ordinance, finiſh a frontiſpiece, and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c.

PE'DLER, S. [a contradiction from a *petty-dealer*] one who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

PE'DLERY, S. wares ſold by pedlers.

PE'DDLING, *adj.* petty dealing.

To PE'EL, *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat. a ſkin] to take off the peel or ſkin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *piller*, Fr. to rob.

PEEL, S. [*pelure*, Fr. *pellis*, Lat.] the ſkin or thin rind. A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to draw their bread, or to put it into the oven, from *paelle*, Fr.

To PEEP, *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from *opbeſſen*, Belg. to lift up. Cauſabon, from σπιπτω, Gr.] to make the firſt appearance. To look through a crevice or hole ſlily, ſo as not to be perceived. To look cloſely and curiouſly.

PEEP, S. the firſt appearance. A ſly look though a crevice or hole.

PEEP-HOLE, PE'EPING-HOLE, S. a hole through which a perſon may ſee without being ſeen.

PEER, S. [*pair*, Fr.] one of the ſame rank, or equal in excellence or endowments. A nobleman. A champion, or fellow.

To PEER, *v. n.* [contracted from *appear*] to come juſt in ſight. To look narrowly into.

PE'ERAGE, S. *pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.

PE'ERESS, S. a female of quality.

PE'ERLESS, *adj.* without an equal.

PE'ERLESSNESS, S. the ſtate of being unequalled.

PE'EVISH, *adj.* [ſuppoſed by Junius to be corrupted from *perverſe*; but by Skinner derived from *beeiſh*, in the ſame manner as we ſay *waſtiſh*] eaſily offended or made angry. Offended at trifles.

PE'EVISHLY, *adv.* In ſuch a manner as to be eaſily made angry.

PE'EVISHNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily made angry or uneaſy.

PEG, S. [*peggbe*, Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole inſtead of a nail. The pins of a muſical inſtrument by which its ſtrings are ſtrained. *To take a peg lower*, ſignifies to depreſs, or ſink.

To PEG, *v. a.* to faſten with a pointed piece of wood.

PE'KING, the principal province of all China, and on the moſt northern verge of the empire, being bounded on that ſide by the great wall which parts it from Tartary. It has the province of Honan on the S. Xanſi, on the W. the bay or gulph of Vanghai, or the Yellow ſea on the E. It extends from lat. 35 to 41 deg. N.

Peking is ſubdivided into eight ſmaller provinces, each of which has a capital from which it is denominated.

The capital of the whole empire of China is Peking, and it has been the imperial ſeat for better than 300 years; but before the æra of the Tartar conqueſt, Nanking enjoyed that privilege. It lies about ſix miles S. of the famous Chineſe wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, and has a communication, by means of the Eaſtern ſea and a large canal, with ſome of the moſt conſiderable provinces in the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang ſea, a bay of the great Eaſtern ocean.

The walls of this city are about forty feet high, and flanked with towers; the circuit is about twenty miles. It conſiſts of two large cities, namely, the Tartarian and the Chineſe, beſides ſuburbs. The number of inhabitants is computed at two millions.

The principal ſtreets are 120 feet broad, and three miles long. The gates are nine, and of marble; being very high, and incloſing a large court with four ſtout walls, over which are ſtately caſtles, both on the city and the country ſide. All the ſtreets are equally crowded from the vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to the court, and the prodigious quantity of proviſions of all ſorts, beſide merchandiſe, that are pouring in from morning to night; and to this may be added the great ſtate which the Chineſe in general affect.

The emperor's palace, with the gardens, lies in the middle of the Tartar city, being a magnificent ſtructure two miles long, and fronting the S. as all public buildings in this country do, and about a mile broad. This palace is ſurrounded with two ſtout walls, the outer of a prodigious height and thickneſs. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horſeback, or in chairs; and even tradeſmen ride in their chaiſes, both for expedition and avoiding the dirt in the ſtreets, which renders them as inconvenient in winter as the duſt does in ſummer.

The ſilks and China-ware of various kinds, which are expoſed to ſale in the ſhops before the trades-people's houſes, from one end of the ſtreet to the other, make a very grand and beautiful appearance. In their houſes they uſe ſtoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys in them. But what is moſt ſurpriſing in this vaſt metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapneſs of all ſorts of goods.

It ſtands in a fine, ſpacious, but ſandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous

merous garriſon as well in the time of peace as war, beſides the ſtrong guard which is kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. E.

PELF, S. [*peufe*, Norman, frippery, *felfa*, Sax. abundance of riches] money or riches.

PE'LICAN, S. *peligan*, Fr. *pelicanus*, Lat.] a bird, of which one ſpecies lives upon fiſh; and the other on ſerpents and reptiles; its tenderneſs for its young is remarkable even to a proverb.

PE'LLET, S. [*pelote*, Fr. *pila*, Lat.] a little ball. A bullet or ball; a charge made of chewed paper, which is ſhot out of a pop-gun.

PE'LLETTED, *adj.* conſiſting of balls or bullets.

PE'LLICLE, S. [*pellicula*, a diminutive of *pellis*, Lat.] a thin ſkin. A thin film which gathers upon liquors.

PE'LLETORY, S. an herb.

PE'LL-MELL, *adv.* [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] confuſedly; in a confuſed manner.

PELLU'CID, *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] clear from dregs; to be ſeen through.

PELLU'CIDITY, PELLU'CIDNESS, S. the quality of a body which renders it fit to be ſeen through, and free from dregs.

PELT, S. [*pellis*, Lat.] a ſkin or hide. The quarry of an hawk torn.

To PELT, *v. a.* [from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner, but according to Mr. Lye contracted from *pellet*] to ſtrike by throwing. To throw at.

PE'LTING, *adj.* uſed by Shakeſpear to ſignify mean, or paltry.

PE'LVIS, S. [Lat.] in anatomy, the lower part of the belly.

PEN, S. [*penna*, Lat.] an inſtrument made of a quil, ſplit to a certain height, and cut in a peculiar ſhape, uſed in writing. A quil or feather. A ſmall incloſure, or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.

To PEN, *v. a.* [*pennan*, Sax.] to coop or ſhut up in a ſmall incloſure. To write.

PE'NAL, *adj.* [Fr. *pena*, Lat.] denouncing or exacting puniſhment.

PE'NALTY, PENA'LITY, S. [*penalite*, Fr.] puniſhment. A forfeiture.

PENCE, the plural of *penny*, formed by contradiction from *pennies*.

PE'NCIL, S. [*penicillum*, Lat.] a ſmall bruſh of hairs uſed by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead. Any inſtrument uſed in writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, *v. a.* to paint.

PE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] a jewel hanging looſe from the ear. Any thing ſuſpended by way of ornament. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDENCE, S. ſlopeneſs.

PE'NDENCY, S. a ſtate of ſuſpence, or delay in a ſuit.

PE'NDENT, *adj.* [*pendens*, Fr. wrote by ſome *pendant* from the French] hanging. Jetting over. Supported above ground.

PE'NDING, *adj.* [*pendente*, Fr.] during a ſuit that is not determined.

PE'NDULOUS, *adj.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] hanging.

PE'NDULUM, S. [*pendule*, Fr. *pendulus*, Lat. any weight hung ſo, as it may be eaſily ſwung backwards and forwards.

PE'NETRABLE, *adj.* [Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be pierced. Such as may admit or be affected by moral and intellectual motives.

PENETRABI'LITY, S. the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to body; the quality of being effected by motives, applied to the mind.

PE'NETRANCY, S. [*penetrant*, Fr.] the power to pierce. Sharp, or ſubtle.

To PE'NETRATE, *v. a.* [*penetratus*, Lat. of *penetro*, Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the ſurface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. Neutrally, to make way.

PENETRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehenſion of any difficulty, applied to the underſtanding. Acuteneſs, or ſagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, *adj.* piercing, ſharp, ſubtile, acute, or diſcerning. Having the power to affect the mind.

PENI'NSULA, S. [from *pene*, Fr. almoſt, and *inſula*, Lat. an iſland] a piece of land ſurrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

PE'NITENCE, S. [Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] ſorrow for ſin attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PE'NITENT, *adj.* [Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] ſorrowful for paſt ſins, and reſolutely bent on amending life.

PE'NITENT, S. one ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions and reſolute to abſtain from them for the future.

PENITE'NTIAL, *adj.* expreſſing ſorrow for paſt ſins. Admitted to pennance.

PENITE'NTIARY, S. one who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of pennance. One who does pennance. The place where pennance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY, *adv.* with repentance or ſorrow for ſin, and amendment of life.

PE'NKNIFE, S. a knife uſed in making pens.

PE'NMAN, S. one who profeſſes the art of writing. An author, or writer.

PE'NNACHED, *adj.* [*pennache*, Fr.] in botany, applied to flowers, the ground of whoſe leaves are naturally radiated and diverſified, without confuſion.

PE'NNATED, S. [*pennatus*, Lat.] winged; in botany, applied to thoſe leaves which grow exactly oppoſite to each other, on the ſame ſtalk.

PE'NNILESS, *adj.* without money.

PE'NNY, S. [plural *pence*, from *penig*, Sax. *penninck*, Teut. *pending*, Dan. *penning*, Swed.] a ſmall coin in value four farthings, or the twelfth part of a ſhilling.

PE'NNYROYAL, S. an herb of a fragrant ſmell, uſed in medicine.

PE'NNY-WEIGHT, S. a weight containing 24 grains in troy weight.

PE'NNY-

PE'NNYWISE, *adj.* ſaving ſmall ſums at the hazard of greater.

PE'NNYWORTH, S. as much as can be bought for a penny. A purchaſe. Some thing bought for leſs than it is worth. A ſmall quantity.

PE'NSYLVANIA, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, ſo denominated from the proprietary, Mr. Penn, who was of the people called Quakers, of which ſect there is here a majority. It lies between lat. 39 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 48 deg. W. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river and bay, with the Atlantic ocean; on the N. and W. by Canada; and on the S. by Maryland; being about 200 miles long, and almoſt the ſame in breadth; but in ſome parts very narrow. The country is well watered, not only by the Delaware, but by other navigable rivers, which carry large ſhips up into this province. The original founder of this republic, as it were, namely, William Penn, made the moſt perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the baſis of this eſtabliſhment: ſo that there is a general toleration for all denominations of Chriſtians. The heirs of Penn, (who firſt obtained the patent for it in 1680) appoint the governor and his council; but the houſe of repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen of the province. This flouriſhing province is inhabited by upwards of 250,000 people of different religions, nations, and languages; and among theſe are numbers of Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French refugees, &c. who yet live together in great harmony; and this has alſo its due influence on the rude Indians.

In this country there are trees, cattle, and grain of all ſorts. Its trade with reſpect to Europe and America, conſiſts in horſes, pipe-ſtaves, ſalt pork, beef, and fiſh. They import in return from the Caribbee iſlands, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, ſalt, and wine; from Great-Britain, houſhold-goods, cloathing, hard-ware, tools, and toys.

If within five years after any law has paſſed in this province, the time limitted for delivering a tranſcript of it, his Majeſty does not repeal it in ſix months from the delivery of ſuch tranſcript, the crown cannot do it afterwards.

Penſylvania is ſubdivided into ſix counties; namely, three upper and three lower. The upper are, Buckingham, Philadelphia, and Cheſter; theſe being the Penſylvania, ſo called in king Charles II's grant. The three lower counties are, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, the laſt of theſe being in ſome maps called Eſſex.

The upper counties end at Marcus-hook, four miles below Cheſter-town. The lower run along the coaſt near 100 miles. The river Delaware, both above and below the falls for a conſiderable way, is called the Treſhes; and near its mouth are marſhes, which are very fertile. The capital of Penſylvania is Philadelphia, the tracts twenty-five to ſixty miles above, which are but thinly inhabited and planted.

PE'NSILE, *adj.* [*penſilis*, Lat.] hanging ſuſpended, or ſupported above ground.

PE'NSION, S. [Fr.] a yearly allowance given to a perſon by the court.

To PE'NSION, *v. a.* to ſupport by an annual allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, Fr.] maintained by penſions or a ſtated allowance.

PE'NSIONER, S. one ſupported by voluntary allowance from another.

PE'NSIVE, *adj.* [*penſif*, Fr. *penſoſo*, Ital. πενθος, Gr.] ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious and thoughtful.

PE'NSIVELY, *adv.* in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PENT, *part. paſs.* of PEN.

PENTACA'PSULAR, *adj.* [πεντε, *pente*, Gr. five, and *capſula*, Lat.] having five cells or cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, S. [Gr.] an inſtrument having five ſtrings.

PE'NTAGON, S. [Fr. from πεντε, *pente*, and γονια, *gonia*, Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTA'GONAL, *adj.* having five angles.

PENTA'METER, S. [Lat.] a Latin verſe conſiſting of five feet.

PE'NTATEUCH, S. the five books of Moſes, namely, Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. and Deut.

PE'NTECOST, S. [Fr. πεντηκοστη, fifty] a feaſt of the Jews, ſo called from its being celebrated the *fiftieth* day after the ſixteenth of Niſan; it is called by the Hebrews the feaſt of weeks, becauſe kept ſeven weeks after the Paſſover: The firſt fruits were offered at this time, and it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and to render thanks for the law which was given from Sinai the *fiftieth* day, after their coming out of Egypt. It correſponds with the Chriſtians Whitſuntide, for which we ſometimes uſe it.

PE'NTHOUSE, S. [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. an *houſe*] a ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

PE'NTILE, S. a tile made for covering the ſloping part of a roof.

PENU'LTIME, S. [Lat.] the laſt ſyllable but one.

PENU'MBRA, S. [*pene*, almoſt, and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] an imperfect ſhadow.

PENU'RIOUS, *adj.* [*penuria*, Lat.] ſparing in expence from a groundleſs fear of poverty. Scanty.

PENU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* in a niggardly, ſparing, and ſcanty manner.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſparing in expences from an immoderate and groundleſs apprehenſion of poverty.

PE'NURY, S. [*penuria*, Lat.] want of money or neceſſaries.

PEO'NY, S. [*pæonia*, Lat.] a plant which bears a red flower expanded in the form of a roſe,

roſe, which turns to an oblong fruit or head, containing many ſeeds.

PE'OPLE, S. [pronounced *people*, from *peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a nation or community. The vulgar or commonality.

To PE'OPLE, *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.

PE'PPER, S. [*piper*, Lat.] a warm ſpice of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

To PE'PPER, *v. a.* to ſprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to heat or mingle, either with blows or ſhot.

PE'PPERMINT, S. mint remarkably hot.

PE'PPERWORT, S. a plant.

PERADVE'NTURE, *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.] perhaps, by chance.

PERCE'IVABLE, *adj.* that which is properly an object of the ſenſe or underſtanding, and may be diſcovered by either.

PERCE'IVABLY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as to be diſcovered by the ſenſes or mind.

To PERCE'IVE, *v. a.* [*percevoir*, Fr. *percipio*, Lat.] to diſcover by means of the ſenſes or underſtanding. To know, or obſerve.

PERCEPTIBI'LITY, S. the ſtate of being diſcovered by the mind or ſenſes. The power of perceiving.

PERCE'PTIBLE, S. [Fr.] ſuch as may be perceived by the mind or ſenſes.

PERCE'PTIBLY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as may be perceived by the ſenſes or mind.

PERCE'PTION, S. [Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] the act, paſſion, or impreſſion, whereby the mind becomes conſcious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion.

PERCE'PTIVE, *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving.

PERCH, S. [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] a fiſh of prey, with a hooked or hog back, armed with ſtiff briſtles; its ſkin is covered with thick hard ſcales, it has two fins on its back, and carries its teeth in its mouth. A meaſure containing 5 yards and a half, from *perche*, Fr. *pertica*, Lat. A ſtick on which birds ſupport themſelves when they rooſt, from *perche*, Fr.

To PERCH, *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr.] to ſit on a ſtick like a bird at rooſt.

PERCHA'NCE, *adv.* perhaps; peradventure.

PERCI'PIENT, *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] conſcious of the preſence or impreſſion of an object.

To PE'RCOLATE, *v. a.* [*percolatus*, from *percolo*, Lat.] to ſtrain through.

PERCOLA'TION, S. the act of purifying by ſtraining.

To PERCU'SS, *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] to ſtrike.

PERCU'SSION, S. [Fr. *percuſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſtriking. A ſtroke.

PERDI'TION, S. [Fr. *perditio*, Lat.] deſtruction; death. Loſs or ruin. In ſcripture, eternal death or deſtruction.

PE'RDUE, *adv.* [*perdue*, Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced centinel] cloſe and undiſcovered.

PERDU'RABLE, *adj.* [Fr.] laſting; long continued. Not in uſe.

PERDU'RABLY, *adv.* in a laſting manner.

PEREGRINA'TION, S. [*peregrinus*, Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PERE'MPTORILY, *adv.* [from *peremptory*] abſolutely; ſo as to cut off further delay or debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS, [from *peremptory*] poſitiveneſs that will not admit of diſpute or contradiction.

PERE'MPTORY, *adv.* [*peremptoire*, Fr. *peremptus*, Lat. ſkilled] poſitive, ſo as to admit of no delay, diſpute, or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, *adj.* [*perennis*, Lat.] laſting through the year. Perpetual or unceaſing.

PERE'NNITY, S. [*perennitas*, Lat.] the quality of laſting the year round.

PE'RFECT, *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat.] free from defect with reſpect to parts, compoſition, ſkill, or abilities.

To PE'RFECT, *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat.] to compleat or finiſh any thing. To ſupply defects. To inſtruct completely.

PERFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *perfectio*, Lat.] the ſtate of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing free from redundancy or defect. A ſupreme excellence. An attribute, applied to the deity.

To PERFE'CTIONATE, *v. a.* to make perfect.

PERFE'CTIVE, *adj.* conducing to complete, or to remove all defects.

PERFE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in ſuch a manner as to remove all defects.

PERFE'CTLY, *adv.* in a manner free from defects.

PE'RFECTNESS, S. the quality of enjoying every thing belonging to its ſtate or nature.

PERFI'DIOUS, *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat.] acting contrary to the faith or confidence repoſed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner inconſiſtent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of betraying a perſon who confides in us.

PE'RFIDY, S. [*perfidie*, Fr. *perfidia*, Lat.] breach of faith. The act of betraying thoſe who confide in one.

To PE'RFORATE, *v. a.* [*perforatus*, Lat. from *perforo*, Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, S. the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFO'RCE, *adv.* by violence.

PER-

PERFO'RM, *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] to execute, act, or to do; to accompliſh a deſign or undertaking. Neuterly, to ſucceed in an attempt. To act on the ſtage, or play a piece of muſic.

PERFO'RMANCE, S. the execution of a deſign. The completion of a promiſe. A work or compoſition. An action, or ſomething done.

PERFO'RMER, S. one that executes or performs any thing, generally applied to an artiſt who gives a ſpecimen of his ſkill in public.

PERFU'ME, S. [*parfume*, Fr.] an agreeable odour, compoſed by art and uſed to give other things a fragrant ſcent. Fragrance.

To PERFU'ME, *v. a.* to make a thing ſmell agreeably by art. To ſcent.

PERFU'MER, S. one who makes and ſells artificial odours.

PERFU'NCTORILY, *adv.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] in a careleſs or negligent manner.

To PERFU'SE, *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Lat.] to overſpread; to tincture or ſpread through.

PERICA'RDIUM, S. [Lat. from περι, and καρδια, Gr.] a thin membrane reſembling a purſe, and containing the heart in its cavity; its uſe is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moiſt.

PERICA'RPIUM, S. [Lat.] in botany, a thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICRA'NIUM, S. [Lat.] a thin and nervous membrane, of exquiſite ſenſe, which covers the cranium or head immediately; and invelops all the bones in a human body.

PERIGEE', PERIGE'UM, S. [from περι, *peri*, Gr. about, and γη, *ge*, Gr. the earth.] a point wherein a planet is at its neareſt poſſible diſtance from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM, S. that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is neareſt to the ſun.

PE'RIL, S. [Fr. *periglio*, Ital. *perikel*, Belg. *periculum*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a perſon is expoſed to loſs, diſceaſe or death. A danger threatened.

PE'RILOUS, *adj.* [*perilleux*, Fr.] expoſed to a danger or calamity.

PE'RILOUSLY, *adv.* in a dangerous manner.

PERI'METER, S. [*perimetré*, Fr.] the compaſs or ſum of all the ſides that bound any figure.

PE'RIOD, S. [*periode*, Fr. περιοδος, Gr.] a circuit. A ſpace of time in which any revolution of the planets is performed, which begins again. A ſtated number of years, days or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or concluſion. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. Duration. In grammar, a complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. In printing, a pauſe or mark denoting a complete ſentence, thus (.)

PERIO'DIC, PERIO'DICAL, *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr.] making a circuit or reſolution. Happening or returning at a ſtated time.

PERIO'DICALLY, *adv.* at ſtated times.

PERIO'STEUM, S. [περι, Gr. and οστεον, Gr.] a membrance of exquiſite ſenſe covering all the bones.

PERI'PHERY, S. [περι, Gr. and φερω, Gr.] the circumference.

PERIPHRA'SIS, S. [Gr.] the act of expreſſing the ſenſe of one word by many; as when we ſay, the loſs of life, for *death*.

PERIPNEU'MONY, S. [περι and πνευμων, Gr.] an inflamation of the lungs.

To PE'RISH, *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *perio*, Lat.] to die; to be deſtroyed. Actively, to deſtroy, decay, or impair.

PE'RISHABLE, *adj.* liable to periſh or decay.

PERISTA'LTIC, *adj.* [*periſtaltique*, Fr. περιςελλω, Gr.] applied to the vermicular or wavering motion of the guts by which the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTE'RION, S. the herb vervain.

PERISTY'LE, S. [Fr.] a circular range of pillars.

PERISY'STOLE, S. [Gr.] the pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITO'NEUM, S. [Gr.] a thin, ſoft membrane, which incloſes all the bowels in the lower belly.

To PE'RJURE, *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] to ſwear a thing a perſon knows to be falſe.

PE'RJURY, S. the act of ſwearing falſely.

PE'RRIWIG, S. [*perruque*, Fr.] hair wooven on thread ſewed on a cawl, and worn by a perſon inſtead of his own hair.

To PE'RRIWIG, *v. a.* to dreſs in falſe hair.

PE'RIWINKLE, S. a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, a kind of ſea ſnail. In botany, a plant.

To PE'RK, *v. n.* [from *perch*] to hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs. To dreſs or adorn.

PE'RMANENCE, PE'RMANENCY, S. [ſee PERMANENT] the quality of continuing long in the ſame ſtate.

PE'RMANENTLY, *adv.* in a durable manner.

PE'RMABLE, *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] ſuch as may be paſſed through.

To PE'RMEATE, *v. a.* [*permeatus*, Lat.] to paſs through.

PERMI'SCIBLE, *adj.* [from *permiſceo*, Lat.] ſuch as may be mixed.

PERMI'SSION, S. [Fr.] a grant; allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMI'SSIVE, *adj.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] granting or giving leave; not hindering though not approving.

PERMI'SSIVELY, *adv.* by bear allowance, without hindrance or approbation.

To PER-

To PERMI'T, V. A. [*permitto*, Lat.] to allow, grant or ſuffer, without commanding, authoriſing, or approving.

PERMI'T, S. a written warrant for ſending goods from one place to another.

PERMI'TTANCE, S. allowance. Want or forbearance of oppoſition.

PERMUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another.

To PERMU'TE, V. A. [*permuto*, Lat.] to exchange.

PERNI'CIOUS, Adj. [*pernicieux*, Fr. *perniciosus*, Lat.] miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive.

PERNI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy or ruin.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being deſtructive.

PERNI'CITY, S. [*pernix*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs. "Great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*." RAY.

PERORA'TION, S. [*peroratio*, Lat.] the concluſion of an oration.

To PERPE'ND, V. A. [*perpendo*, Lat.] to ponder on or conſider attentively.

PERPENDI'CULAR, Adj. [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.] croſſing any thing at right angles. Strait or upright.

PERPENDI'CULAR, S. a line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a ſtrait line up and down.

PERPENDICULA'RITY, S. the ſtate of being perpendicular.

To PE'RPETRATE, V. A. [*perpetratus*, Lat.] to commit any crime.

PERPETRA'TION, S. the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPE'TUAL, Adj. [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.] never ceaſing; continual.

PERPE'TUALLY, Adv. without intermiſſion or ceaſing.

PERPETUA'TION, S. the act of making immortal, or preſerving from oblivion.

PERPETU'ITY, [*perpetuité*, Fr.] duration to all futurity. Something which has no end.

To PERPLE'X, V. A. [*perplexus*, Lat.] to diſturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties. To make difficult. To torment or vex.

PERPLE'XEDNESS, S. the quality which renders the judgement unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PE'RQUISITE, S. *perquiſitus*, Lat.] ſomething given to a perſon as a gratuity.

PE'RRY, S. [*poire*, Fr. a pear] cyder made of pears.

To PE'RSECUTE, V. A. [*perſecutor*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Lat.] to ſubject to pains, loſſes, or impriſoments on account of opinions. To perſue with malice. To trouble a perſon with inceſſant importunity.

PERSECU'TION, S. the act of inflicting penalties, or ſubjecting to puniſhments for opinions. The ſtate of being perſecuted.

PE'RSECUTOR, S. [*perſecuteur*, Fr.] one that inflicts pains, penalties or loſſes on account of his opinions. One that harraſſes another with malice.

PERSEVE'RANCE, S. [Fr. formerly accented on the ſecond ſyllable] ſteadineſs or continuance in any purpoſe, deſign or opinion, notwithſtanding oppoſition.

To PERSEVE'RE, V. N. [*perſeverer*, Fr. *perſevero*, Lat.] to perſiſt in an attempt, notwithſtanding oppoſition.

PERSIA, a vaſt empire of Aſia, lying between lat. 25 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almoſt the ſame in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Ruſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and the county of the Uſbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian ſea, which is a part of the ocean and the Perſian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and likewiſe the Tigris and Euphrates, which ſeparate it from the Turkiſh empire in Aſia.

Anciently Perſia comprehended, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtates, the three powerful nations of Media, Perſia, and Parthia. Its limits on the ſide of India have been extended further, weſtward by the late Kouli Kan, who added to Perſia all the Indian provinces on the W. ſide of the Indus: and theſe the Great Mogul confirmed to him, upon relinquiſhing, in 1739, his conqueſt of the provinces lying E. of that river.

The boundaries of Perſia, on the ſide of Turky, cannot be exactly aſcertained; for though the Tigris near its mouth forms part of the weſtern limits, the Turks and Perſians are not agreed with regard to the provinces that lie further N. on that river.

The temperature of the air in Perſia varies, according to the poſition of the different provinces. It is generally extreme hot in ſummer, as lying under the tropic of Cancer; and even the winds are ſo hot for three months in the year, that there is hardly any ſtirring abroad about noon, without endangering life: for blowing from the eaſtward over vaſt ſands, they occaſion a heat equal to that of an oven; but then theſe winds are refreſhed by cool breezes in the afternoon. This ſultrineſs is particularly found along the ſea-coaſts of the ſouthern provinces; and it often proves mortal to Europeans, particularly ſuch as are addicted to intemperance.

In Perſia they have very little water, and hardly a river large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a traveller does not meet with water for whole days together: but no place huſbands it better than they do here; for they collect all their little ſtreams and

ſprings, and turning them into one channel, direct their courſe towards their towns, cultivated fields and gardens, ſometimes for the ſpace of forty or fifty miles.

The country is very much incumbered, with mountains, ſome of which are very high, and rocks generally barren, without tree or herbage: but they have ſeveral fertile valleys, where lie their large towns; particularly the part on the Caſpian ſea cannot be exceeded by any country in fruitfulneſs: but in other regions the barrenneſs is chiefly owing to the ſcarcity of its preſent inhabitants, and likewiſe to their ſloth, for anciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world than Perſia.

Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley; the melons here are excellent, and in great quantities, having no leſs than twenty different ſpecies, which the common people feed on in the ſeaſon: alſo cucumbers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. They have ſeveral ſorts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, eſpecially in the gardens, which beſides produce a great variety of roots and vegetables. Their dates are delicious, and, being laid in heaps, they candy themſelves.

The country produces rhubarb, ſenna, and many other mineral drugs; they have alſo piſtachio-nuts and other fruits.

The Perſians are more luxurious in their eating than the Turks; and make uſe of ice even in winter, but never of ſnow. A great many take opium.

The horſes of Perſia are the fineſt in all the Eaſt: their camels and dromedaries are the moſt uſeful animals for tranſporting of merchandiſe over the ſandy deſarts, ſome of them carrying near a thouſand weight, and travelling for ſeveral days without water: they have mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two ſorts of aſſes; the one ſlow and heavy, like ours, and an other light and graceful; likewiſe large flocks of ſheep and goats.

They are ſometimes viſited with locuſts, which fly ſo thick, that the ſky is darkened by them; and they deſtroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight. They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and even wild beaſts, with the aſſiſtance of dogs; ſo that nothing but wild-boars eſcape them.

Their manufactures are embroidery, eſpecially gold, and ſilver, on cloth, ſilk, or leather. Silk is the ſtaple commodity of Perſia, of which they make taffeties, tabbies, ſattins, ſtuffs mixed with ſilk, cotton, camel or goats hair. Their gold velvet, eſpecially the curled ſort, is very elegant.

To PERSI'ST, V. N. [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, Fr.] to continue firm or reſolute in an undertaking or opinion, notwithſtanding oppoſition.

PE'RSON, S. [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſonna*, Lat.] a thinking intelligent being that has reaſon or reflection, and can conſider itſelf as itſelf, *i. e.* the ſame thinking thing in different times or places. An individual or particular man or woman. A human being. A man or woman. In perſon one's ſelf, oppoſed to a deputy or repreſentative. External appearance, Character. In grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PE'RSONABLE, Adj. handſome or of good appearance. In law, one that may maintain any plea in a court of juſtice.

PE'RSONAGE, S. [Fr.] a man or woman of ſome rank or eminence. Air, ſtature, or external appearance. A character aſſumed or repreſented.

PER'SONAL, Adj. [*perſonel*, Fr. *perſonalis*, Lat.] belonging to men or women, oppoſed to things. Peculiar, proper to; relating to one's private character or action. Preſent, oppoſed to repreſentative. Perſonal eſtate. In law, ſomething moveable, or appendant to the perſon. In grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three perſons in each number.

PERSONA'LITY, S. the exiſtence or individuality of any one.

PE'RSONALLY, Adv. in one's own perſon; particularly. With regard to individuality to any one.

PERSONA'TE, V. A. [from *perſona*, Lat.] to repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for another. To act or repreſent on the ſtage. To counterfeit. To reſemble. To deſcribe.

PERSONIFICA'TION, S. [from *perſonify*] the application of action to things, as in Milton. "Confuſion heard his voice." *Par. Loſt.*

To PE'RSONIFY, V. A. to repreſent things and abſtract ideas as if they were perſons.

PERSPE'CTIVE, S. [*perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpectus*, Lat.] a ſpying glaſs; a glaſs through which things are viewed. The ſcience by which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or viſto.

PERSPE'CTIVE, Adj. optic, or relating to the ſcience of viſion.

PERSPICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*perſpicax*,] quick in ſeeing or diſcovering.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of perceiving or diſcovering quickly.

PERSPICU'ITY, S. [*perſpicuite*, Fr. applied to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood or comprehended. The quality of being tranſparent.

PERSPI'CUOUS, Adj. [*perſpicuus*, Lat.] clear; tranſparent; ſuch as may be ſeen through. Eaſy to be underſtood.

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily underſtood or ſeen through.

PERSPI'RABLE, Adj. [from *perſpire*] ſuch as may be forced through the pores of the ſkin.

PERSPIRA'TION, S. the act of emitting or forcing through the ſkin.

To

To PERSPI'RE, V. N. [*perſpiro*, Lat.] to emit or force through the pores of the Skin. To be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUA'DABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE, V. A. [*perſuader*, Fr. *perſuadeo*, Lat.] to prevail upon, convince, or bring over to any opinion by arguments. To inculcate by arguments.

PERSUA'DER, S. one that influences by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *perſuaſibilis*, Lat.] to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SION, S. the act of influencing the paſſions by arguments. Any argument or motive that works upon the paſſions. The ſtate of being perſuaded.

PERSUA'SIVE, Adj. having the power of influencing the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to influence the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, S. the quality of influencing the paſſions.

PERSUA'SORY, Adj. [*perſuaſorius*, Lat.] having the power to influence the paſſions.

PERT, Adj. [Brit. and Belg. *appert*. Fr.] lively or brisk. Saucy or petulant.

PERTA'IN V. N. [*pertineo*, Lat.] to belong or relate to. Uſed with *to*.

PERTINA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pertinax*, Lat.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; not to be convinced, or daunted.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as not to be convinced or daunted.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, PERTINA'CITY, S. obſtinacy. Stubborneſs. Reſolution. Conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY, S. [*pertinax*, Lat.] obſtinacy, ſteadineſs, or conſtancy.

PE'RTINENCE, PE'RTINENCY, S. [*pertinens*, Lat.] related to the matter in hand; proper or ſuitable to the purpoſe. Relating or regarding. Uſed with *to* or *unto*.

PE'RTINENTLY, Adv. to the purpoſe.

PE'RTINENTNESS, S. the quality of ſuiting or being oppoſite to what is applied to.

PE'RTLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, ſaucy, ſenſe or petulant manner.

PE'RTNESS, S. ſpritelineſs, rudeneſs without ſenſe or modeſty.

To PERTU'RB, PERTU'RBATE, V. N. [*perturbatus*, Lat.] to diſquiet, diſorder, or put into confuſion, applied to the mind.

PERTURBA'TION, S. [Fr. *perturbatio*, Lat.] any thing which deſtroys the tranquility of the mind, or raiſes a commotion of the paſſions. Diſorder. Confuſion.

PERTURBA'TOR, S. [*perturbateur*, Fr. *perturbator*, Lat.] one that raiſes commotions.

PERTU'SION, S. [*pertuſus*, Lat.] the act of piercing or punching. A hole made by piercing.

To PERVA'DE, V. A. [*pervado*, Lat.] to paſs through any aperture. To extend throughout the univerſe.

PERVA'SION, S. the act of penetrating or paſſing through.

PERVER'SE, Adj. [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.] diſtorted. Obſtinate in the wrong. Petulant.

PERVE'RSELY, Adv. with intent to vex. Spitefully. Croſsly.

PERVE'RSENESS, S. the ſtate or quality of obſtinately oppoſing with an intent to vex.

PERVE'RSION, [Fr.] change from better to worſe. The miſapplication of the ſenſe or words of an author.

PERVER'SITY, S. the quality of doing any thing purely to vex or croſs one another.

To PER'VERT, V. A. [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.] to miſapply or diſtort wilfully from the true end, meaning or purpoſe. To turn from right to wrong.

PERVE'RTER, S. one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully diſtorts an author's meaning.

PERVICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pervicax*, Lat.] ſpitefully or peeviſhly obſtinate.

PE'RVIOUS, Adj. [*pervius*, Lat.] admitting paſſage; capable of being paſſed through.

PER'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of permitting paſſage through.

PE'RUKE, S. [*peruque*, Fr.] a wig, or falſe hair worn either as an ornament or to conceal baldneſs.

PERU'SAL, S. [of *peruſe*] the act of reading.

To PERU'SE, V. A. [from *per*, and *uſe*, Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to obſerve or examine.

PERU'SER, S. one that reads or examines.

PESA'DE, S. [Fr.] a motion made by a horſe in raiſing and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground, without ſtirring.

PE'SSARY, S. [*peſſaire*, Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form made to thruſt up the uterus, *&c.*

PEST, S. [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.] a plague: Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive. Alſo a gang or number.

To PE'STER, V. A. [Fr.] to diſturb, perplex or harraſs with numbers or violence. To encumber.

PE'STHOUSE, S. an hoſpital for perſons affected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS, Adj. infectious like the plague. Deſtructive.

PE'STILENCE, S. a contagious and mortal diſtemper.

PE'STILENT, Adj. [Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] producing plagues; miſchievous; deſtructive.

In familiar language, uſed to expreſs the ſuperlative degree.

PESTILE'NTIAL, Adj. [*peſtilentiel*, Fr.] partaking of the nature of the plague. Contagious; deſtructive.

PE'STLE, S. [*peſtillum*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed to pound with in a mortar.

PET, S. [from *deſpit*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat. or *petit*, Fr. becauſe it ſignifies only a ſlight reſentment] a ſlight fit of anger or reſentment.

PE'TAL, S. [*petalum*, Lat.] in botany, the fine coloured leaves which compoſe the flowers of the plants.

PE'TALOUS, Adj. having flower leaves.

PETA'R, PETA'RD, S. [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.] an engine of metal, ſhaped like a hat, covered with fine powder, covered with a madrier or plank, to which it is faſtened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is uſed to blow up gates, *&c.*

PETE'CHIAL, S. [*petechiæ*, Lat.] marked with peſtilential ſpots.

PE'TERWORT, S. a plant differing from St. John's wort, only in having a pyramidical ſeed veſſel divided into five cells.

PE'TIT, Adj. [Fr. pronounced *petty*] ſmall; trivial; inconſiderable.

PETI'TION, S. [*petitio*, Lat.] an humble addreſs in writing for ſome place or favour. Prayer; or a branch or article of a prayer.

To PETI'TION, V. A. to make an humble addreſs for a favour.

PETI'TIONARY, Adj. begging a favour in an humble manner; containing petitions or requeſts.

PETI'TIONER, S. one that delivers an humble addreſs in writing for ſome favour.

PE'TRE, S. [*petra*, Lat. a ſtone] nitre or ſalt-petre.

PETRE'SCENT, Adj. [*petreſcens*, Lat.] growing or turning into ſtone.

PETRI'FIC, Adj. [*petrificus*, Lat.] having the power to change to ſtone.

PETRIFA'CTION, S. the act of changing or turning into ſtone. Something made ſtone.

PETRIFA'CTIVE, Adj. [*petrifacio*, Lat.] having the power to turn into ſtone.

To PE'TRIFY, V. A. [*petrifier*, Fr. from *petra*, a ſtone, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to change to ſtone. Neuterly, to become ſtone.

PETRO'L, PETRO'LEUM, S. [*petrole*, Fr.] a black, liquid bitumen floating on the water of ſprings.

PE'TTICOAT, S. [*petty* and *coat*] a ſmall coat. The lower part of a woman's dreſs, which is tied round, and hangs down from her waiſt.

PETTIFO'GGER, [corrupted from *petitvoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a perſon who is of no repute and deals only in triffling cauſes in the law.

PE'TTINESS, S. ſmallneſs. Inconſiderableneſs.

PE'TTISH, Adj. eaſily provoked to ſlight anger.

PE'TTISHNESS, S. the quality of being ſoon provoked to anger.

PE'TTITOES, S. [*petty* and *toe*] the feet of a ſucking pig. The toes, in burleſque.

PE'TTO, S. [Ital.] the breaſt. Figuratively, in private.

PE'TTY, Adj. [*petit*, Fr.] ſmall: inconſiderable; inferior.

PE'TULANCE, PE'TULANCY, S. [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] ſaucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs.

PE'TULANT, Adj. [Fr. *petulans*, Lat.] perverſe; ſaucy; wanton.

PEW, S. [*puye*, Belg.] a ſeat incloſed in a church.

PE'WETT, S. [*piewit*, Belg.] a water fowl. The lapwing.

PE'WTER, S. [*peauter*, Belg.] an artificial metal made of braſs, lead and tin. Diſhes, and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter

PE'WTERER, S. one that deals in things made of pewter.

PHÆNO'MENON, S. [Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that ſtrikes by its novelty.

PHA'LANX, S. [Lat.] a large ſquare battalion of infantry, ſet cloſe to each other, with their ſhields joined, and pikes turned croſs ways

PHANTA'SM, PHANTA'SMA, S. [Gr.] ſomething appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL, Adj. ſee FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, S. [*phantome*, Fr.] a ſpectre or apparition. A fancied viſion.

PHARISA'ICAL, Adj. [from the Phariſees, a religious ſect among the Jews remarkable for their hypocriſy] like a Phariſee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHARMACY, S. [φαρμακον, Gr.] the art of chooſing, prepairing and mixing medicines.

PHA'SELS, S. kidney beans.

PHA'SIS, S. [Gr. plural *phaſes*] the ſeveral appearances of illumination obſerved in the planets. The ſeveral manners in which the planets appear illuminated by the ſun.

PHE'ASANT, S. [*faiſan*, Fr. *phaſianus*, Lat. from *Phaſis*, the river of Colchos] a kind of wild cock of exquiſite taſte.

To PHEE'SE, V. A. [perhaps it ſhould be written *feaſe*] to curry or comb.

PHE'NIX, S. [*phœnix* Lat.] a bird of which there is ſuppoſed to be but one exiſtent, from whoſe aſhes a young one is ſaid to proceed.

PHENO'MENON, S. [*phenomene*, Fr. being naturalized it has changed its æ in an e] ſee PHÆNOMENON.

PHI'AL, S. [*phiale*, Lat.] a ſmall bottle of a cylindrical form.

PHILA'NTHROPY, S. [φιλεω, Gr. to love, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] good-natured; the love of mankind.

PHILI'PPIC, S. from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon] applied to any invective oration.

PHILO'LOGER, S. [φιλολογος, Gr.] one who makes language his chief ſtudy.

PHILOLO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to the ſtudy of grammar, or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, S. a grammarian, critic, or one that ſtudies language.

PHILO'LOGY, S. [*philologe*, Fr. φιλολογια, Gr.] criticiſm; the ſtudy of language.

PHYLOMEL, PHILOME'LA, S. [*philomela*, Lat.] the nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT, Adj. [corrupted from *feuille mort*, Fr. a dead leaf] of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHER, S. [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophus*, Lat.] a perſon who makes the nature of things or moral duties his ſtudy. *Philoſopher's ſtone*, a ſtone ſuppoſed by alchymiſts to turn every thing it touched into gold.

PHILOSO'PHIC, PHILOSO'PHICAL, Adj. [*philoſophique*, Fr.] belonging to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy; ſkilled in philoſophy,

To PHILOSO'PHIZE, V. A. to reaſon from, or enquire into, the cauſes and effects of things.

PHILO'SOPHY, S. [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophia*, Lat.] the knowledge of nature and morality, founded on reaſon and experience. An hypotheſis or ſyſtem for explaining natural effects. Reaſoning.

PHI'LTHER, S. [*philtre*, Fr. φιλτρον, Gr.] ſomething to cauſe love.

To PHI'LTER, V. A. to charm to love.

PHIZ, or PHYZ, S. [formed by contraction from *phyſiognomy*] the face, viſage or countenance.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, S. [φλεψ, from Gr. and τεμνω, Gr.] one that opens a vein or lets blood.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, V. A. to open a vein or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, S. the act of opening a vein or letting blood.

PHLEGM, S. [*phlegme*, Fr. φλεγμα, Gr.] the watery humour of the blood, which is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs.

PHLE'GMATIC, S. abounding in water or phlegm. Dull, cold.

PHLE'GMON, S. [Gr.] an inflammation.

PHLE'ME, S. [from *phlebotomus*, Lat. ſometimes written *fleam*] a pointed inſtrument placed on the vein of a horſe and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding.

PHLOGI'STON, S. [from φλεγω, Gr.] the inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICS, S. [φωνη, Gr.] the doctrine of ſounds.

PHO'SPHOR, PHO'SPHORUS, S. [Lat.] the morning ſtar. A chemical ſubſtance, which when rubbed or expoſed to the air takes fire,

PHRASE, S. [φρασις, Gr.] a mode of ſpeech particular to a language. An expreſſion. Stile.

To PHRASE, V. A. to ſtile, call, name, or expreſs.

PHRASEO'LOGY, S. [from φρασις, Gr. and λεγω, Gr.] ſtile. A phraſe book.

PHRENE'TIC, PHRERE'NTIC, S. [φρενιτικος, Gr.] frantic.

PHRE'NSY, S. [*phrenſie*, Fr.] madneſs. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHI'SICAL, [pronounced *tiſical*, *phtyſique*, Fr.] coughing, conſumptive.

PHTHI'SIC, S. [φθισις, Gr.] a conſumption.

PHILA'CRETY, S. [φυλαχληριον, C:.] a bandage on which was written ſome ſentence from the Old Teſtament, worn by the Jews on their wriſts and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, S. [φυσικη, Gr. nature, this word originally ſignified natural philoſophy; but has been transferred to medicine] the ſcience or art of healing. Medicines. In common language, a purge. In the plural natural philoſophy.

To PHY'SIC, V. A. to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, Adj. [*phyſique*, Fr.] relating to natural philoſophy. Belonging to medicine or the ſcience of healing. Medicinal or aſſiſting health.

PHY'SICALLY, Adv. according to nature; according to the principals of natural philoſophy.

PHYSI'CIAN, S. [*phyſicien*, Fr.] one who preſcribes remedies for any diſorder.

PHY'SICOTHEOLOGY, S. [from φυσις, Gr. nature, and *theologia*, Lat.] a view of the works of nature in ſuch a light as to diſplay the attributes of the deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, PHYSIO'GNOMIST, S. [*phiſionomiſte*, Fr.] one who judges of the temper or future fortune of a perſon by the features of his face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, S. [*phiſionomie* Fr.] the act of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a perſon, by the features of his face. The caſt of the face.

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *phiſiology*] relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST, S. one verſed in natural philoſophy.

PIA'STER, S. [*pioſtra*, Ital.] a coin valued at above five ſhillings ſterling.

PIA'ZZA, S. [Ital.] a walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PI'CA, S. a particular ſize of type uſed by printers, there is likewiſe double Pica and ſmall Pica; the following ſentence is printed in ſmall pica.

"Mankind was born to wonder."

The next in Pica.

"God is above all things."

But the following words in double Pica.

Double Pica.

PICAROO'N, S. [*picare*, Ital.] a robber. A murderer.

To PICK, V. A. [*picken*, Belg.] to cull; to chooſe. To gather from different places, and with much induſtry. To ſeparate from any thing that is unſeleſs or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To pierce or ſtrike with a beak or ſharp inſtrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, joined to *packet*. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, is uſed proverbially for ſeeking occaſion of expoſing, or finding fault with another. Neuterly, to eat ſlowly, and by ſmall morſels. To do any thing leiſurely.

PICK, S. a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

PI'CKAPACK, Adv. [formed by reduplication, from *pack*] upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

PI'CKAXE, S. an axe with a ſharp point.

PI'CKBACK, Adj. [corrupted from *pick pack*, or *pickapack*] on the back.

PI'CKED, Adj. ſharp pointed.

To PICKE'ER, V. A. [*piccare*, Ital.] to pirate; to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PI'CKER, S. a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

PI'CKEREL, S. [a diminutive of *pike*] a ſmall pike.

PI'CKERELWELD, S. a water plant.

PI'CKLE, S. [*pekel*, Belg.] any kind of ſalt, or ſour liquor in which things are preſerved. A thing kept in ſour liquor. A condition or ſtate.

To pickle, V. A. to preſerve in ſalt or ſour liquor. To ſeaſon or imbrue with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING, S. [ſee JACKPUDDING] a merry andrew. An arch rogue.

PI'CKLOCK, S. an inſtrument by which locks may be opened without a key. A perſon who opens locks without a key.

PI'CKPOCKET, PI'CKPURSE, S. one that ſteals any thing privately out of a perſon's pocket.

PI'CKTOOTH, S. an inſtrument uſed to clean teeth.

PI'CKTHANK, S. a perſon who is officious purely to curry favour with another.

PICT, S. [*pictus*, Lat.] a perſon who paints.

PI'CTURE, S. [*pictura*, Lat.] a reſemblance of perſons or things in prints or colours. The ſcience of painting. Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PI'CTURE, V. A. to repreſent by painting. To repreſent.

To PI'DDLE, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *pecciolo*, Ital. or *petit*, Fr. little; and Johnſon ſuppoſes it comes from *peddle*, which, as Skinner ſays, ſignifies to deal in ſmall things] to pick at table; to eat ſqueamiſhly; to trifle and attend to ſmall parts rather than the main.

PI'DDLER, S. one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats ſqueamiſhly.

PIE, S. any cruſt baked with ſomething in it. A magpie or parti-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr. *pica*, Lat.

PI'EBALD, Adj. [from *pie*] of various colours.

PIECE, S. [Fr. pronounced *peece*] a patch, A fragment; or part of a whole. A picture, A compoſition or performance of ſome artiſt. A ſingle great gun or hand gun. A coin. Applied to portions, and ending a ſentence, it ſignifies, *each*. "One ear *apiece*." MORE. *Of a piece with*; implies reſemblance of the ſame kind or ſort.

To PIECE, V. A. to enlarge by the addition of ſomething. To join or unite. To increaſe or ſupply ſome defect by addition; followed by *out*.

PI'ECELESS, Adj. not made of ſeparate parts or pieces.

PIE'CEMEAL, Adv. [*picemel*, Sax.] in pieces. Adjectively, divided; ſingle.

PI'ED, Adj. [from *pie*] variegated or compoſed of different colours.

PI'ELED, Adj. [perhaps for *peeled*, or bald, or *piled*] having ſhort hair. Bald.

PI'EPOWDER, S. [from *pie*, Fr. a foot, and *poudre*, Fr. duſty] a court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER, S. [*pierre*, Fr.] the columns which ſupport the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, V. N. [*percer*, Fr.] to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the paſſions. To enter or dive.

PIE'RCER, S. an inſtrument uſed in boring holes. That part by which inſects make holes in bodies.

PIE'RCINGLY, Adv. in a ſharp and affecting manner.

PI'ETY, S. [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.] diſcharge of our duty to God, or our parents.

PIG, S. [*bigge*, Belg. *pig*, Brit. little] the young of a ſow. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, V. N. to farrow or bring forth young, applied to a ſow.

PI'GEON, S. [Fr.] a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houſes.

PIGEONLI'VERED, Adj. ſoft; mild; void of ſpleen or reſentment.

PI'GGIN, S. [ſee PIG] a ſmall veſſel or hand-pail.

PI'GMENT, S. [*pigmentum*, Lat.] colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, S. [*pigmæus*, Lat.] A ſmall nation fabled to have been devoured by cranes, Figuratively, a perſon of low ſtature; any thing inconſiderable.

PI'GNUT, S. an earth nut.

PI'GSNEY, S. [from *piga*, Sax. a girl] a word of fondneſs to a girl. Uſed by Butler for the eye of a woman, perhaps improperly.

PIKE, S. [*picque*, Fr. from the ſharpneſs of its ſnout] the longeſt lived freſh-water fiſh; it is ſolitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance uſed by foot ſoldiers, before the invention of bayonets. A fork uſed in huſbandry. Among turners, two iron ſpikes or ſprigs between which any thing is faſtened.

PI'KED, Adj. [*pique*, Fr.] ſharp; ending in a point.

PI'KEMAN, S. a ſoldier who bore a pike.

PI'KESTAFF, S. the wooden ſtaff, or the frame of a pike.

PILA'STER, S. [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Ital.] in architecture, a ſquare column, ſometimes inſulated, or ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth part of its thickneſs.

PILCH, S. [ſee PILCHER] a kind of clout of flannel, uſed to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.

PI'LCHARD, S. A fiſh like an herring, but ſmaller.

PI'LCHER, S. [*pellis*, Lat.] any coat or garment made of skins, or lined with furr. A furred gown.

PILE, S. [Fr. *pyle*, Belg.] a ſtrong piece of wood or ſtake drove in the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat. the nap of cloth or velvet. One ſide of a coin, the reverſe of a croſs.

To PILE, V. A. to heap. To fill with ſomething heaped.

To PI'LFER, V. A. [*piller*, Fr. or from *pelf*] to ſteal. Neuterly, to practice petty theft.

PI'LGRIM, S. [*pelgrim*, Belg. *bilgram*, *belgerin*, Teut. *pelegrin*, *peregrin*, Fr. *pellegrimo*, Ital. *peregrimus*, Lat.] one who travels on a religious account.

To PI'LGRIM, V. N. to wander; followed by *up and down*.

PI'LGRIMAGE, S. a journey on a religious account.

PILL, S. [*pilula*, Lat. *pilule*, Fr.] a medicine made into a round maſs like a pea.

To PILL, V. A. [*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. To ſtrip off the bark, uſed for *peel*.

PI'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] plunder. The act of plundering.

PI'LLAR, S. [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Span. *pilaſtro*, Ital. *piler*, Brit. and Arm.] a column. A ſupporter.

PI'LLARED, Adj. ſupported by columns. Reſembling a column.

PI'LLION, S. [from *pillow*] a ſoft ſaddle uſed by women in riding behind a horſeman. The part of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY, S. [*pillori*, Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is expoſed to the public.

To PI'LLORY, V. A. to expoſe in a pillory.

PI'LLOW, S. [*pyle*, Sax. *peluwe*, Belg. *pulvinus*, Lat.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a perſon ſleeps.

To PI'LLOW, V. A. to reſt or ſupport any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBIER, PI'LLOWEASE, S. the cover of a pillow.

PI'LOT, S. [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Belg.] one who ſteers or conducts a ſhip.

To PI'LOT, V. A. to ſteer or conduct a ſhip.

PIME'NTO, S. [*piment*, Fr.] a kind of ſpice, from its round figure, named Jamaica pepper.

PIMP, S. [*pinge*, Fr. *pinco*, Ital.] one who provides a proſtitute for another. One who provides gratifications for the luſt of another.

To PIMP, V. A. to provide a harlot for another.

PI'MPERNEL, S. a plant.

PI'MPINO, Adj. [*pimp*, *menſch*, Belg. a weak man] little; petty; worthleſs; mean.

PI'MPLE, S. [*pompelde*, Fr. *pwmple*, Brit.] a ſmall red piſtule.

PI'MPLED, Adj. having red piſtules.

PIN, S. [*epingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, Lat. *ſpilla*, Ital. or from *pernum*, low Lat.] a ſhort piece of wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women in faſtening their cloaths. To hold things together; a peg. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a ſtinch pin; an iron inſtrument uſed in faſtened bars and window ſhutters. The pegs of a muſical inſtrument. The center. "The very *pin* of his heart." SHAK. A horney induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Rolling pin*, a piece of wood of a cylindrical form, uſed in rolling paſte.

To PIN, V. A. to faſten with pins. To join. To confine as in a pinfold, from *pindan*. Sax.

PI'NCERS, S. [*pincettes*, Fr.] an inſtrument conſiſting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held faſt. The claws of an animal.

To PINCH, V. A. [*pincer*, Fr. *paugefidan*, Perſ.] to ſqueeze between the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an inſtrument. To ſqueeze till the fleſh is painted or livid. To preſs between hard bodies. The diſtreſs or affect with pain. To drive to difficulties, to try thoroughly; to ſqueeze out what is contained. To ſpare, or be frugal.

PINCH, S. a painful ſqueeze with the fingers or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppreſſion. Difficulty or diſtreſs. As much as can be taken up between the tops of the fingers.

PI'NCUSHION, S. a ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are ſtuck.

PI'NDUST, S. ſmall particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, S. [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, Fr.] a tree which bears ſeeds in ſquamous cones.

To PINE, V. A. [*pinian*, Sax. *piien*, Belg.] to languiſh or wear away with any kind of miſery. To languiſh with deſire. Actively, to waſte with grief. To grieve for or bemoan in ſilence.

PINE-APPLE, S. a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, ſo called from its reſembling the cone of a pine tree.

PI'NEAL, Adj. [*pineale*, Fr.] reſembling a pine apple; an epithet given by Deſcartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the ſeat of the ſoul.

PI'NFEA'THERED, Adj. having feathers reſembling pins. Unfledged.

PI'NFOLD, S. [from *pindan*, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold*] a place in which ſheep are kept.

PI'N-MONEY, S. money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PI'N-HOLE, S. a ſmall hole made by a pin.

PI'NION, S. [*pignon*, Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quil. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger. Fetters for the hands.

To PI'NION, V. A. to bind the wings, or the elbows cloſe to the ſides. To ſhackle. To bind to.

PINK, S. [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Belg. an eye] a ſmall fragrant flower, of the gilliflower kind. An eye, generally applied to a ſmall one. Any thing ſupremely excellent. A reddiſh colour, reſembling that of a pink.

To PINK, V. A. to pierce with ſmall holes like eyelet holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes; from *pincken*, Belg.

PI'NNACE, S. [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital. *pinaça*, Span.] a boat belonging to a ſhip of war.

PI'NNACLE, S. [Fr. *pinna*, Lat.] a turret, or elevation above the reſt of the building. A high ſpiring point.

PI'NNER, S. [from *pinna* or *pinnion*] the lappet of a head-dreſs, which hangs down looſe.

PINT, S. [*pint*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr.] in liquid meaſure, half a quart. In medicine, a pound, or 12 ounces.

PIONEE'R, S. [*pionier*, Fr. from *peon*, Fr. which comes from *peo*, contracted from *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, formerly employed in digging] a ſoldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or ſinking mines.

PI'ONY, S. a large red flower, expanded in the form of a roſe.

PI'OUS, Adj. [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.] careful of the duties owed to GOD or our parents. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, Adv. with great devotion.

PIP, S. [*pippe*, Belg. *pipie*, Fr.] a defluxion, or horny pellicle which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls. A ſpot on cards, perhaps from *pictus*, Lat. painted.

To PIP, V. A. [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or cry like a bird.

PIPE, S. [*pib*, Brit. *pipi*, Sax.] any long hollow body or tub. A tube of clay, through which the ſmoak of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An inſtrument of wind muſic. The organs of voice or reſpiration. The key of the voice. An office in the Exchequer, ſo called becauſe the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers ſmall *pipes*, quills, or channels, as water is into a ciſtern. A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To PIPE, V. N. to play on a pipe or wind inſtrument. To have a ſhrill ſound.

PIPE-TREE, S. the lilac tree.

PI'PING, Adv. weak, feeble, ſickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, S. [a diminutive of *pipe*] a ſmall earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, S. [*puppyngbe*, Belg.] a ſharp apple, ſuppoſed by ſome to derive its name from the pips or ſpots with which its ſkin is marked.

PIQUE, V. A. [Fr. pronounced *peeque*] an offence taken. Ill-will. Point or punctilio.

To PIQUE, V. A. [*picquer*, Fr. pronounced *peek*] to affect with envy or malice by ſome offence. To offend. Uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*; to value or fix reputation upon.

PI'QUET, S. [*picquet*] a game at cards played by two perſons, with only 32 cards, all the duces, threes, fours, and fives being laid aſide. In fortification, ſharp at one end, uſually ſhod with iron, uſed in laying out ground and meaſuring its angles; or driven into the ground by the tents to tie the horſes to; and likewiſe uſed to faſten the cords of tents; whence to plant the *picket*, implies to encamp.

PI'RACY, S. [*piraterie*, Fr. *piratica*, Lat.] the act of robbing or committing acts of violence on the high-ſea.

PI'RATE, S. one that robs at ſea. A perſon who ſteals or clandeſtinely prints the copies of an author or bookſeller.

To PI'RATE, V. A. to publiſh a ſpurious edition in oppoſition to the proprietor of a book.

PIRA'TICAL, Adj. robbing on ſea; like a pirate.

PI'SCATORY, Adj. [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] relating to fiſhes.

PISCI'VOROUS, Adj. [*piſces* and *voro*, Lat.] eating fiſh.

PISH, Interj. a word uſed to expreſs contempt.

To PISH, V. N. to expreſs contempt by an hiſſing and inarticulate ſound.

PI'SMIRE, S. [*piſmiere*, Belg. *mur*, Perſ. *myra*, Sax.] an ant.

To PISS, V. N. [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Fr.] to make water or urine.

PISS, S. urine.

PI'SS-A-BED, S. one that makes urine in bed A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT, Adj. of a browniſh colour as if ſtained by urine.

PISTA'CHIO, S. [*piſtachia*, Span. *piſtachi*, Ital. *piſtache*, Fr.] a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double ſhell, containing a kernal of a green colour.

PI'STOL, S. [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] a ſmall hand gun.

To PI'STOL, V. A. to ſhoot with a piſtol.

PI'STOLE, S. [Fr.] a gold coin ſtruck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about ſixteen ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling.

PI'STON, S. [Fr.] that part of a pump or ſyringe on which the ſucker is fixed.

PIT, S. [*pit*, *pit*, Sax. *putte*, Belg. *puzza*, *pyt*, old Teut. *puteus*, Lat.] a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the ſtage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, old Fr. Hence the armpit. A dent made by the finger, or cauſed by the ſmall pox.

To PIT, V. A. to ſink into hollows.

PI'TAPAT, S. [perhaps from *pas a pas*, Fr. ſtep by ſtep, or *patte*, *patte*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick ſtep.

PITCH, S. [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] a black gummy juice, drawn, and inſpiſſated by fire from the pine-tree. Any degree of height, from *pitts*, Fr. the higheſt riſe. Degree, rate, ſize.

To

To PITCH, V. A. [*apicciare*, Ital.] to fix upon. To order regularly. To throw headlong. To ſmear with pitch. To darken. To pave. To light or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice or tent.

PI'TCHER, S. [*pecher*, Scot.] an earthen veſſel or water-pot. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PI'TCHFORK, S. a fork by which corn or hay is thrown into waggons.

PI'TCHINESS, S. blackneſs. The quality of reſembling pitch.

PI'TCHY, Adj. ſmeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark, diſmal.

PI'T-COAL, S. a coal dug out of pits.

PI'TEOUS. Adj. [*pity*] ſorrowful; exciting pity: Tender; compaſſionate: Wretched. Paltry.

PI'TMAN, S. one that works in the pit in ſawing timber.

PI'TSAW, S. a ſaw uſed by two men, one of which is in a pit.

PI'TEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe pity.

PI'TEOUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting or expreſſing pity.

PI'TFALL, S. a pit dug and covered, into which a perſon falls unexpectedly.

PITH, [*pitte*, Belg.] the ſoft part in the midſt of wood. Marrow. Strength. Force. Energy. Weight. Moment. The quinteſſence or chief part.

PI'THILY, Adv. with force or energy.

PI'THINESS, S. force or energy.

PI'THLESS, Adj. without pith; force, or energy.

PI'THY, Adj. conſiſting of pith applied to wood; ſtrong or energetic, applied to ſtile.

PI'TIABLE, Adj, [*pitoyable*, Fr.] deſerving pity.

PI'TIFUL, Adj. moving compaſſion; compaſſionate; paltry; contemptible. The laſt ſenſe is moſt in uſe.

PI'TIFULLY, Adv. in a mournful, compaſſionate, or contemptible manner.

PI'TIFULNESS, S. mercy, or compaſſion. Deſpicableneſs.

PI'TILESSLY, Adv. without pity or mercy.

PI'TILESSNESS. S. want of compaſſion.

PI'TILESS, Adj. wanting pity or compaſſion.

PI'TTANCE. S. [*pittance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Ital.] an allowance of meat in a monaſtry. A ſmall portion.

PITY, S. [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Ital.] the quality of feeling or compaſſionating the pains of one another. A ground or object of pity.

To PITY, V. A. to ſympathiſe, or feel the misfortunes of another.

PI'VOT, S. [Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, S. [*pixis*, Lat.] a cheſt in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in churches. A cheſt wherein pieces of every coin are depoſited for tryal by aſſay-maſters.

PLA'CABLE, Adj. [*placabilis*, Lat.] willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLACABI'LITY, PLA'CABLENESS, S. the quality of being willing or eaſy to be appeaſed.

PLA'CARD, PLACA'RT, S, [*plakaert*, Belg. *placard*, Fr.] a declaration or manifeſto.

PLACE, S. [Fr. *piazzo*, Ital. *platea*, Lat.] that part of immoveable ſpace which any body poſſeſſes. The relation of diſtance between any thing, and any two or more points, conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another. A ſeat or reſidence. A paſſage in a book. Exiſtence or ſtate of operating. Rank. Prudence. An office or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area ſurrounded with houſes, ſometimes called a court.

To PLACE, V. A. to put into any place, rank or condition. To fix, or eſtabliſh. To put out at intereſt, applied to money.

PLA'CID, Adj. [*placidus*, Lat.] gentle, quiet: Kind, mild.

PLA'CIDLY, Adv. in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLA'CIT, S. [*placitum*, Lat.] a decree.

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET, S. a petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM, S. [from *plagiary*] theft, or the act of ſtealing the thoughts of, or the works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARY, S. one who makes uſe of thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLAGUE, S. [*plaghe*, Belg. *plage*, Teut. *plager*, Dan. *plaga*, Lat. πλαγη, Gr.] a mortal and contageous diſeaſe. A ſtate of miſery. Any thing eminently troubleſome.

To PLAGUE, V. A. to inflict with a mortal diſeaſe. To vex, torment or teaze.

PLA'GUILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to torment or vex much. A low word.

PLA'GUY, S. vexatious or troubleſome.

PLAICE, S. [*plate*, Belg.] a flat fiſh.

PLAID, S. [Scot. *plat*, Ruſſ. *plaſh*, Sclav. *plaſt*, Boh. *plaſch*, Dalm. *plaſſz*, Pol. a ſhort cloak] a ſtriped or variegated cloath: An outer looſe weed formerly worn by the highlanders in Scotland, but forbidden by act of parliament.

PLAIN, Adj. [*planus*, Lat.] ſmooth; level; free from regidneſs. Void of ornament. Artleſs. Unlearned. Open. Mere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to muſic.

PLAIN, Adv. eaſily diſcovered. Diſtinctly, articulately, applied to pronounciation. In a ſimple, open, rough, but ſincere manner.

PLAIN, S. level ground.

PLA'INDEALING, Adj. acting without artifice.

PLA'INDEALING, S. conduct free from artifice.

PLA'INLY, Adv. levelly; flatly; without ornament, gloſs, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLA'IN-

PLA'INNESS, S. the quality of being ſmooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, fraud, or obſcurity.

PLAINT, S. [*plainte*, Fr.] an open expreſſion of ſorrow or grief. A complaint.

PLA'INTIF, S. [*plaintif*, Fr.] one that commences a ſuit againſt another.

PLA'INTIF, Adj. complaining. "*Plaintif* of a wound." PRIOR. Not in uſe.

PLA'INTIVE, Adj. expreſſive, ſorrow, or complaint.

PLA'INWORK, S. needle-work without any embroidery.

PLAIT, S. [corrupted from *plight*, or *plyght*, of *ply*, to fold] a fold or double.

To PLAIT, V. A. to fold or double. To weave or braid, applied to hair.

PLAN, S. [Fr.] a ſcheme, form or model. A plot of any building or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

PLA'NCHED, Adj. [from *planch*, Fr.] made of boards. "A *planched* gate." SHAK.

PLA'NCHER, S. [Fr.] a board or plank.

PLANE, S. [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] a level ſurface, An inſtrument uſed in ſmoothing or levelling the ſurface of boards.

To PLANE, V. A. [*planer*, Fr.]to make level. To ſmooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, S. [*planeta*, Lat. *planette*, Fr. from πλαναω, Gr.] a ſtar, which changes its ſituation in the heavens and round an orbit.

PLA'NETARY, Adj. [*planetaire*, Fr.] of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of a planet.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, Adj. blaſted. Lunatic.

PLA'NIFOLIOUS, Adj. [*planus*, and *folium*, Lat.] in botany, having plain leaves, ſet together in circular rows round a center.

To PLA'NISH, V. A. to beat, leave, or ſmooth by a hammer.

PLA'NISHER, S. one who beats plate ſmooth, or raiſes it in various forms by means of a hammar.

PLA'NISPHERE, S. [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere*] a ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, S. [*planche*, Fr. a thick, long and ſtrong board.

To PLANK, V. A. to cover with plank.

PLANT, S. [Fr. *planta*, Lat. an organical body, deſtitute of ſenſe, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives nature from it. A ſapling.

To PLANT, V. A. to ſet in the earth in order to grow. To place or ſit. To ſettle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon.

PLA'NTAGE, S. an herb.

PLA'NTAIN, S. [Fr.] an herb. A tree in the Weſt Indies.

PLANTA'TION, S. the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or eſtabliſhment.

PLA'NTER, S. one that ſets or cultivates any vegetable. One that ſpreads or introduces a doctrine or religion.

PLASH, S. [*plaſche*, Belg. *platz*, Dan.] a puddle or ſmall piece of ſtanding water, Wet occaſioned by daſhing water in walking, or by ſome accident.

To PLASH, S. to interweave branches. To wet by daſhing water.

PLA'STER, or PLA'ISTER, S. [*plaiſtre*, Fr.] a ſubſtance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A glutinous ſalve, from *emplaſtrum*, Lat. formerly written in Engliſh *emplaſter*.

To PLA'STER, or PLAIST; V. A. [*plaſtrer*, Fr.] to cover with plaſter. To cover as if with plaiſter. To cover with ſome glutinous ſubſtance or emplaſter.

PLAI'STERER, S. one who undertakes or profeſſes plaiſtering.

PLA'STIC, Adj. [πλαστικος, Gr.] having the power of giving form to.

PLA'STRON, S. [Fr.] a piece of leather ſtuffed, uſed by perſons to receive the thruſts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, V. A. to weave.

PLAT, S. [properly *plot*, from *plat*, Sax.] a ſmall piece of ground.

PLATE, S. [Belg.] a piece of metal beat into breadth. Wrought ſilver. A ſmall ſhallow veſſel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr.

To PLATE, V. A. to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, S. among printers, the flat part of a preſs which makes the impreſſion.

PLA'TFORM. S. [*plat*, Fr. and *form*,] the ſketch of any thing delineated on an horizontal or plain ſurface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A ſcheme or plan.

PLATOO'N, S. [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] a ſmall ſquare body of forty or fifty muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hallow ſquare.

PLA'TTER, S. a large diſh of wooden or earthen ware.

PLA'UDIT, PLA'UDITE, S. [from *plaudite*, Lat.] a demand of applauſe made by a player, when he left the ſtage, applauſe. A ſhout.

PLAUSI'BILITY, S. [*plauſibilité*, Fr.] appearance of right though not ſo.

PLA'USIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *plauſibilis*, Lat.] ſuch as gains approbation from its appearing true or right, when it really is not ſo.

PLA'USIBLENESS, S. the quality of appearing true or right, when it is not ſo.

PLA'USIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to appear right when not ſo.

To PLAY, V. N. [*plegan*, Sax.] to exerciſe one's ſelf in ſports, pleaſures, or paſtimes. To toy. To be diſmiſſed from work. To deceive by an amuſed character, uſed with *upon*. To game. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or aſſume any character.

PLAY, S. diſmiſſion from work. Amuſement. A dramatic performance in which characters are introduced and Perſonated. Game. Action. The act of touching or ſounding a muſical inſtrument. A

ſtate

ſtate of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting.

PLA'YBOOK, S. a book containing dramatic compoſitions.

PLA'YDAY, S. a day in which work is abſtained from.

PLA'YER, S. one that performs any character on the ſtage. One engaged in gaming.

PLA'YFELLOW, S. a companion in any ſport or amuſement.

PLA'YFUL, Adj. fond of ſport or diverſion.

PLA'YTHING, S. a toy or thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT, S. a writer of plays.

PEA, S. [*plaid*, old Fr.] the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuſe, or vindication.

To PLEACH, V. A. [*pleſſer*, Fr.] to bend or interweave. "With *pleached* arts." SHAK. Obſolete.

To PLEAD, V. N. [*plaider*. Fr.] to argue before a court of juſtice. To ſpeak for or againſt. Actively, to defend, to alledge in favour or argument.

PLEA'SANCE, S. [*plaiſance*, Fr.] gaiety or merriment.

PLEA'SANT, Adj. [*plaiſant*, Fr.] giving delight. Grateful to the ſenſes. Good humoured. Gay, or lively. Trifling, or more apt to make a perſon ſmile than produce conviction.

PLEA'SANTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give delight. In good humour. Lightly, or ludicrouſly.

PLEA'SANTNESS, S. the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleaſure.

PLEA'SANTRY, S. gaiety. A ſprightly expreſſion; lively talk.

To PLEASE, V. A. [*plaire*, Fr. *placeo*, Lat.] to delight, gratify, humour. ſatisfy, or content. *To be pleaſed*, is uſed to imply, to like or conſent. To gain approbation.

PLEA'SINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give ſatisfaction or delight.

PLEA'SURABLE, Adj. [*pleaſure*] affording great delight.

PLEA'SURE, S. [*plaiſir*, Fr.] the delight which ariſes in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of ſomething agreeable. Gratification of the paſſions or ſenſes. Approbation. The dictate of the will; choice.

To PLEA'SURE, V. A. to pleaſe or gratify. Though ſupported by authorities, thought by Johnſon an inelegant word.

PLEBE'IAN, S. [*plebeien*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] one of the common or lower people.

PLEBE'IAN, Adj. conſiſting of mean people. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, S. [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggeo*, Ital.] any thing given by way of ſecurity.

To PLEDGE, V. A. to give as a ſecurity. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGED, S. [*plagghe*, Belg.] a ſmall maſs of lint, uſed for wounds.

PLE'NARILY, Adv. [from *plenary*] in a full or complete manner.

PLE'NARY, Adj. [*plenus*, Lat.] full or complete manner.

PLENI'POTENT, Adj. [*plenipotens*, Lat.] inveſted with full power.

PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, S. a perſon inveſted with diſcretionary or full power.

PLE'NIST, S. [*plenus*, Lat.] one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all ſpace is occupied by matter.

PLE'NITUDE, S. [*plenitudo*, Lat.] fulneſs, oppoſed to emptineſs. Repletion. Abundance, or exceſs. Completeneſs.

PLE'NTEOUS, Adj. abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, S. fruitfulneſs. The quality of abounding.

PLE'NTIFUL, Adj. copious; abounding; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTIFULLY, Adj. in a large, copious, or abundant manner.

PLE'NTIFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being in great quantities.

PLE'NTY, S. abundance. A quantity more than enough. A ſtate in which every want may be ſupplied.

PLE'ONASM, S. [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] in rhetoric, a figure in which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLE'THORY, S. the fullneſs of the veſſels.

PLEU'RISY, S. [*pleuriſie*, Fr.] an inflammation of the pleura.

PLEU'RITIC, PLEURI'TICAL, Adj. diſeaſed with a pleuriſy.

PLI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *plier*, Fr. to bend] eaſy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLI'ANCY, S. the quality of being eaſily bent.

PLI'ANT, S. [Fr.] bending. Eaſy to take form. Compliant or eaſily perſuaded.

PLI'ERS, S. [from *ply*] an inſtrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, V. A. [*plichen*, Belg.] to pledge or give as a ſecurity. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply* or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, S. a condition or ſtate. Good caſe. A pledge.

PLINTH, S. [πλινθος, Gr.] in architecture, the ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To PLOD, V. A. [*ploeghen*, Belg. to labour] to toil, or labour hard. To ſtudy cloſely and in a dull manner.

PLO'DDER, S. a dull, heavy and laborious man or ſtudent.

PLOT, S. [*plot*, Sax. Sclav. Pol. Boh. and Dalm. *plotno*, Boh. *pleth*, Brit.] a ſmall extent of ground. A plantation. A form or plan. A conſpiracy, or ſecret deſign formed againſt another. The intrigue of a play. A ſtratagem. Contrivance.

To PLOT, V. N. to form ſchemes againſt another. To contrive,

PLO'VER,

PLO'VER, S. [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] a kind of a bird called a lapwing.

PLOUGH, S. [*ploeg*, Sax. and Dan. *ploegh*, Belg.] an inſtrument uſed in huſbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the ſeed. Alſo a kind of plate.

To PLOUGH, V. N. to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOU'GH-SHARE, S. that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

To PLUCK, V. A. [*plucian*, Sax. *plecken*, Belg. *plucken*, Teut.] to pull with nimbleneſs and force. To ſtrip off feathers, applied to fowls. *To pluck up a heart or ſpirit*, ſignifies to aſſume courage.

PLUCK, S. a quick, and forcible pull. Alſo the heart, liver and lights of an animal, from *pluſca*, Pol. *pluzbe*, Sclav. *pluchya*, Dalm. *plyce*, Dalm. *plugbke*, Erſe. The lungs.

PLUG, S. [*plugg*, Swed. *plugghe*, Belg.] a ſtopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To PLUG, V. A. to ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, S. [*plum*, *plyme*, *plumbleda*, Sax. *blumm*, *blome*, Dan. ſometimes written *plumb*,] it has a bell-ſhaped empalement of one leaf cut into five points, five large roundiſh petals, and from twenty to thirty ſtamina. Its germen is roundiſh, ſupporting a ſlender ſtyle crowned by an orbicular ſtigma, and afterwards turns into a roundiſh fruit whoſe ſkin is covered with a fine duſt or bloom, and includes a ſtone. The ſpecies are 33. A raiſin or grape dried. In city cant, for the ſum of 100,000 pounds.

PLU'MAGE, [Fr.] feathers.

PLUMB, S. [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, Adj. ſtrait down; perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, V. A. to ſound or ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or meaſure any work by a line or weight at its end.

PLU'MBER, S. [*plombier*, Lat.] one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'MCAKE, S. a cake that has raiſins in it.

PLUME, S. [Fr. *pluma*, Lat.] the feather of a bird. A ſet of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour or prize.

To PLUME, V. A. to pick, cleanſe, and adjuſt the feathers. To ſtrip off feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to ſtrip or plunder. To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's ſelf in any thing.

PLUME-ALLUM, S. [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] a kind of aſbeſtos.

PLU'MIPIDE, a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLU'MMET, S. [from *plumb*] a weight of lead on a ſtring by which depths are meaſured, and ſtraitneſs or perpendicularity is determined. Any weight. A kind of pencil made of common lead, uſed in drawing lines in writing-books.

PLU'MOUS, Adj. [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] feathery; reſembling feathers.

PLUMP, Adj. ſleek; full of fleſh. Fat.

PLUMP, S. a cluſter; ſeveral joined in one maſs.

To PLUMP, V. A. to fatten, ſwell, or make large. To fall like lead or a ſtone into water.

PLU'MPER, S. ſomething held in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNESS, S. the ſtate of being fleſhy, fat, or in good caſe.

PLU'MY, Adj. [*pluma*, Lat.] covered with feathers.

To PLU'NDER, V. A. [*plunderen*, Belg. *plundern*, Teut. *plyaderer*, Dan.] to deprive a perſon of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLU'NDER, S. ſpoils gotten from an enemy in war.

PLU'NDERER, S. one that takes away the property of another as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, V. A. [*plonger*, Fr.] to force ſuddenly under water or in any liquor. To put ſuddenly into a different ſtate. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLU'NGEON, S. a ſea bird.

PLU'NET, S a kind of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, Adj. [*pluralis*, Lat.] implying more than one. In grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it ſignifies in Engliſh and modern languages more than one.

PLURA'LIST, S. [*pluraliſte*, Fr.] one that holds more than one eccleſiaſtical benifice with cure of ſouls.

PLU'RALITY, S. [*pluralite*, Fr.] the ſtate of being or having a great number. A number more than one. More than one eccleſiaſtical living. A majority.

PLUSH, S. [*peluche*, Fr.] a kind of ſhaggy cloth or ſilk.

PLU'SHER, S. a ſea fiſh, reſembling a dog fiſh, which preys upon pilchards.

To PLY, V. A. [*plien*, old Belg. to work at any thing] with diligence and aſſiduity. To employ with diligence. To practice diligently. To ſollicit importunately. To work or proffer ſervice.

PLY, S. a bent, turn, form, caſt, or bias. A plait or fold.

PLY'MOUTH, the antient *Tamaræ Oſtium*, at the junction of the Plym and Tamar, a borough and fine ſeaport of Devonſhire, the largeſt and ſafeſt in England, with two harbours capable of containing 1000 ſail, and very ſtrongly fortified. It lies between two large inlets of the ſea, in the bottom of a bay, near the entrance to which is Edyſtone light-houſe, &c. Here is a royal yard, with a dry and wet dock for building and repairing of ſhips: alſo a

charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a work-houſe, where above 100 poor children are retained. Colonel Jory was a generous benefactor to this place. On the coaſt is a good pilchard-fiſhery, and with theſe a trade is carried on to the Streights and Weſt-Indies. It is a mayor-town, very populous, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is plenty of water brought hither at the coſt of the famous ſailors ſir Francis Drake, ſir John and ſir Richard Hawkins, all three natives of this country. Here are two fine churches, with two or three meeting-houſes. It gives title of earl to a branch of the Hickman family. The weekly markets are Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It lies 42 miles from Exeter, and 215 from London. Lat. 50, deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 27 min. W.

PNEUMA'TIC, PNEUMA'TICAL, Adj. [from πνευμα, Gr.] moved by the wind: Belonging to the wind.

PNEUMA'TICS, S. a branch of mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condeſended, rarified or gratified. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpirits.

To POACH, V. A. [*æufs pochez*, Fr.] to boil ſlightly or in the ſhell. To ſtab, kill, or pierce. To ſteal or kill game. To be damp.

PO'ACHER, S. one who ſteals game.

POCK, S. [*pocca*, Sax.] a puſtule raiſed by the ſmall-pox.

PO'CKET, S. [*poche*, Fr.] a ſmall bag ſowed to, or worn on the inſide of cloaths.

To PO'CKET, V. A. [*pocheter*, Fr.] to put in the pocket. *To pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandeſtinely.

PO'CKET-BOOK, S. a book carried in the pocket, and uſed in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CK-HOLE, S. a pit or ſcar made by the ſmall-pox.

PO'CKINESS, S. the quality of being affected with the pox.

PO'CKY, Adj. affected with the pox.

POD, S. [*bod bæde*, Belg. a little houſe] the capſule or caſe of ſeeds.

PODGE, S. a puddle.

PO'EM, S. [*poeme*, Fr. *poema*, Lat.] the work or compoſition of a poet.

PO'ESY, S. [*poeſie*, Fr. *poeſis*, Lat.] the art of writing in verſe. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring.

PO'ET, S. [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat.] an author who invents or compoſes in verſe.

POETA'STER, S. [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, S. a woman who compoſes or writes in verſe.

POE'TIC, POE'TICAL, Adj. [*poetique*, Fr.] expreſſed in verſe; having all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that conſtitute a poet or poem.

POE'TICALLY, Adv. with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that conſtitute a poem or poet.

To PO'ETIZE, V. N. [*poetiſer*, Fr.] to write like a poet.

PO'ETRY, S. ποιησις, Gr.] the art of compoſing pieces in verſe. Pieces in verſe.

POI'GNANCY, S. [from *poignant*] a ſharpneſs. The power of raiſing a biting ſenſation in the palate. Aſperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

POI'GNANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſharp, applied to taſte. Severe or painful. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, [*point*, *poinct*, Fr. from *punctum*, Lat.] the ſharp end of any inſtrument. A ſtring with a tag at the end. An headland or promontory. The ſting of an epigram. An indiviſible part of ſpace. A quantity that has no parts. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or ſpace; a critical moment. Degree or ſtate. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compaſs is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Reſpect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or ſtriking. The object of a perſon's wiſh or action. A particular inſtance or example. A ſingle poſition or aſſertion. A note or tune. "A *point* of war." SHAK. *Point blank*, directly, alluding to an arrow's being ſhot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark uſed to diſtinguiſh the diviſions of a diſcourſe, thus (.)

To POINT, V. A. to forge or grind to a ſharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To ſhow by directing the finger towards the object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by marks or ſtops. To ſhow, applied to hounds.

POI'NTED, Part. ſharp at the end. Epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POI'NTER, S. any thing uſed to ſhow or direct with. A dog that diſcovers game to ſportſmen.

POI'NTLESS, Adj. blunt. Dull.

POISE, ſee POIZE.

POI'SON, S. [Fr.] in medicine, an animal, vegetable or mineral body, which deſtroys life though taken in ſmall quantities. Venom.

To POI'SON, V. A. to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable ſubſtance. To corrupt or taint.

POI'SONOUS, Adj. deſtructive, pernicious.

POI'TREL, S. *poictrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Ital. *pectorale*, Lat.] armour for the breaſt. A graving tool.

POIZE, S. [*poids*, Fr.] weight, force, or tending towards the center. Balance, or the ſtate of a balance in which both ſcales continue even. A regulating power.

To POIZE, V. A. [*peſer*, Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counter-balance. To oppreſs with weight, followed by *down*.

POKE, S. [ſee POCKET.] a pocket or ſmall bag.

To

To POKE, V. A. [*poka*, Swed.] to feel in the dark. To ſearch for any thing with a long inſtrument or pole.

PO'KER, S. an iron bar uſed to ſtir fires with.

PO'LAND, S. a large kingdom, almoſt ſquare, and about 700 miles either way. It is bounded on the N. by Pruſſia, Livonia, Courland, Ruſſia, and the Baltic; on the E. by another part of Ruſſia and Little Tartary; on the S. by the river Moldaw, Tranſylvania, Upper Hungary, and Walachia, being ſeparated from the two laſt but one by the Carpathian mountain; and on the W. by Sileſia, Brandenburgh, and Pomerania. The country is almoſt level throughout, with exceeding fruitful fields, fine meadows, and pleaſant woods. In general it produces all ſorts of grain, particularly wheat and rye, ſeveral hundred ſhip-loads of which are annually exported by the Dutch to ſuch countries as have a ſcarcity of corn: here they have alſo cattle in great numbers, with which they ſupply Germany; likewiſe ſalt, honey, wax, wool, and other uſeful commodities, as flax, hemp, and hides, with manufactures of linnen and leather which they export, as well as maſts and naval ſtores; bringing home in return, wine, ſpices, cloth, ſilk, and rich ſtuffs, fine linnen, pearls, gems, ſilver, copper, tin, ſteel, furs, &c. But the balance of trade is much againſt them, having very few ſhips or port-towns beſides Dantzick. They have ſome mines of iron, lead, quick-ſilver, vitriol, and ſulphur: yet they make more advantage of their ſalt mines and ſprings than of any other.

PO'LAR, Adj. [*polair*, Fr. *polaris*, Lat.] found near the pole. Lying near the pole.

POLA'RITY, S. tendency or direction towards the pole.

POLE, S. [Fr. *palus*, Lat.] the extremity of the axis of the earth. A long ſtaff, from *palus*, Lat.] a tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A meaſure containing 5 yards and an half. An inſtrument of meaſuring.

To POLE, V. A. to furniſh with poles.

POLE-AXE, S. an axe fixed to a long pole.

POLE-CAT, S. [or *poliſh cat*, ſo called from their abounding in Poland] a kind of wild cat remarkable for ſtinking.

POLE'MIC, POLE'MICAL, *adj.* [πολεμικος, Gr.] controverſial; relating to diſpute.

POLE'MIC, S. a diſputant.

POLE-STAR, S. a ſtar near the pole by which mariners compute their N. latitude. Figuratively, any guide or director.

PO'LICE, [Fr.] the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it reſpects the inhabitants.

PO'LICED, Adj. regulated or formed into a ſociety.

PO'LICY, S. [πολιτια, Gr. *politia*, Lat.] the art of government, as it reſpects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs. A ſtratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds. An inſtrument or paper ſigned by any ſingle perſon or company to indemnify from loſſes by ſea or fire.

To PO'LISH, V. A. [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] to ſmooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant.

PO'LISH, S. a gloſs made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

PO'LISHER, S. the perſon or inſtrument that makes ſmooth or gives a gloſs.

PO'LITE, Adj. [*politus*, Lat.] gloſſy; ſmooth; alſo neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLI'TELY, Adv. in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLI'TENESS, S. the quality of behaving with elegant complaiſance.

POLI'TIC, Adj. πολιτικος, Gr.] civil; in this ſenſe *political* is generally uſed, excepting when we ſay the *body politic*. Prudent, artful, cunning. Skilled in the intereſt of various ſtates.

POLI'TICAL, Adj. [πολιτικος, Gr.] relating to the public adminiſtration of affairs; cunning.

POLITI'CIAN, S. one ſkilled in government, or in the intereſt of the various ſtates of the world. One of artifice or deep contrivance.

PO'LITICS, S. [*politique*, Fr.] the art of governing and well-regulating ſtates.

PO'LITY, S. [πολιτια, Gr.] a form of government; a civil inſtitution.

POLL, S. [from πολος, Gr.] the head; the back part of the head. A liſt of perſons or heads. A fiſh generally called a chub or chevin.

To POLL, V. N. to lop the top of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter, at an election, as a voter.

PO'LLARD, S. a tree lopped. A clipped coin. The chub-fiſh. Alſo ſmall bran.

PO'LLEN, S. fine powder or meal on flowers. A kind of fine bran.

PO'LLER, S. a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

POLL-EVIL, S. a large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in a horſe's poll, or nape of the neck between the ears near the mane.

To POLLU'TE, V. A. [*pollutus*, from *polluo*, Lat.] to render unclean in a religious ſenſe. To defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by ſome bad mixture.

POLLU'TION, S. the act of profaning any holy thing or place, by ſome indecency. The ſtate of being defiled.

POLTRO'ON, S. a perſon who is afraid of danger. A daſtardly coward.

PO'LY, S. [*polium*, Lat.] an herb.

PO'LY, [from πολυ, Gr.] a prefix often found in compound words, ſignifies many.

POLY'GAMIST, S. [from *polygamy*] who has more than one wife at once.

POLY'GAMY, S. [from πολυ and γαμος, Gr.]

Gr.] the ſtate of having more wives than one at once.

POLY'PETALOUS, Adj. [πολυ, Gr. and πεταλον] having many petals or flower leaves.

PO'LYPOUS, Adj. [from *polypus*, Lat.] of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS, S. [from πολυς, Gr. and πους] any thing with many roots or feet. In medicine, a tough concertion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. A ſwelling in the noſtrils. In natural hiſtory, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which when cut into pieces by growth ſupplies every part with thoſe members it wants to make it a complete animal.

POLYSY'LLABIC, POLYSY'LLABICAL, Adj. [from *polyſyllable*] having many ſyllables.

POLYSY'LLABLE, S. [πολυς, Gr. and συλλαβη] a word conſiſting of many ſyllables.

POLLYSY'NDETON, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLYTHE'ISM, S. [πολυς, Gr. and θεος] the belief of many gods.

PO'MACE, S. [*pomaceum*, Lat.] the droſs of cyder-preſſings.

POMA'DE, S. [Fr. *pomada*, Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, S. [*pemme d'ambre*, Fr.] a ſweet ball. A perfumed ball, or powder.

POMA'TUM, S. [Lat. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple] an ointment, ſo called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

POMEGRA'NATE, S. [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] a fruit ſo called from the grains or ſeeds with which it abounds.

PO'MEROY, PO'MEROYAL, S. [Fr.] an apple.

PO'MFRET, [the reverend Mr. John] was ſon of the reverend Mr. Pomfret, rector of Luton in Bedfordſhire, and he himſelf was preferred to the living of Malden in the ſame county. He was liberally educated at an eminent grammar ſchool in the country, from whence he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, but to what college is not certain; here he wrote moſt of his poetical pieces, took the degree of maſter of arts, and very early accompliſhed himſelf in moſt kinds of polite literature. A gentleman who writes under the name of Philalethes, and who was an intimate friend of Pomfret's, has cleared his reputation from the charge of fanaticiſm, which ſome of his malicious enemies brought againſt him. It was ſhortly after his leaving the univerſity, that he was preferred to the living of Malden abovementioned, and was, ſays that gentleman, ſo far from being tinctured with fanaticiſm, that I have often heard him expreſs his abhorrence of the deſtructive tenets maintained by that people, both againſt our religious and civil rights. This imputation, it ſeems, was caſt on him by there having been one of his ſurname, though not any way related to him, a diſſenting teacher, and who publiſhed ſome rhimes upon ſpiritual ſubjects. About the year 1703, Mr. Pomfret came up to London, for inſtitution and induction, into a very conſiderable living, but was retarded for ſome time by a diſguſt taken by Dr. Henry Compton, then biſhop of London, at theſe four lines, in the cloſe of his poem entitled, *The Choice*.

And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
Should take upon him all my worldly care,
While I did for a better ſtate prepare.

But the biſhop was ſoon convinced that this aſperſion againſt him, was no more than an effort of malice, as Mr Pomfret at that time was really married. The oppoſition which his enemies made to him, had, in ſome meaſure, its effect; for by the obſtructions he met with, he was obliged to ſtay longer in London than he intended, and as the ſmall pox then raged in the metropolis, he ſickened of them, and died in London, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. Pomfret publiſhed his poems in 1699, to which he has prefixed a very modeſt and ſenſible preface. His poetical compoſitions conſiſt chiefly of 1. The Choice. 2. Cruelty and Luſt, an epiſtolary eſſay, founded upon the famous ſtory which happened in the reign of king James II. Kirk, who was that prince's general againſt the duke of Monmouth, was ſolicited by a beautiful lady in behalf of her huſband, who then lay under ſentence of death. The inhuman general conſented to grant the fair petitioner her requeſt; but at no leſs a price than that of her innocence. The lady doated on her huſband, and maintained a hard ſtruggle between virtue and affection, the latter of which at laſt prevailed, and ſhe yielded to his guilty embraces. The next morning Kirk, with unparalleled brutality, deſired the lady to look out at the window of his bedchamber, when ſhe was ſtruck with the horrid ſight of her huſband upon a ſcaffold, ready to receive the blow of the executioner; and before ſhe could reach the place where he was, in order to take a laſt embrace, her huſband was no more. 3. Several epiſtles to his friends under affliction; 4. Upon the divine attributes; 5. A proſpect of death; 6. Upon the general conflagration, and the enſuing judgment. There were two pieces of our author's publiſhed after his death by his friend Philalethes; the firſt of theſe entitled Reaſon; the other is entitled Dies Noviſſima, or the laſt epiphany, a pindaric ode on Chriſt's ſecond appearance to judge the world. This is all the account we are favoured with of the life and writings of Mr. Pomfret; a man not deſtitute either of erudition or genius, of unexceptionable morals, though expoſed to the malice of antagoniſts. As he was a prudent man, and educated to a profeſſion, he was not ſubject to the uſual neceſſities of the poets, but his ſphere being ſomewhat obſcure, and his life unactive, there are few incidents recorded concerning him.

POMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*pomifer*, Lat.] in botany,

botany, applied to ſuch plants as bear a large fruit covered with a thick, hard rind.

PO'MMEL, S. a round ball or knob. The knob that balances the blade of a ſword. The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

To PO'MMEL, V. A. [from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate] to beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, S. [*pompe*, Fr. *pompa*, Lat.] ſplendor attending perſons in high life: Grandeur. A ſplendid and oſtentatious proceſſion.

POMPHO'LIX, S. a white, light, and friable ſubſtance found in cruſts on the domes of furnaces, and the covers of crucibles in which braſs is made.

PO'MPION, S. [*pompon*, Fr.] a pumkin.

PO'MPON, POMPOO'N, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the fore part of their hair.

PO'MPOUS, Adj. [*pompeux*, Fr.] grand; ſhowy; ſplendid.

POND, S. a ſmall collection of ſtanding water.

To PO'NDER, V. A. [*pondero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to conſider. To think or muſe.

PONDERO'SITY, S. [from *ponderous*] weight. The quality of being heavy.

PO'NDEROUS, Adj. [from *pondus*, Lat.] heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. Forcible or vehement.

PO'NDEROUSNESS, S. the quality of weighing much.

PO'NIARD, S. [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] a dagger or ſhort ſword.

To PO'NIARD, V. A. to ſtab with a poniard.

PO'NTIFF, S. [*pontifo*, Fr. *pontifex*, Lat.] a high prieſt or pope.

PONTI'FICAL, Adj. belonging to the high prieſt. Belonging to the pope. Bridge-building, from *pons*, Lat. a bridge, and *facio*, Lat. to make. "By wond'rous art—*pontifical*." *Par. Loſt.* Peculiar to Milton in the laſt ſenſe, and perhaps intended as a ſatyrical pun againſt popery.

PONTI'FICATE, S. [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificus*, Lat.] the office and dignity of a pope.

PO'NTON, PONTOO'N, S. [Fr.] a floating bridge, made of two boats, placed at a diſtance from each other, planked over, together with the interval between them, with rails on the ſides, and uſed in paſſing both horſes and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats uſed in making a floating bride.

PO'NY, S. [perhaps from *puny*, or *puiſne*, Fr.] a ſmall horſe.

POOL, S. [*palus*, Lat.] a lake, or large collection of deep and ſtanding water. A reſervoir of water ſupplied by ſprings and diſcharging the ſurplus by ſluices.

POOP, [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] the higheſt or uppermoſt part of a ſhip's hull or ſtern.

POOR, Adj. [*puvre*, Fr. *pauper*, Lat.] in want of money or the neceſſaries of life. Applied to value, of ſmall worth, trifling. Mean, contemptible. Humble, or unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderneſs, implying a perſon or thing to be an object of pity and affection. "*My poor child.*" Wretched. Unfit for any purpoſe. *The poor*, uſed collectively, the loweſt order of a community, who have neither riches, intereſt, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to ſoil. Without ſpirit, or ſtrength, applied to liquors.

POO'RLY, Adv. without money, intereſt, power, or the neceſſaries of life. With ſmall ſucceſs, ſtrength, worth, or importance.

POOR-JOHN, S. a kind of fiſh.

POO'RNESS, S. want of money, power, intereſt, dignity, or the neceſſaries of life. Want of fruitfulneſs, applied to ſoil.

POP, S. a ſmall, ſmart and quick ſound.

To POP, V. N. to make a ſmall, and quick ſound. To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion.

POPE, S. [*papa*, Lat.] the biſhop of Rome, who claims ſovereign power over all eccleſiaſtics and civil governors, as being the vicegerent of GOD; the immediate ſucceſſor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility, and inveſted with the keys of heaven and hell. A fiſh, likewiſe called a ruff, reſembling a perch in ſhape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, [Alexander] deſcended of a good family by both his parents, born June 8, 1688, in London, where his father was then a conſiderable merchant. He was taught to read very early by an aunt, and learned to write without any aſſiſtance, by copying printed books, which he executed with great neatneſs and exactneſs. The family being of the Romiſh religion, he was put, at 8 years of age, under the direction of one Taverner, a prieſt, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues together. He imbibed theſe elements of claſſical learning with the greateſt facility, and the firſt ſight of the poets diſcovered at once both the peculiar bent of his inclination, and the excellency of his genius. About this time acceidentally meeting with Ogilby's tranſlation of Homer, he was ſo much ſtruck with the force of the ſtory, that notwithſtanding the badneſs of the verſification, Ogilby became a favourite book. The Ovid of Sandy's fell next in his way, and it is ſaid, that the raptures theſe tranſlations gave him were ſo ſtrong, that he ſpoke of them with pleaſure all his life after. From this private tutor he was ſent to a popiſh ſeminary at Twyford, near Wincheſter, whence he was removed to a ſchool at Hyde-park-corner. He was now about ten years of age, and being carried ſometimes to the play-houſe, the ſight of thoſe theatrical repreſentations put him upon turning the chief events in Homer into a kind of play, made up of a number of ſpeeches from Ogilby's tranſlation, connected by verſes of his own. He perſuaded the upper boys to act this piece; the maſter's gardiner repreſented the character of Ajax, and the actors were dreſſed after the prints of his favourite Ogilby, which indeed make the beſt part of that book, being

being deſigned and engraved by artiſts of note. In the mean time, he was ſo unfortunate as to loſe, under his two laſt maſters, what he had acquired under the firſt. In this condition, at 12 years of age, he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windſor-Foreſt, and, at his firſt coming, 'tis ſaid, was put under another prieſt for a few months, but with as little ſucceſs as before; ſo that he reſolved to become his own maſter. This country retreat, however, ſuited his melancholy and reflective temper; and it was about this time that he wrote his Ode on ſolitude, which appears as the firſt-fruits of his poetical genius. It was here too that he firſt peruſed the writings of Waller, of Spencer, and of Dryden. But on the firſt ſight of Dryden he abandoned the reſt, having now found an author whoſe caſt was extremely congenial with his own. His works he ſtudied with equal pleaſure and attention; placed them before his eyes as a model: In ſhort, he copied not only his harmonious verſification, but the very turns of his periods. And hence it was that he became enabled to give to rhyme all the harmony of which it is capable. Binfield being near Eaſt-Hampſtead, where Sir William Trumbull then reſided, our young genius was introduced into the acquaintance of that gentleman, who being ſtruck with admiration at his extraordinary parts, and pleaſed with his good ſenſe, gave him great encouragement. In the mean time, maſter Pope was not wanting to himſelf, in improving his talents for poetry. At 14 years old he had compoſed ſeveral elegant pieces. At 15 he had acquired a ready habit in the two learned languages, to which he ſoon after added French and Italian. He now thought himſelf able to undertake an epic poem, and ſet about writing his Alcander this year; but the performance, as might be expected, was a glaring proof of childiſh folly. However, he had ſenſe and modeſty enough to keep it in his ſtudy; and in his riper years ſpoke of it with frankneſs and ingenuity, than does more than atone for the forwardneſs of his attempt. And the following year, 1704, he entered upon a taſk more ſuitable to his age, his Paſtorals, which brought him into the acquaintance of ſome of the moſt eminent wits of that time. He communicated theſe firſt to Mr. Wycherley, who was highly pleaſed with them, and ſent a copy of them to Mr. Walſh. This introduced him into the acquaintance of that gentleman, who proved a very ſincere friend to him, and having immediately diſcerned that our poet's chief talent lay, not ſo much in ſtriking out new thoughts of his own, as improving thoſe which he borrowed from the ancients, and an eaſy verſification, told him, among other things, that there was one way left open for him to excel his predeceſſors, and that was correctneſs; obſerving, that though we had ſeveral great poets, yet none of them were correct; he therefore adviſed him to make that his ſtudy. The advice was not loſt: Mr. Pope received it very gratefully, and obſerved it very diligently. This year, 1704, he wrote alſo the firſt part of his Windſor Foreſt, though the whole was not publiſhed till 1710, with a dedication to lord Lanſdown, whom he mentions as one of his earlieſt acquaintance. Mr. Wycherley was another. To theſe, beſides Bolingbroke and Walſh, he adds Congreve, Garth, Swift, Talbot, Somers, and Sheffield, as perſons with whom he was not only converſant, but beloved. At the age of 18, he was grown ſo high in the eſteem of Mr. Wycherley, that he thought him capable of correcting his poems which had been damned, ſo as they might appear again in print. Pope complied with the requeſt, and executed it with equal freedom and judgment. But the faults proved too many for the author of them to be told of; he was old, became jealous, and conſtrued his young maſter's ingenuity and plain-dealing, into want of reſpect. Not only the deſign of publiſhing was dropt, but all correſpondence with the corrector ſuſpended. This ungenerous return was lively reſented by Mr. Pope. And though Wycherley was prevailed with afterwards, by the mediation of a common friend, to reſume the correſpondence, yet this went no further than bare complaiſance. However, ſome time after Mr. Wycherley's death, his poems being re-publiſhed by ſome mercenary hand, 1728, our author in the following year printed ſeveral letters that had paſſed between them, in vindication of Mr. Wycherley's good name, againſt ſome miſconſtructions prefixed to that edition. Our poet's conduct, throughout this whole trying affair, was greatly above his years. His Eſſay on criticiſm, though wrote ſo early as 1708, yet placed him among thoſe of the firſt rank in his art. He was not yet 20 years old, ſo that every body ſtood amazed to find ſuch a knowledge of the world, ſuch a maturity of judgment, and ſuch a penetration into human nature, as are there diſplayed; inſomuch that it became a ſubject for the criticks to diſplay their profoundeſt ſkill in accounting for it. Mr. Pope's genius ripening thus early, was owing, 'tis ſaid, to a happy conjuncture of concurring circumſtances. He was happily ſecured from falling into the debaucheries of women and wine, (the too frequent bane of hopeful youth) by the weakneſs and delicacy of his conſtitution, and the bad ſtate of his health. The ſenſual vices were too violent for ſo tender a frame, he never fell into intemperance or diſſipation, which is of the greateſt conſequence in preſerving the faculties of the mind in due vigour. But how triumphant ſoever may be the merit of The eſſay on criticiſm, yet it was ſtill ſurpaſſed in a poetical view by The rape of the lock. This poem took its birth from an incidental quarrel that happened between the two noble families of lord Petre and Mrs. Fermor, both of our author's acquaintance, and of the ſame religion. His lordſhip, in a party of pleaſure, carried it ſo far, as to cut off a favourite lock of the lady's hair. This, though done in a way of gallantry, was ſeriouſly reſented, as

being indeed a real injury. Hence there preſently grew mutual animoſities, which being ſeen with concern by a common friend to all; that friend requeſted Pope to try the power of his muſe on the occaſion, intimating that a proper piece of ridicule was the likelieſt means to extinguiſh the riſing flame. Pope readily complied; and the juncture requiring diſpatch, his firſt deſign was compleated in leſs than a fortnight, which being ſent to the lady, had more than the propoſed effect. Pleaſed to the higheſt degree with the delicacy of the compliment paid to her, ſhe firſt communicated copies of it to her acquaintance, and then prevailed with our author to print it; as he did, though not without the caution of concealing his name to ſo haſty a ſketch. But the univerſal applauſe which the ſketch met with, put him upon enriching it with the machinery of the Sylphs; and in that new dreſs the two canto's extended to five, came out the following year 1712, uſhered by a letter to Mrs. Fermor; to whom he afterwards addreſſed another, which is eſteemed far ſuperior to any of Voiture. This year he publiſhed his Temple of fame, having, according to his uſual caution, kept it two years in his ſtudy. That object of the univerſal paſſion, was full upon his thoughts at that time. He had been from the firſt ſetting out in full ſtretch after it, and ſaw it now within his reach; accordingly we find him in high ſpirits, diverting himſelf with the ladies, to one of whom he ſent a copy of his Temple, with an humorous epigram; by the letter which accompanied this, it appears, that he had now began to tranſlate Homer's Iliad, and made a great progreſs in it, and in 1713, he gave out propoſals for publiſhing that tranſlation by ſubſcription. He had been preſſed to this undertaking ſome years before by ſome of his friends, and was now greatly encouraged in the deſign by others. And the ſucceſs was ſuch, as muſt needs anſwer, if not exceed his moſt ſanguine expectation; he acquired a conſiderable fortune by a noble ſubſcription, that did honour to the kingdom. He ſaw all parties and denominations join in it, notwithſtanding the underhanded practices of ſome pretended friends, who in vain oppoſed the ſtream: at the head of which was found Mr. Addiſon. Our author had long an awful veneration for that rival, the conſciouſneſs of which, ſerved to ſet a keener edge upon his reſentment now; but though the ſenſe of ſo much treachery and falſeneſs tingled in every vein, yet he managed it with the niceſt prudence, and at laſt revenged it by a ſatire, which does honour to himſelf. Thus with admirable temper and ſpirit he preſerved his dignity; and keeping his mind attentive to every means that might render his tranſlation more perfect, he took a journey, a little before the death of queen Anne, to Oxford, to conſult ſome books in the Bodleian and other libraries there; and the firſt part of his propoſal was delivered to the ſubſcribers the following year. His finances were now put into ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate, that he reſolved to place himſelf nearer his friends in the capital; in that view, the ſmall affair at Binfield being ſold, he purchaſed a houſe at Twickenham, whither he removed with his father and mother before the expiration of this year. His father ſurvived this removal only two years. He was buried at Twickenham, and his ſon erected a monument to his memory, with an inſcription celebrating his innocence, probity, and piety. As the old gentleman was a roman catholic, he could not purchaſe, not put his money to intereſt on real ſecurity, and as he adhered to the intereſt of king James, he made it a point of conſcience, not to lend it to the new government; ſo that though he was worth near 20,000 pounds when he left off buſineſs, from the ſame principles at the revolution; yet afterwards living upon the ſtock, he left our poet to the management of ſo narrow a fortune, that any one falſe ſtep would have been fatal. In 1717, Mr. Pope publiſhed a collection of all his poetical pieces; he gave his edition of Shakeſpear in 1721. The Iliad being finiſhed, he undertook the Odyſſey. And that work being compleated in 1725, the following year was employed, in concert with his aſſociates, dean Swift and doctor Arbuthnot, in printing ſeveral volumes of miſcellanies. About this time he narrowly eſcaped loſing his life, as he was returning home in a friend's chariot; which, on paſſing a bridge, happened to be overturned, and thrown with the horſes into the river: the glaſſes were up, and he not able to break them; ſo that he was in immediate danger of drowning, when the poſtillion, who had juſt recovered himſelf, came to his relief, broke the glaſs which was uppermoſt, took him out, and carried him to the bank; but a fragment of the broken glaſs cut one of his hands ſo deſperately that he loſt the uſe of two of his fingers. His ſatire of the Dunciad came out in 1727. Our poet had bore the inſults of his enemies full ten years before he hazarded a general battle; but was all that while climbing the hill of Parnaſſus, during which, he could not forbear ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and the ſucceſs of theſe was of uſe, in ſhewing him his ſuperior ſtrength and thereby adding confidence to his courage; but he was now ſeated ſafely on the ſummit. Beſides, he had obtained, what in his own opinion is the happieſt end of life, the love of valuable men; the next felicity he declared was to get rid of fools and ſcoundrels; and to that end, he ſuddenly fell upon them with his irreſiſtible pen. The poem cautiouſly made its firſt appearance as a maſked battery in Ireland; nor, indeed, was the triumph compleated without the aſſiſtance of our author's undoubted ſecond, dean Swift. It made a new appearance, printed at London, in 1728. The edition was preſented to the king and queen by Sir Robert Walpole. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to ſubjects of morality, and accordingly we find him with the aſſiſtance of that friend, at work the year upon his Eſſay on man. His Ethic epiſtles came out ſeparately in the courſe of the two following

following years. The clamour raiſed againſt one of theſe, put him upon writing ſatires, in which he ventured to attack the characters of ſome perſons of high rank. The affront was reſented in ſuch a manner, as provoked him to let looſe the whole fury of his ſatirical rage againſt them, which was poured forth in proſe and verſe. After this he continued writing ſatires till the year 1739, when he entertained ſome thoughts of undertaking an epic poem; which, however, proved abortive. In the interim, ſeveral of his familiar letters having ſtole into public, without his privity, he publiſhed a genuine collection of them in 1737. About this time he fell into the acquaintance of the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter, (then Mr. Warburton) who had publiſhed a vindication of the Eſſay on Man, againſt Mr. Crouſaz, a French writer; and that poem was publiſhed in 1740, with his learned friend's commentary. In 1742, our author added a fourth book to the Dunciad; and in the year after, his whole poem came out together, as a ſpecimen of a more correct edition of his works, which he had then reſolved to give the public, but did not live to complete this deſign. He laboured under great deformity of perſon, and had all his life been ſubject to an habitual headach: that hereditary complaint was now greatly increaſed by a dropſy in his breaſt, under which he expired, May 30, 1744, in the 56th year of his age. His body was depoſited purſuant to his own requeſt, in the ſame vault with thoſe of his parents. Lord Orrery, now lord Cork, obſerves, "that if we may judge "of him by his works, his chief aim was to "be eſteemed a man of virtue: his letters are "written in that ſtile; his laſt volumes are "all of the moral kind. His proſe writings "are little leſs harmonious than his verſe; and "his voice, in common converſation, was ſo "naturally muſical, that Southern uſed to call "him the little nightingale. His manners "were delicate, eaſy, and engaging; and he "treated his friends with a politeneſs that "charmed, and a generoſity that was much "to his honour. Every gueſt was made happy "within his doors, pleaſure dwelt under his "roof, and elegance preſided at his table." Mr. Pope bequeathed a little before his death, to Dr. Warburton, the property of all ſuch of his works then printed, as he had written, or ſhould write, commentaries upon, and had not been otherwiſe diſpoſed of or alienated.

PO'PEDOM, S. [from *pope*, and *dom*, Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, S. the mode of worſhip, in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

PO'PESEYE, S. the gland in the middle of the thigh ſurrounded with fat; perhaps ſo called from its being as tender as the eye, and when pierced with any inſtrument, attended with immediate death.

PO'PGUN, S. a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

PO'PINJAY, S. [*papegay*, Belg. *papagayo*, Span.] a parrot, or wood pecker. A trifling fop.

PO'PISH, Adj. belonging to the pope or popery.

PO'PLAR, S. [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a tree.

PO'PPY, S. [*popig*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] a plant, with a reddiſh flower, which grows in the fields among corn.

PO'PULACE, S. [Fr.] the vulgar or loweſt rank of people.

PO'PULAR, Adj. [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.] vulgar or of the loweſt order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by the people. Studious of the favour of the people.

POPULA'RITY, S. the quality of being beloved by the people.

To PO'PULATE, V. N. [*populus*, Lat.] to breed or increaſe people.

POPULA'TION, S. the ſtate of a country, with reſpect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULO'SITY, S. the quality of abounding in people.

PO'PULOUS, Adj. [*populoſus*, Lat.] abounding in people; well inhabited.

PO'PULOUSNESS, S. the quality of abounding in people.

PO'RCELAIN, S. china or china ware; a compoſition of a middle nature between earth and glaſs. An herb.

PORCH, S. [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] a roof ſupported by pillars before a door. A portico or covered walk.

PO'RCUPINE, S. [*porceſpine*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcoſpino*, Ital.] an animal when full grown of the ſize of a cat; its neck is ſhort and thick, its noſe blunt, and noſtrils very large in form like ſlits; its upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, and its whiſkers are like thoſe of a cat; its eyes are ſmall, and its ears very like thoſe of the human ſpecies; its legs are ſhort, the hinder feet have five toes, and the foreſeet only four; its tail is four or five inches long, beſet with ſpines in an annular ſeries; its body is covered with quils, which on the ſhoulders, ſides, belly, and thighs, are black, and on the back, hips, and loins, brown, variegated with black.

PORE, S. [F. πορος, Gr.] a paſſage or aperture in the ſkin; any narrow paſſage. The ſmall interſtices between the particles of matter which conſtitute bodies.

To PORE, V. N. [πορος, Gr.] to look at with great intenſeneſs.

PO'REBLIND, Adj. [commonly written *purblind*] near-ſighted; ſhort ſighted.

PO'RINESS, S. The quality of abounding in pores.

PORK, S. [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] ſwine's fleſh.

PO'RKER, S. a full grown hog. A pig.

PO'RKET, a young hog.

PO'RKLING, S. a young pig.

PORO'SITY, S. [from *porous*] the quality of having pores.

PO'ROUS, Adj. [*poreux*, Fr.] having ſmall apertures or interſtices between the particles.

PO'ROUSNESS, S. the quality of having pores.

POR'PHYRE, POR'PHRY, S. [πορφυρα, Gr.] a kind of marble of a brown or red colour, frequently interſperſed with white ſpots.

POR'POISE, POR'PUS, S. [*porc*, *poiſſon*, Fr.] the ſea hog.

POR'RIDGE, S. [from *por*, *poleac*, Sax. *porrum*, Lat. a leek] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

POR'RINGER, S. [from *porridge*] a veſſel in which broth is eaten. Uſed for a head-dreſs in Shakeſpeare's time, from its reſembling a porringer; in the ſame manner as a *trencher* or *trencher-cap*, is ſo called at Oxford, &c. from its reſembling a *trencher*.

PORT, S. [Fr. *portus*, Lat.] a harbour or ſafe ſtation for ſhips. A gate, from *port*, Sax. *porte*, Fr. *porta*, Lat. an aperture in a ſhip through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour. A kind of wine ſo called, from Oporto.

To PORT, V. A. [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form.

PO'RTABLE, Adj. [*portabilis*, Lat.] that which may be carried; ſuch as may be endured.

PO'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] the price of carriage. A port-hole.

PO'RTAL, S. [*portal*, Fr. *portalla*, Ital.] a ſtate. The arch under which a gate opens.

PORTCU'LLIS, PORTCLU'SE, S. [*porteculoiſſe*, Fr. from *porta clauſa*, Lat.] a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

To PORTCU'LLIS, V. A. to bar or ſhut up.

PO'RTED, Adj. [*porter*] borne in a certain regular or ſolemn manner.

To PORTE'ND, V. A. [*portendo*, Lat.] to foreſhow or betoken.

PORTE'NT, S. [*portentum*, Lat.] an omen or prodigy, foreſhowing ſomething ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Lat.] betokening ſomething ill.

PORTER, S. [*portier*, Fr.] one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burthens, from *porteur*, of *porter*, Fr. *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much uſed in London, ſo called becauſe drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PO'RTERAGE, S. money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

POR'TICO, S. [Ital. *porticus*, Lat.] a covered walk, whoſe roof is ſupported by pillars.

PO'RTION, S. [Fr. *portio*, Lat.] a part; a part aſſigned a perſon. A dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

To PO'RTION, V. A. to divide among ſeveral. To endow with a fortune.

PO'RTLINESS, S. dignity of mien or air.

PO'RTLY, Adj. of noble mien or air. Bulky.

PORTMA'NTEAU, S. [*portemanteau*, Fr.] a cheſt or kind of bag, in which cloaths are carried.

PO'RTOISE, S. in ſea language, applied to a ſhip which riſes with her yards ſtruck down to the deck.

PO'RTRAIT, S. [*pourtrait*, Fr.] a picture drawn from the life.

To PO'RTRAIT, V. A. [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to draw from the life. *Portracy* is moſt proper.

PO'RTRAITURE, S. [Fr.] a picture or reſemblance drawn from the life.

To PORTRA'Y, V. N. [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to paint, or adorn with pictures.

PO'RTO BELLO, or St. PHILIP DE PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, on Terra Firma Proper, on the narroweſt part of the iſthmus, which joins North and South America. Here is a large commodious harbour, from its extent and ſecurity denominated the Fine Harbour by Chriſtopher Columbus. It has good anchorage and ſhelter for ſhipping; and, though its entrance is very wide, it is well-defended by Iron caſtle, which ſtands on the N. point thereof. The S. ſide is full of riffs and rocks, the middle of the channel has from nine or ten to fifteen fathom water, and a good bottom. On the S. ſide of the harbour is Gloria caſtle, to the Eaſt of which begins the town, having before it a point of land which projects into the harbour. On this point ſtood fort St. Jerom. All theſe were demoliſhed in 1739, by admiral Vernon and commodore Brown, who took this town and port with ſix ſhips only. North-weſt of Gloria caſtle is the anchoring-place for large ſhips; but ſmaller veſſels come further up; and 150 toiſes from St. Jerom's fort W. 1-4th N. is a ſand bank, on which is only a fathom and a half of water.

PO'RTRESS, S. a female that has the charge of a door.

PO'RTUGAL, the Roman Luſitania, a kingdom in Europe, which is bounded northwards by Galicia, in Spain, and divided from it by the river Minho next the ſea, and by ſome ſmall rivers and hills further inland towards the E. The W. and S. ſides are waſhed by the Atlantic ocean, including the little kingdom of Algarve on the S. And on the W. the river Guadiana parts the laſt-mentioned kingdom from Andaluſia; whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal confines on Andaluſia, Spaniſh Eſtramadura, and Leon. Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 miles, that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and 118 in breadth from E. to W. namely, about the middle; which is from long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where narroweſt next Algarve, about 60. This kingdom of Portugal has ſtood now above 600 years, in a ſucceſſion of 24 princes; the firſt of which, Alphonſo, began his reign 1140. Its monarchs are abſolute at home, and own no ſuperior abroad: in both their power is deſpotic, and their will the only law. The Portugueſe

tugueſe dominions abroad were formerly very extenſive and rich, but they have been very much curtailed by the Dutch. They ſtill, however, poſſeſs in America the vaſt province of Braſil, being ſo in length along the ſea, though extremely narrow towards the inland. The produce and profits of it are reckoned very conſiderable in ſugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, indigo, hides, and dyers-wood, &c. They have alſo the Azores or Tercera iſlands, and that of Maderia W. of Portugal: in Africa the Cape Verd iſlands, the fort of Marzageo, on the coaſts of Barbary; Mina and Arquin on thoſe of Guiney, with ſeveral more on the coaſts of Congo and Angola; Mozambique on thoſe of Zanguebar: and in Aſia, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on thoſe of Tonquebar; and on the coaſt of China the town of Macao; but this laſt, though moſtly inhabited by Portugueſe, is entirely ſubject to the Chineſe.

PO'RY, Adj. [from *pore*] full of pores.

PO'RTSMOUTH, S. a mayor-town and ſea-port town of Hampſhire. It is the key of England on that ſide, and a regular fortification, at the entrance of a creek of Portſey iſland, which is about fourteen miles in circuit, and rounded at high tides by the ſea water, of which ſalt is made here; alſo joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a ſmall caſtle and town called Port Perus or Portcheſter, at which Veſpaſian landed: it lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring of the ſea, the inhabitants followed it; and this gave riſe to the building of the preſent town. Here is one of the principal chambers for building and laying up the royal navy, being furniſhed with wet and dry docks, and vaſt magazines of naval and military ſtores, &c. It has a good counterſcarpe and double moat, with ravelines in the ditch, double paliſadoes and works for covering the place where moſt acceſſible. The town is ſtrong on the land ſide, by the fortifications round the docks and yards; beſides more ground has been lately purchaſed for additional works. The leaſt number of men continually employed in the yard is 1000; which number is greatly increaſed in time of war. In ſhort, the docks and yards are a kind of marine corporation within themſelves. The ſite of Portſmouth is low, and ſo full of water and ditches as to be reckoned aguiſh. The ſtreets are not over clean, and conſequently the effluvia not very ſavoury; but the continual reſort of ſeamen, ſoldiers, &c. render it always full of people. The inns and taverns are perpetually crowded; but the landlords bills are not the moſt moderate. The place is in want of freſh water; and though ſituated in a plentiful country, yet the great conſumption makes all ſorts of proviſions dear; as are alſo lodgings and fuel. Here is a garriſon and deputy-governor. The town ſends two members to parliament. The church is large and fair. From the watch houſe on the top of the ſteeple is a fine proſpect of the harbour, as well as of Spithead, where ſhips ride before they come in, lying between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight. Here is a fine new quay for laying up cannon. A thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride ſafe in the harbour, the mouth of which, not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water, and on the other ſide by Southſea caſtle. The markets here are on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, with a fair on July 10, for ſhoemakers, hatters, milliners, mercers, cuttlers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen-drapers, ſilverſmiths, apparel ready made, and bed-furniture, &c. On the adjoining heath a ſuburb has been built, which for number of inhabitants and beauty of the houſes, is like to outſtrip the town itſelf: here the ſailors are entertained by the ladies of pleaſure, as they are at Amſterdam, &c. and is independent of the garriſon. Portſmouth gave title of ducheſs to King Charles IId's favourite miſtreſs Louiſa de Querouaille. It lies twenty miles S. of Wincheſter, and ſeventy-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 6 min. W.

To POSE, V. A. to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, S. one that puzzles with difficulties.

PO'SITED, Adj. [*poſitus*, Lat.] placed.

POSI'TION, S. [Fr. *poſitio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being placed. Situation. A principle laid down. In grammar, the ſtate of being placed before two conſonants or a double conſonant.

PO'SITIVE, Adj. [*poſitif*, Fr. *poſitivus*, Lat.] capable of being affirmed. Real; abſolute. Stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Certain.

PO'SITIVELY, Adv. abſolutely; certainly.

PO'SITIVENESS, S. actualneſs. Confidence in opinion.

POSITI'VITY, S. confidence; ſtubbornneſs in opinion. "Courage and *poſitivity*." *Watts*. A low word.

PO'SNET, S. [from *baſſinet*, Fr.] a little baſon or porringer.

PO'SSE, S. [Lat.] an armed power; from *poſſe comitatus*, Lat. the power of a ſhire.

To POSSE'SS, V. A. [*poſſeſſus*, Lat.] to enjoy. To have in one's power; to enjoy as a maſter. To ſeize.

POSSE'SSION, S. the ſtate of having in one's hands or power. The thing enjoyed by a perſon.

POSSE'SSOR, S. [*poſſeſſeur*, Fr. *poſſeſſor*, Lat.] an owner, or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, S. [*poſca*, Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

To PO'SSET, V. A. to turn or curdle milk with wine, treacle, or acids.

POSSIBI'LITY, [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] having the power to be done. Not inconſiſtent with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, Adv. to be done by any power exiſting; perhaps.

POST, S. [*poſte*, Fr.] a haſty meſſenger: one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling. A ſituation, or ſeat. A military ſtation. Place or office. A piece of timber ſet up erect.

To POST, V. N. [*poſter*, Fr.] to travel with ſpeed. Actively, to fix on a poſt in diſgrace. To place or fix. In commerce to enter the articles on their proper ſides in a ledger.

PO'STAGE, S. money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a poſt.

PO'ST-BOY, S. one that carries letters.

To PO'STDATE, V. A. [*poſt*, Lat. after, and *date*] to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, Adj. [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood.

PO'STER, S. a courier; or one ſent in haſte.

POSTE'RIOR, Adj. [*poſterieur*, Fr. *poſterior*, Lat.] happening or placed after; following. Backwards. In the plural uſed for the hinder parts.

POSTERIO'RITY, S. [*poſteriorité*, Fr.] the ſtate of being after in the order of time.

POSTE'RITY, S. [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Lat.] thoſe that are born or live after. Deſcendants.

PO'STERN, S. [*poſterne*, Fr. *poſterne*, Belg.] a ſmall or narrow gate or door.

POSTHA'STE, S. hurry, or the haſte of a poſtboy.

PO'ST-HOUSE, S. an office where letters are taken in.

POSTHU'MOUS, Adj. done, or publiſhed after one's death.

POSTI'LLION, S. [*poſtillon*, Fr.] one who rides on the firſt pair of ſix horſes belonging to a coach in order to guide them.

POSTLI'MINOUS, Adj. [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

To POSTPO'NE, V. A. [*poſtpono*, Lat.] to put off or delay.

PO'STSCRIPT, S. [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] a part added to, or written after the letter.

To PO'STULATE, V. A. [*poſtulatus*, Lat.] to beg or aſſume as true without proof.

PO'STULATE, S. [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] a poſition aſſumed without proof.

PO'STULATION, S. the act of aſſuming as true, without proof.

PO'STURE, S. [Fr.] place, or ſituation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, ſtate or diſpoſition.

POSTULA'TUM, S. a poſition aſſumed without proof.

PO'STUREMASTER, S. one who ſurpriſes by uncommon attitudes or contortions of his body.

PO'SY, S. [contracted from *poeſy*] the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

POT, S. [Fr. and Belg. *potte*, Iſl. *potto*, Ital.] a veſſel in which meat is boiled. A veſſel, &c. to hold drink, or infuſe tea in. A veſſel to make urine in. *To go to pot*, implies to be deſtroyed or devoured.

To POT, V. A. to preſerve in pots: to incloſe in pots.

PO'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] fit for drinking. Such as may be drank.

PO'TAGER, S. [from *pottage*] a veſſel to eat pottage in. A porringer.

POTA'RGO, S. a Weſt India pickle.

PO'TASH, S. [*potaſſe*, Fr.] an impure, fixed, alcaline ſalt, made by burning vegetables.

POTA'TO, S. [*potados*, Span.] a roundiſh root.

POTBE'LLIED, Adj. having a belly ſwelling out like a pot.

POTBE'LLY, S. a ſwelling belly.

PO'TENCY, S. [*potentia*, Lat.] power; efficacy; ſtrength.

PO'TENT, Adj. [*potens*, Lat.] powerful; ſtrong. Having great authority.

PO'TENTATE, S. [*potentat*, Fr.] a prince, or one enjoying ſovereign power.

POTE'NTIAL, Adj. [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] exiſting only in power, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the poſſibility of doing a thing.

POTENTIA'LITY, S. poſſibility.

POTE'NTIALLY, Adv. in power or poſſibility, oppoſed to actually or poſitively. In efficacy, oppoſed to actualneſs.

PO'TENTLY, Adv. powerfully.

PO'TGUN, S. [corrupted from *popgun*] a gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

POT-HA'NGER, S. a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY, S. a corruption of APOTHECARY.

PO'THER, S. a buſtle, tumult, or hurry.

To PO'THER, V. A. to make a buſtling and ineffectual attempt.

PO'TION, S. [Fr. *potio*, Lat.] a draught of phyſic.

POTSHARD, S. a fragment of a broken pot.

PO'TTAGE, S. [*potage*, Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

PO'TTER, S. [*potier*, Fr.] a maker of earthen ware.

PO'TTER's-ORE, S. an ore, very eaſily vitrified, and uſed by potters in glazing their veſſels.

PO'TTING, S. drinking.

PO'TTLE, S. [from *bottle*] a liquid meaſure containing four pints.

POT-VA'LIANT, Adj. made daring by exceſſive drinking.

POUCH, S. [*poche*, Fr.] a ſmall bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly.

To POUCH, V. A. to put in the pocket. To ſwallow. To pout or hang down the lip.

PO'VERTY, S. want of money or neceſſaries. Meanneſs, or want of ornament, applied to ſtile.

POU'LDAVIS, S. a kind of ſail-cloth. AINS.

POULT, S. [*poulet*, Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

POU'LTERER, S. one who ſells fowls.

POU'LTICE, POU'LTIVE, S. a ſoft medicine, applied to aſſwage a ſwelling or inflammation. "*Poultives* allay pains." *Temple.*

POU'LTRY,

POU'LTRY, S. [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] domeſtic fowls.

POUNCE, S. [*ponzone*, Ital.] the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum ſandarach, uſed to prevent paper from ſinking.

To POUNCE, V. A. [*pongonare*, Ital.] to pierce or make holes. To pour or ſprinkle through holes. To ſeize with the talons.

POUNCED, Adj. furniſhed with claws or talons.

POUND, S. [*pond*, *pund*, Sax. *pondo*, Lat.] a weight conſiſting of twelve ounces in Troy, and ſixteen ounces in Avoirdupoiſe weight. A ſum conſiſting of twenty ſhillings ſterling. An incloſure or priſon in which ſtrayed beaſts are confined.

To POUND, V. A. to beat to pieces with a peſtle. To ſhut up or confine ſtrayed cattle.

POU'NDAGE, S. a certain ſum deducted from every pound ſterling. A payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POU'NDER, S. [*pundere*, Sax.] the name of a very large pear. Any perſon or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*.

To POUR, V. A. to let liquor out of a veſſel into ſome other place. To let out or give vent to. To flow in ſtreams. To ruſh tumultuouſly.

POUT, S. a kind of fiſh: A cod fiſh. A kind of bird.

To POUT, V. N. [*bouder*, Fr.] to look ſullen or expreſs diſcontent by thruſting out the lips. To gape, or be prominent.

POW'DER, S. [*poudre*, Fr.] duſt, or any thing beaten into ſmall particles. Gunpowder. A ſcented duſt uſed for the hair.

To POW'DER, V. A. to reduce to duſt or pound ſmall. To ſprinkle the hair with white or grey duſt. To ſalt or ſprinkle with ſalt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, uſed with *upon*.

POW'DER-ROOM, S. that part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

POW'DERING-TUB, S. a tub in which meat is ſalted. A place in which a perſon is phyſicked for any venereal taint.

POW'ER, S. [*pouvoir*, Fr.] command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural ſtrength. A faculty of the mind. Government, or the right of governing. A ſovereign, or one inveſted with command or dominion. A divine or ſpiritual being. An army or military force.

POW'ERFUL, Adj. inveſted with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

POW'ERFULLY, Adv. in a forcible, efficacious or mighty manner.

POW'ERFULNESS, S. the quality of being poſſeſſed with force, efficacy, or might.

POW'ERLESS, Adj. weak or unable to force or produce an effect.

POX, S. the venereal diſeaſe.

PRA'CTICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being practiſed, performed or aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL, Adj. [*practique*, Fr. *practices*, Lat.] relating to action, oppoſed to ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICALLY, Adv. in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRA'CTICALNESS, S. the quality of being the ſubject of action.

PRA'CTICE, S. [πρακτικη, Gr.] the habit of doing any thing. Uſe or cuſtom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance or action diſtinguiſhed from ſpeculation. The exerciſe of any profeſſion, eſpecially that of medicine.

To PRACTISE, V. A. [*pratiquer*, Fr. it ſhould be remarked that the ſubſtantive is ſpelt with a *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *ſ*, as in *practiſe*] to do frequently. To reduce to action, oppoſed to profeſs. To uſe or repeat in order to acquire habit or dexterity. To tranſact or negociate ſecretly. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISER, S. one that does any thing frequently or habitually.

PRACTI'TIONER, S. one engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art. One that uſes tricks or ſtratagems.

PRÆCO'GNITA, S. [Lat.] things that muſt be known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe.

PRAGMA'TIC, PRAGMA'TICAL, Adj. [*pragmatique*, Fr. πραγμα, Gr.] meddling; impertinently buſy; performing or doing without either being aſked or welcome.

PRAGUE, S. one of the nine circles in the eaſtern diviſion of Bohemia, and empire of Germany. Its capital of the ſame name, and indeed of the whole kingdom, as well as the ancient ſeat of the kings of Bohemia; in Latin *Praga*, the ancient *Morobundum*, *Rubienum*, and *Cuſurgis*. It lies in a pleaſant and fruitful country, amidſt gardens and fine fields, ſurrounded with palaces and pleaſure-houſes, and on the Muldaw, which river divides it into two parts. This is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, being about twelve miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Conſtantinople, the moſt populous. It has 100 churches, beſides nine Jewiſh ſynagogues, and a famous univerſity, which ſtands in the old town, and was founded in 1358, by the emperor Charles IV. being the only one in Bohemia, with 1409 ſtudents commonly now in it. But when the celebrated John Huſs was rector here in 1409, it is alledged to have had no leſs than 44,000. And afterwards, when the emperor, Charles V. would have retrenched the privileges of the ſtudents, 24,000 of them are ſaid to have left it in one week, and 16,000 more ſoon after. Here are ſeveral monaſteries and colleges, of which there is a very magnificent one belonging to the jeſuits near the bridge, from the belfry of whoſe church is the beſt proſpect of the city, and in and about it there is no leſs than 2000 of that order. Prague has been often taken and plundered, the beſiegers

bombs having alſo greatly damaged its ſtructures. The laſt time but once this happened, namely, in 1744, the king of Pruſſia had almoſt battered down the town in ſix days open trenches, after which the place ſurrendered to him. But in his attempt upon it in 1758, after ſitting down for a ſhort time before it, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, a conſiderable reinforcement having been thrown into the place.

PRAISE, S. [*prüs*, Belg. *preiſe*, Teut.] an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any perſon or action. Fame. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reaſon for commendation.

To PRAISE, V. A. to commend, celebrate, or diſplay the excellencies or merit of any perſon or thing. To attribute honour and excellency in worſhip.

PRAISEWO'RTHY, Adj. deſerving commendation, honour, or praiſe.

To PRANCE, V. N. [*pronken*, Belg.] to ſpring and bound in high mettle. To ride in an oſtentatious manner. To move in a ſhowy manner.

To PRANK, V. A. [*pronken*, Belg.] to dreſs out oſtentatiouſly, or in a ſhowy manner.

PRANK, S. a made action or frolic.

To PRATE, V. N. [*praten*, Belg.] to talk much and to little purpoſe.

PRATE, S. exceſſive talking to little purpoſe.

To PRA'TTLE, V. N. to talk much on trifling ſubjects.

PRA'TTLE, S. the act of ſpeaking much on trifling ſubjects to little purpoſe.

PRA'VITY, S. [*pravitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a thing has loſt its perfection.

PRAWN, S. a fiſh reſembling a ſhrimp, but ſomewhat larger and of a different colour.

To PRAY, V. N. [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, Lat.] to aſk the deity for ſomething wanted. To entreat in a ſubmiſſive and earneſt manner. *I pray, or beg*, is ſometimes uſed elliptically for *I pray you*, in a ſlightly ceremonious manner of introducing a queſtion. To aſk as a ſupplicant or entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRA'YER, S. [*priere*, Fr.] a petition or requeſt made to heaven. An entreaty, or ſubmiſſive and earneſt requeſt.

To PREACH, V. N. [*preſcher*, Fr. *prædico*, Lat.] to pronounce a diſcourſe on ſome ſacred ſubject. To deliver in a ſacred ſpeech. To inculcate with earneſtneſs and ſolemnity.

PRE'ACHMENT, S. a diſcourſe affectedly grave or devout.

PREA'MBLE, [*preambule*, Fr.] ſomething done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PRE-APPREHE'NSION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, S. [*prebende*, Fr. *prebenda*, Ital. originally an allowance given to canons] a ſtipend or allowance granted in the cathedral churches. A perſon who has a prebend or ſtipend in a cathedral.

PRE'BENDARY, S. one who has a ſtipend in a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS, Adj. [*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another.

PRECAU'TION, S. [*precaution*, Fr.] a meaſure or hint given to prevent ſomething.

To PRECAU'TION, V. A. [*precautioner*, Fr.] to give warning beforehand.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [*præcidaneus*, Lat.] previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, V. A. [*præcedo*, Lat. *precedea*, Fr.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, PRECE'DENCY, S. [*præcedens*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, Adj. [Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] former; going before.

PRE'CEDENT, S. [the adjective for diſtinction is accented on the ſecond, and the ſubſtantive on the firſt ſyllable] any thing that is an example or rule for future times. Any thing of the ſame kind done before.

PRECE'NTOR, S. [*præcentor*, Lat.] *precenteur*, Fr.] one that ſings firſt or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, S. [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] a rule given by a ſuperior. A direction or command.

PRECE'PTIAL, Adj. conſiſting of precepts.

PRECE'PTIVE, Adj. [*præceptivus*, Lat.] containing or giving rules or commands.

PRECE'PTOR, S. [*precepteur*, Fr.] one that inſtructs, and has the care of youth.

PRECE'SSION, S. [*præceſſus*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of going before.

PRECI'NCT, S. [*præcinctus*, Lat.] an outward limit, or boundary. A ward.

PRE'CIOUS, Adj. [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.] valuable; of great worth. Coſtly, or of great price.

PRE'CIPICE, S. [*præcipitium*, Lat. from *præceps*, Lat.] a headlong ſteep; a ſteep place from which a perſon cannot deſcend without falling down head-long.

PRECI'PITANCE, PRECI'PITANCY, S. raſh haſte, or hurry.

PRECI'PITANT, Adj. [*præcipitans*, Lat.] falling or ruſhing headlong: Raſhly hurried. Too haſty.

To PRECI'PITATE, V. A. [*præcipitatus*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr.] to throw down headlong. To haſten unexpectedly, raſhly or blindly.

PRECI'PITATE, Adj. falling as from a ſteep place; headlong; raſhly hurried. Haſty; violent.

PRECI'PITATE, S. a corroſive medicine, made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice, A violent motion downwards. A raſh tumultuous and blind haſte or hurry. In chemiſtry, the act of making a thing ſubſide as a ſediment.

PRECI'SENESS, S. the quality of being too nice or exact.

PRECI'SIAN, S. one who limits or reſtrains. One nice or exact to exceſs.

PRECI'SION, S. [Fr.] an exact limitation.

PRECI'SIVE, Adj. *præciſus*, Lat.] exactly limitting ſo as to cut off all occaſions for diſpute.

To PRECLU'DE, V. A. [*præcludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out, exclude, or hinder beforehand.

PRECONCE'PTION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRECO'NTRACT, S. [formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] a contract made before another.

To PRECO'NTRACT, V. A. to contract or bargain before hand.

PRECU'RSE, S. [*præcurſus*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of forerunning.

PRECU'RSOR, S. [*præcurſor*, Lat. *præcuiſeur*, Fr.] one who goes before another. An harbinger.

PREDA'CEOUS, Adj. [*præda*, Lat.] living by prey.

PRE'DATORY, Adj. [*prædatorius*, Lat.] plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PREDECE'SSOR, S. [*predeceſſeur*, Fr.] one that enjoys any place, or was in any ſtate before another. See ANCESTOR.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, S. one that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE, V. A. [*præ* and *deſtinatus*, Lat. *predeſtiner*, Fr.] to doom or appoint by an irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or doctrine of appointing to any ſtate by an irreverſible and unconditional decree.

To PREDE'STINATE, V. A. to decree or appoint irreverſibly to ſome ſtate.

PREDETE'RMINATION, S. [Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL, Adj. [*prædium*, Lat.] in law conſiſting of farms.

PRE'DICABLE, Adj. [Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICABLE, S. [*prædicabile*, Lat.] in logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICAMENT, S. a claſs or order of beings or ſubjects ranged according to their natures. A claſs or kind.

To PRE'DICATE, V. A. [*prædicatus*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

PRE'DICATE, S. [*prædicatum*, Lat.] that which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject.

PREDICA'TION, S. [*prædicatio*, Lat.] the act of affirming.

To PREDI'CT, V. A. [*prædictus*, Lat.] to tell or ſhow beforehand.

PREDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *prædictio*, Lat.] a declaration of ſomething future.

PREDIGE'STION, S. digeſtion performed too ſoon.

To PREDISPO'SE, V. A. to adapt before hand to any particular purpoſe.

PREDISPOSI'TION, S. the act or ſtate of adapting before to any purpoſe.

PREDO'MINANCE, PREDO'MINANCY, S. [*præ* and *dominium*, Lat.] prevalence. Superior influence.

PREDO'MINANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevalent, or having a ſuperior influence.

To PREDO'MINATE, V. A. [*prædominatus*, Lat.] to prevail: To have a ſuperior influence: To be aſcendant.

To PRE-ELE'CT, V. A. to chooſe before hand.

PRE'-EMINENCE, S. [Fr.] a ſuperior ſtate of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE'-EMINENT, Adj. [Fr.] having excellence ſuperior to others.

PRE'-EMPTION, S. [*præemtio*, Lat.] the right of purchaſing before others.

To PRE'-ENGAGE, V. A. to engage before.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT, S. a prior or precedent obligation.

To PREEN, V. A. [*prün*, Belg. to dreſs] to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ESTA'BLISH, V. A. to eſtabliſh or ſettle beforehand.

To PRE-EXI'ST, V. N. to exiſt before.

PRE-EXI'STENCE, S. the ſtate of exiſting before its union with the body, applied to the ſoul.

PRE-EXISTENT, Adj. [Fr. *præ-exiſtens*, Lat.] exiſting before.

PRE'FACE, S. [Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] ſomething uſed as preparatory, or introductory. A diſcourſe prefixed to a book.

To PRE'FACE, V. N. [*præfari*, Lat.] to ſay ſomething by way of introduction. To introduce by ſomething going before.

PRE'FATORY, Adj. ſerving to introduce.

PRE'FECT, S. [*prefectus*, Lat.] a governor or commander.

PREFE'CTURE, S. [Fr.] a government.

To PREFE'R, V. A. [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.] to regard, eſteem, or value more than another; uſed with *above*, *before* or *to*, before the thing leſs eſteemed. To exalt or raiſe in dignity In law, to exhibit a bill or accuſation.

PRE'FERABLE, Adj. [Fr.] to be choſen, eſteemed, or valued more than ſomething elſe.

PRE'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of eſteeming more, or chooſing before another; uſed with *to*, *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing diſregarded.

PREFE'RMENT, S. advancement to a higher poſt or ſtation. A place of honour or profit. The act of eſteeming or chooſing one thing rather than another.

To PREFI'GURATE, V. A. [*præ* and *figuratus*, Lat.] to ſhow by ſome precedent, figure or repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION, S. an antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFI'GURE, V. A. to ſhow by ſome figure or token before.

To PREFI'X, V. A. [*præfixus*, Lat.] to appoint

appoint beforehand. To ſettle. To fix, place, or ſet before another thing.

PRE'GNANCY, S. [*pregnans*, Lat.] the ſtate of being with child: Fruitfulneſs of invention, applied to the mind.

PRE'GNANT, Adj. [Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.] teeming; breeding; big with young. Fruitful or cauſing fertility. Full of conſequences. Evident; clear. Eaſy to produce.

To PREJU'DGE, V. A. to determine any queſtion or condemn before examination.

PRE'JUDICATE, Adj. [*præ* and *judicatus*, Lat.] formed before examination.

PREJU'DICE, S. [Fr. *præjudicium*, Lat.] a judgement or opinion formed before examination, either in favour or againſt a perſon or thing. A miſchief, damage, or detriment.

To PRE'JUDICE, V. A. to prepoſſeſs a perſon with a good or bad opinion of a perſon or thing before he can ſee or examine. To be of diſſervice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDI'CIAL, Adj. [Fr.] hindering, injuring, or hurting by preconceived opinions.

PRE'LACY, S. [from *prelate*] the dignity of a perſon of the higheſt poſts in the church. The order of biſhops.

PRE'LATE, S. [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] a clergyman of the higheſt order.

PRELI'BATION, S. [*prælibatus*, Lat.] a taſte beforehand.

PRELI'MINARY, Adj. [*préliminaire*, Fr.] previous or introductory.

PRELI'MINARY, S. ſomething by way of introduction.

PRE'LUDE, S. [Fr.] ſome ſhort flight of muſic played before a full concert. Something introductory or ſhowing what is to follow.

PREMATU'RE, Adj. [*premature*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.] ripe too ſoon. Formed too ſoon or too haſtily.

To PREME'DITATE, V. A. [*premediter*, Fr. *præmeditatus*, Lat.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION, S. the act of thinking on, or contriving beforehand.

PRE'MIER, Adj. [Fr.] firſt or chief.

To PRE'MISE, V. A. [*præmiſus*, Lat.] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PRE'MISES, S. [*præmiſſa*, Lat.] propoſitions, ſuppoſed, laid down, or proved before. In law, houſes, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE'MIUM, S. [Lat.] ſomething given to induce, to bind or make a bargain.

PREMO'NISH, V. A. to warn before.

PREMONI'TION, S. [*præmonitus*, Lat.] a notice or warning given before hand.

PREMUNI'RE, [Lat. in common diſcourſe accented on the firſt ſyllable] a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking ſome ſtatute. A penalty incurred. A difficulty or diſtreſs.

PRENO'TION, S. fore-knowledge. A prejudice or pre-conception.

PRE'NTICE, S. contracted from *apprentice*.

PREO'CCUPANCY, S. [from *preoccupate*] the act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE, V. A. [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupatus*, Lat.] to anticipate, or prevent. To prepoſſeſs or prejudice.

To PREORDAI'N, V. A. to ordain or decree before hand.

PREPARA'TION, S. [*præparatio*, Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpoſe beforehand. Meaſures taken before hand. A ceremonious introduction. In medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PREPA'RATIVE, S. that which fits before hand, or is done as means for ſomething elſe.

PREPARA'TIVE, Adj. [*preparatif*, Lat.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PREPA'RATORY, Adj. [*preparatoire*, Fr.] neceſſary before. Introductory to.

To PREPA'RE, V. A. [*preparer*, Fr. *præpare*, Lat.] to fit, qualify, adjuſt, or make ready beforehand, for any purpoſe. In medicine, to make by a regular proceſs.

PREPE'NSE, PERPE'NSED, [*præpenſus*, Lat.] weighed, contrived, or intended beforehand.

PRFPO'NDERANCE, PREPO'NDERANCY, S. [ſee PREPONDERATE] the ſtate of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

To PREPO'NDERATE, V. A. [*præponderatus*, Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, power, or importance.

PREPONDERA'TION, S. the act or ſtate of exceeding in weight, power or influence.

To PREPOSSE'SS, V. A. to fill with an opinion before examination. To prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, S. firſt poſſeſſion. An opinion conceived before examination.

PREPO'STEROUS, Adj. [*prepoſterus*, Lat.] having that firſt which ſhould be laſt: Abſurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPU'CE, S. [*præputium*, Lat.] the ſkin which covers the glands.

PRERO'GATIVE, S. [Fr.] an excluſive or peculiar priviledge.

PRESA'GE, S. [Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] a token by which ſomething future may be known. That ſtate of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of ſomething future.

To PRESA'GE, V. A. [*preſagier*, Fr. *præſagio*, Lat.] to forebode, or foreknow; ſometimes uſed with *of*. To foretoken or ſhow before.

PRE'SBYTER, S. [Fr. πρεσβυτερος, Gr.] a prieſt. One that holds ordination only by prieſts or elders.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, S. a perſon who rejects epiſcopacy, and holds no ſubordination in the miniſtry.

PRE'SBYTERY, a body of elders.

PRE'SCIENCE, S. the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE'CIENT, Adj. prophetic. Knowing events before they happen.

To PRESCRI'BE, V. A. [*præſcribo*, Lat.] to ſet down, diſcorrect or command. To write a receipt for a perſon that is ſick.

PRECI'PITOUS, Adj. [*præceps*, Lat.] headlong; Steep. Haſty, ſudden, or raſh.

PRECI'SE, Adj. [*précis*, Fr. *præciſus*, Lat.] exact; ſtrict; nice. Formal to exceſs.

PRECI'SELY, Adv. exactly; nicely.

PRESCRI'PT, Adj. [*præſcriptus*, Lat.] directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRE'SCRIPT, S. a direction or model laid down.

PRESCRI'PTION, S. [Fr. *præſcriptio*, Lat.] rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom. A receipt in medicine.

PRE'SENCE, S. [Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of being in the ſame place with another or in the view of a ſuperior. Port, air, or mein. Readineſs on any emergence. The perſon of a ſuperior.

PRE'SENT, Adj. [Fr. *præſens*, Lat.] in the ſame place: Face to face; at the ſame time, or the time which is now. Ready on occaſion. Unforgotten. The *preſent* is uſed elliptically for *the preſent time*, or the time now exiſting. *At preſent*, now; or the preſent time, from *à preſent*, Fr.

PRE'SENT, S. [Fr.] a gift, or ſomething given which a perſon could not claim. In the plural, uſed for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRE'SENT, V. A. [*preſenter*, Fr.] to place in the perſence of, or introduce to a ſuperior. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, uſed with *to* before the perſon, or *with* before the thing. To prefer to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. To lay before a court of judicature as ſomething deſerving their notice.

PRESENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving: The act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTE'E, S. one preſented to a benefice.

PRE'SENTLY, Adv. without delay: Soon.

PRESE'NTMENT, S. the act of preſenting. Any thing exhibited.

PRESERVA'TION, S. the act of keeping ſafe, or from deſtruction.

PRESE'RVATIVE, S. [*preſervatif*, Fr.] that which has the power of keeping ſafe, or from impairing or deſtruction.

To PRESE'RVE, V. A. [*preſerver*, Fr. from *præ* and *ſervo*, Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption or deſtruction.

To PRESI'DE, V. N. [*preſider*, Fr. *præſidio*, Lat.] to be ſet, or have authority, over. Uſed with *over*.

PRESI'DENCY, S. ſuperintendence, authority, or command.

PRE'SIDENT, S. [Fr. *præſidens*, Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP, S. the ſtate or condition of a perſon who has authority over others.

To PRE'SS, V. A. [*preſſer*, Fr. *preſſus*, Lat.] to ſqueeze or cruſh by weight or force. To conſtrain or affect ſtrongly. To make earneſt. To force into military ſervice, contracted from *impreſs*. To act with force. To diſtreſs. To go forward towards an object, notwithſtanding obſtacles. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd.

PRESS, S. [*preſſoir*, Fr.] an inſtrument made to ſqueeze or preſs any thing very cloſe. A crowd or throng. A wooden caſe for cloaths. A commiſſion for forcing men into military ſervice.

PRE'SSBED, S. a bedſtead ſo contrived as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSGANG, S. a crew which forces men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY, Adv. in an importunate manner.

PRE'SSION, S. the act of ſome moving power, exerted with force on another body.

PRE'SSMAN, S. one who forces another into naval ſervice. One who works at the printing-preſs.

PRE'SSURE, S. the act of ſqueezing or operating upon by weight and force. The ſtate of being preſſed. Force or weight acting upon any thing. Violence, oppreſſion, affliction, or diſtreſs.

PRE'STO, Interj. [Ital.] quick; at once. Uſed by jugglers.

To PRESU'ME, V. A. [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Lat.] to ſuppoſe, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESU'MPTION, S. [*preſumption*, Fr.] a ſuppoſition or opinion formed before examination. A ſtrong, though not demonſtrative argument. Arrogance, unreaſonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESU'MTIVE, Adj. [*preſomtive*, Fr.] formed upon previous ſuppoſitions. Suppoſed. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, Adj. [*preſumptueux*, *preſomptueux*, Fr.] depending unreaſonably on the favour of another. Arrogant: Irreverent with reſpect to divine things.

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. in an arrogant; confident, or too daring manner.

To PRESUPPO'SE, V. A. [*preſuppoſer*, Fr.] to ſuppoſe before.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, S. a ſuppoſition previouſly formed.

PRETE'NCE, S. [*prætenſus*, Lat.] a falſe argument grounded on vain poſtulates. The act of ſhowing or alledging what is real.

To PRETE'ND, V. A. [*pretendre*, Fr. *prætendo*, Lat.] to hold out or ſtretch forward. To make an appearance inconſiſtent with reality, merely to gain ſome end. Neuterly, to put in a claim. To preſume on ability; to attempt.

PRETE'NDER, S. one who lays claim to any thing without reaſon or ability.

PRETE'NSION, S. a claim. A fictitious ſhow or appearance.

PRE'TER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *præter*, and ſignifies beſide. In grammar, a tenſe, which ſignifies that a thing is paſt.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT, Adj. in grammar, applied to a tenſe, which ſignifies that a thing is partly paſt and partly preſent.

PRE-

PRE'TERITE, Adj. [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] paſt.

PRETERI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of going paſt, or the ſtate of being paſſed.

PRETERMI'SSION, S. [Fr.] the act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T, V. A. [*prætermitto*, Lat.] to paſs by.

PRETERNA'TURAL, Adj. not according to the common courſe of nature, irregular.

PRETERPE'RFECT, S. *præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] in grammar, the tenſe which denotes ſomething perfectly paſt; formed in the Engliſh by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons.

PRETERPLU'PERFECT, S. [*præteritum, pluſquam perfectum*, Lat.] a tenſe which is uſed to ſignify that a thing was paſt before ſome other paſt time: It is expreſſed in Engliſh by the auxiliary verb *had*.

PRETE'XT, S. [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] a falſe appearance, excuſe, or allegation.

PRE'TOR, S. [*prætor*, Lat.] a Roman judge, uſed at preſent for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN, Adj. belonging to the prætor.

PRE'TTILY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe an idea of ſkill or neatneſs.

PRE'TTINESS, S. [from *pretty*] the quality of exciting an idea of neatneſs and ſymmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRETTY, Adj. [*pretto*, Ital.] neat; elegant; pleaſing with neatneſs; handſome, but not beautiful.

PRE'TTY, Adj. in ſome degree.

To PREVA'IL, V. N. [*prevaloir*, Fr.] to conquer any reſiſtance; to have ſuperior power or influence, uſed with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *againſt*. To perſuade or induce by intreaty, followed by *with*.

PRE'VALENCE, PRE'VALENCY, S. [Fr.] ſuperiority of influence or power.

To PREVA'RICATE, V. N. [*prevaricatus*, Lat.] to quibble, cavil, or ſhuffle.

PREVARICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhuffling, quibbling, or cavilling.

PREVE'NIENT, Adj. [*præveniens*, Lat.] preceding. Preventive.

To PREVE'NT, V. A. [*præventus*, Lat.] to go before as a guide or director. To anticipate. To prepoſſeſs. To hinder, obviate, or obſtruct.

PREVE'NTION, S. [Fr.] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepoſſeſſing.

PRE'VIOUS, Adj. [*prævius*, Lat.] going before: Prior.

PREY, S. [*præda*, Lat.] ſomething ſeized by violence; uſed with *on*. To rob or plunder. To corrode; waſte or impair.

PRICE, S. [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.] the money at which any thing is valued, bought, or ſold. Value. Reward.

To PRICK, V. A. [*prician*, Sax.] to pierce with any thing that has a ſharp point; To nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To ſpur, goad, or impel. To pain or pierce with remorſe. To make acid, applied to liquors. To mark a tune.

PRICK, S. [*prieca*, Sax.] a ſharp pointed inſtrument. A puncture or hole made with a ſharp pointed inſtrument. A remorſe of conſcience, an uneaſineſs in the mind, occaſioned by conſciouſneſs of guilt. A ſpot or mark for ſhooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRICKER, S. a ſharp-pointed inſtrument or awl.

PRI'CKET, S. a buck in its ſecond year.

PRI'CKLE, S. a ſmall ſharp point, or thorn of a briar.

PRI'CKSONG, S. a ſong ſet to muſic.

PRI'CKLY, Adj. full of ſharp points or thorns.

PRI'CKMADAM, S. a ſpecies of houſeleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH, S. a piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, uſed to make a round mark in cold iron.

PRIDE, S. [*pry'd*, Brit. beauty, *pryde*, *pryte*, Sax. a ſwelling, *pracht*, Belg.] too high an opinion of one's ſelf, abilities or poſſeſſions. Loftineſs of air. Beauty; ſplendor, or ſhow; according to the Welch original.

To PRIDE, V. A. to eſteem too highly, uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

PRI'ER, S. [ſee PRY] one who looks too curiouſly or narrowly into things.

PRIEST, S. [*preeſt*, Sax. *proſtre*, Fr. *preſtur*, Iſl.] one that is intruſted with the cure of ſouls, and is in dignity above a deacon.

PRIE'STCRAFT, S. pious frauds, or frauds practiſed by prieſts to keep the laity in ſubjection, and enrich themſelves.

PRIE'STESS, S. a woman who officiated in the heathen temples.

PRIE'STHOOD, S. the office or dignity of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY, Adj. belonging to or becoming a prieſt.

PRIE'STRIDDEN, Adj. made a tool of by prieſts.

PRIG, S. a conceited, ſaucy, or pert perſon.

PRIL, S. a birt or turbot.

PRIM, Adj. [contracted from *primitive*] preciſe; formal; affectedly nice.

PRI'MACY, S. [*primatie*, *primace*. Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] the higheſt poſt in the church.

PRI'MAGE, S. the freight of a ſhip.

PRI'MARILY, Adv. originally; in its firſt intention. In the firſt place.

PRI'MARINESS, S. the ſtate of being firſt.

PRI'MARY, Adj. [*primarius*, Lat.] firſt; original; chief.

PRI'MATE, S. [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] the higheſt among the clergy.

PRIME, S. [*primus*, Lat.] the firſt or beſt part. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection. The firſt canonical hour. The firſt part of any ſtate. In fencing, the attitude immediately after firſt drawing the ſword.

PRIME,

PRIME, Adj. early. Principal; chief; firſt. Excellent: Beſt.

To PRIME, V. A. to put in the firſt powder, or to put powder into the pan of a gun. In painting, to lay the firſt colours, from *primer*, Fr. to begin.

PRI'MER, S. [*primarius*, Lat.] a ſmall prayer book, containing the alphabet, catechiſm, &c. in which children were firſt taught to read. In printing, a particular kind of type, divided into long and great, ſo called becauſe primers were formerly printed with it. The long primer is that in which this line is compoſed.

Beauty's a flower that ſoon decays.

The great primer is that which follows;

Great Primer.

PRIME'RO, S. [Span.] a game at cards.

PRIME'VAL, PRIME'VOUS, Adj. [*primævus*, Lat.] original.

PRI'MITIVE, Adj. [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.] ancient; original; eſtabliſhed at firſt. Formal, or affecting the gravity of old times. Original; primary, oppoſed to *derivative*.

PRI'MINESS, S. affected niceneſs, or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, Adj. [*primigenius*, Lat. and ſhould therefore be ſpelt *primigenial*] firſt-born; original; conſtituent.

PRIMOGE'NITURE, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of being born before others.

PRIMO'RDIAL, Adj. [Fr.] original; exiſting from the beginning.

PRI'MROSE, S. [*primula veris*, Lat.] a plant ſo called from its blowing early in the year.

PRINCE, S. [Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] a ſovereign or chief ruler. A ſovereign next in rank to a king. The ſon of a king. The chief of any body of men.

PRI'NCEDOM, S. the rank, eſtate, or power of a prince.

PRI'NCELIKE, Adj. becoming a prince.

PRI'NCELY, Adj. having the appearance of a perſon of noble birth; of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince.

PRI'NCESS, S. [*princeſſe*, Fr.] a lady having ſovereign command. A king's daughter. The wife of a prince.

PRI'NCIPAL, Adj. [Fr. *principalis*, Lat.] chief; of the firſt rate: Eſſential.

PRI'NCIPAL, S. a head; chief; one originally engaged, oppoſed to auxiliaries. A ſum placed out at intereſt. A preſident or governor.

PRINCIPA'LITY, S. [*principauté*, Fr.] ſupreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince. Figuratively, ſuperiority or pre-eminence.

PRI'NCIPALLY, Adv. above all others: Chiefly.

PRI'NCIPLE, S. [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.] the cauſe, ſource, or origin. That which denotes a thing to be what it is. In phyſics, that which contributes to the eſſence of the body. In chemiſtry, the firſt and ſimpleſt parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are reſolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or poſition on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE, V. A. to eſtabliſh, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a ſtandard, in a perſon's mind.

To PRINK, V. N. [from *pronken*, Belg.] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To PRINT, V. A. [written *prent*, in the North from *prenta*, Iſl. *empreint*, Fr.] to make a mark by preſſing one thing on another. To impreſs, ſo as to leave its form. To form by preſſure. To take off any ſentence, letter, or the works of any author from types in a preſs.

PRINT, S. a mark or form made by preſſure. Pictures taken by impreſſion from wood or copper. The form, ſize, or arrangement of types uſed in printing books. A formal method or manner.

PRI'NTER, S. a perſon who compoſes, or takes impreſſions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a preſs and ink. One that takes off impreſſions from plates or wood on linnen.

PRI'NTLESS, S. having no mark or impreſſion.

PRI'OR, Adj. [Lat.] before ſomething in time or order.

PRIOR, S. [*prieur*, Fr.] the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRI'OR, [Matthew] celebrated for the eaſy humour and elegant taſte of his poetical writings; his father, Mr. George Prior, was a reputable citizen and joyner, in London, where Matthew was born, July 21, 1664. Our author was very young when his father died, and was committed by him to the care of his brother, a vintner at Charing-Croſs, who diſcharged this truſt with paternal tenderneſs, and at a proper age, ſent him to Weſtminſter ſchool, under the care of Dr. Buſby; where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf above his former ſchool-fellows. But he was too ſoon taken home by his uncle, to breed him to his own buſineſs. He ſtill found time to indulge the bent of his inclination to claſſical learning; in which Horace was the author that ſtruck his fancy moſt. He was ſoon taken notice of by ſome polite company that uſed his uncle's houſe; among whom was the earl of Dorſet; who being there one day with ſeveral other gentlemen of rank, the diſcourſe happened to turn upon a paſſage in an ode of Horace, and the company being divided in their ſentiments, one of the gentlemen ſaid, there is, if I am not miſtaken, a young fellow in the houſe, who is able to ſet us right; and naming Matt. Prior, he was immediately ſent for; and being deſired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning on the ode under debate, he did it with ſuch an ingenious modeſty, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the company, that the earl of Dorſet, from

from that moment, determined to remove him from the buſineſs of a tavern, into a way of life, for which he was ſo admirably qualified: and, accordingly procured him to be ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he very generouſly helped to ſupport him in a handſome manner. He was admitted 1682, and proceeding A. B. 1686, was ſhortly after choſen a fellow of the college. During his reſidence there, he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montague, of Trinity-college in the ſame univerſity; and Mr. Dryden having publiſhed this year, his poem, called, The hind and panther, Prior joined with Mr. Montague in writing The hind and panther tranſverſed, to the ſtory of the country mouſe and the city mouſe, publiſhed, 1687. The next year Mr. Prior wrote his Ode upon the neceſſary exiſtence of the Deity, for an exerciſe at the college. He was now become the admiration and delight of Cambridge; but however could not think of ſpending his life in that unactive retreat. Having ſome friends at court, he went to London, 1689, and immediately applied to his friend Fleetwood Sheppard, eſq; with an addreſs that was drawn up peculiar to himſelf, and irreſiſtibly engaging. Accordingly, at the ſolicitation of that gentleman, he was introduced, by the earl of Dorſet, to the court; and, 1690, their majeſties appointed him ſecretary on the part of the Engliſh, in the congreſs at the Hague; the earls of Pembroke and Portland, together with the lord Durſley, (afterwards earl of Berkley) being ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries. As this was an almoſt unexampled ſplendid aſſembly, in which too an affair of the laſt importance was under conſideration, it gave Mr. Prior an opportunity of exerting all his talents for buſineſs, and he acquitted himſelf therein, ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his royal maſter, that, in the reſolution to keep him near his perſon, he appointed him a gentleman of his bedchamber. This ſituation giving him leiſure to indulge his genius, he compoſed ſeveral ſmall pieces of poetry, and gladly embraced every occaſion, that the events of the war offered, of making his poetical talents ſerviceable to the honour of his country. Upon the firſt reſolution moved towards ſettling a peace, 1696, he was again employed in the poſt of ſecretary to the Engliſh negociations, at the treaty of Ryſwick, 1697, having been nominated the ſame year principal ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland. In 1698 he went ſecretary to the embaſſy to France, in in which poſt he continued during the ſucceſſive embaſſies of the two earls of Portland and Jerſey; he had not been long in France, when one of the officers of the French king's houſhold, ſhewing him the royal apartments and curioſities of Verſailles, pointed in a particular manner to the victories of Lewis XIV, painted by Le Brun; and aſking, "Whether king Wil-"liam's actions were to be ſeen alſo in his "palace." "No, Sir, (anſwered the Eng-"liſh ſecretary) the monuments of my maſter's "actions are to be ſeen every where but in his "own houſe." He did not leave Paris till ſome time after the arrival of the third ambaſſador there from England, the earl of Manchester, to whom he was of ſingular ſervice. For though the powers of his royal commiſſion were now ſuperſeded, yet his perſonal qualities had rendered him ſo much the delight of the French monarch, that he was ſtill particularly powerful in that court. About the middle of Auguſt, 1699, he went thence to king William at Loo in Holland; whence, after a long and very particular audience of his majeſty, he departed with his orders by the way of the Hague for England, where he arrived about the middle of October, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the under ſecretary's ſeat, in the office of the earl of Jerſey. But he had not been many days in this new employment, before he was ordered back to Paris, to aſſiſt the ambaſſador, with his intereſt in that king, upon the affair of the partition treaty. He diſpatched this buſineſs to the entire ſatisfaction of both the ſovereigns, and returned to London with the quickneſs of a courier. This ſame year, in Chriſtmas holidays, he printed his celebrated poem, called, Carmen ſeculare. In the midſt of theſe concerns for the public welfare, an opportunity was given him, in the year 1700, of teſtifying his dutiful regard for the reputation of the univerſity, which he fulfilled with all imaginable alacrity; and that learned body, the ſame year, with equal gladneſs, executed the king's mandamus, in conferring upon him the degree of M. A. The earl of Jerſey accepting the poſt of lord chamberlain this year, our under ſecretary's place became void; but it was not long before he obtained another the ſame year, which was more agreeable to his humour; for upon Mr. Locke's reſigning his ſeat at the board of trade on account of his ill ſtate of health, Mr. Prior was appointed to ſucceed him; and was elected a repreſentative for Eaſt-Grinſtead, in Suſſex, in the new parliament, which met in February, 1700-1, where he voted for impeaching the ſeveral lords, charged with adviſing the partition treaty. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, a war breaking out again with France, our author, conſtantly zealous in his country's cauſe, exerted again his poetical talents in her honour; firſt, in that inimitable letter of his to monſieur Beauleau Deſpreaux, occaſioned by the victory at Blenheim, 1704; and again, in his Ode, humbly inſcribed to the queen, on the glorious ſucceſs of her majeſty's arms, 1706. But as ſoon as he thought the general was too much influenced by private views to prolong the war, he honeſtly concurred with the inclination of his ſovereign, for peace; and, 1710, he joined with ſome of the brighteſt wits in the nation, in writing the Examiner: where the part of the general's conduct was ſeverely handled. In 1711, when the queen determined to treat with France, ſhe pitched upon Mr. Prior to carry her demands toward a pacification; for which purpoſe, he was appointed her majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary

to

that court; having been made one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms a little before. He made all the neceſſary diſpatch which this affair required, and returned in a few weeks to London, accompanied with the French miniſter, Mr. Meſnager, who was furniſhed by his maſter with full powers to ſign preliminaries; and ſome of the meetings in this negociation were held at Mr. Prior's houſe; who, by the common requeſt of all the committee of the privy council, intruſted in this matter, was joined with them in the commiſſion to ſign the articles after the agreement on the part of her majeſty, who was likewiſe inclined to join him with the two miniſters at Utrecht, to take care of commercial affairs; but the high ſpirit of the earl of Strafford having poſitively refuſed to be joined in commiſſion with a perſon of ſo mean an extraction, and threatening to lay down his employment, the buſineſs of trade was committed to the lord privy-ſeal. However, he was ſent again, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1712, to France, in order to accommodate ſuch matters as then remained unſettled in the congreſs of Utrecht. From the end of this month, he had the appointments and authority of an ambaſſador; and though he did not aſſume the public character, till after the duke of Shrewſbury's departure, yet the burthen of the embaſſy lay upon him during his grace's ſtay, who rather gave a ſanction to it, by his high quality, than contributed to the diſpatch of the negociations. In the latter end of October he was ſent to England upon an affair of great importance, with a credential letter from the French king to the queen, and returned with her majeſty's anſwer about the middle of November. Theſe letters are remarkable proofs of his being in the higheſt favor at both courts; and he was continued in the poſt of her majeſty's ambaſſador and plenipotentiary; in the former as long as ſhe lived. He remained at Paris alſo in the character of a public miniſter ſome months after the acceſſion of king George I. at whoſe appointment he was ſucceeded by the earl of Stair, who, purſuant to his directions, took poſſeſſion of all his predeceſſor's papers. The great change that happened in the public management of affairs at this time, occaſioned Mr. Prior to be detained in France, without any public character; and, upon his arrival in England, on March 25, 1715, he was immediately taken up by an order of the houſe of commons, and committed to the hands of a meſſenger. On April 1, following, he underwent a ſtrict examination, before a a committee of the privy-council; and at the concluſion of it was removed from his own houſe, where he had continued till then, and laid under a ſtricter confinement in that of the meſſenger's. Upon the 10th of June, following, Robert Walpole, eſq; (afterwards earl of Orford) moved the houſe of commons for an impeachment againſt him; and on the 17th he was ordered into cloſe cuſtody, and no perſon to be admitted to ſee him, without leave from the ſpeaker; and, 1717, when the act of grace was paſſed, Mr. Prior, who lay ſtill at the mercy of the houſe of commons, was one of the perſons excepted out of it. Notwithſtanding this, he was ſoon after diſcharged, without any further proſecution, or being called to a trial. He wrote an account of the proceedings in his examination before the committee of council, which, together with the ill-uſage he thought he had met with in the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons, occaſioned him to undertake a defence of himſelf and the miniſtry, in the four laſt years of queen Anne's reign, in anſwer to the charge alledged againſt them in that report. He ſpent the remainder of his days, retired from buſineſs, in the company of his muſe, being ſettled at Down-Hall, a ſmall village in the county of Eſſex; which, by the generoſity of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, he was poſſeſſed of for his life. Having finiſhed his Solomon on the vanity of the world, he made a collection of all his poems, and publiſhed them by ſubſcription in one volume folio, with a moſt elegant dedication to the duke of Dorſet, as a greatful memorial of his father's patronage of the author. Some time after this, he formed a deſign of writing a hiſtory of his own time; which, conſidering the part he bore himſelf in many national tranſactions, the opportunities, he had of being well informed concerning others, added to the extraordinary talents he poſſeſſed of every part of fine literature, could hardly fail of being a very valuable work; but he had made very little progreſs in it; when a lingering fever put a period to his work and to his life, September the eighteenth, 1721, in the fifty eighth year of his age; he died at Wimple, a ſeat of the earl of Oxford, ſon to the lord-treaſurer, not far from Cambridge; and his corps was intered, according to his own directions, in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a ſtately monument is erected to his memory, for which laſt piece of human vanity, he ſet a-part 500 l. by his will; beſides a buſt of himſelf, done by Coriveaux, exquiſitely performed, and ſtands at the top of his monument; the inſcription beneath being wrote by Dr. Robert Friend, then head maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. After his death, another ſmall collection of his poems was publiſhed; and ſince that, there came out a piece in 1740, entitled, the hiſtory of his own time, compiled from the original manuſcripts of his late excellency Matthew Prior, eſq. and ſome poems in a ſeparate volume. Notwithſtanding the many high poſts and lucrative employments, which he had enjoyed in the courſe of his life, he died at laſt fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, which was the only preferment he was then poſſeſſed of. We have the following ſtory concerning this part of his conduct, that after he became a miniſter of ſtate, he was often told, that a fellowſhip was too trifling an affair for him to keep; particularly when he was made ambaſſador, ſome perſons intimated to him, that the fellowſhip was hardly conſiſtent

ſiſtent with that character; but he replied, 'That every thing he had beſides was precarious, and when all failed, that would 'be bread and cheeſe, at leaſt, and therefore 'he did not mean to reſign it.'' However, he made amends for his humour in his will, where he left the college a ſet of books, to the value of 200 l. to be choſen out of his ſtudy by that ſociety; as alſo his own picture, and another of the earl of Jerſey. In purſuance whereof, all the books, which are in very magnificient bindings, are placed in the college-library, all together in one deſk, which they fill, and over it is ſet the benefactor's picture, done by La Belle in France; it is at full length, in a ſitting poſture, very richly dreſſed, en embaſſadeur, and finely painted; and is ſaid to have been a preſent to Mr. Prior by Lewis XIV. who gave the painter 100 piſtoles for it.

PRI'ORESS, S. a lady who is the ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY, S. the ſtate of being before in time or place.

PRI'ORY, S. a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRI'SAGE, S. [*priſe*, Fr.] a cuſtom whereby the king challenges two tuns of wine at his own price out of every bark loaden with leſs than forty tuns of that commodity.

PRISM, S. [Fr. πρισμα, Gr.] a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end; uſed in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMA'TIC, Adj. formed like a priſm.

PRI'SON, S. [Fr.] a place in which malefactors and debtors are confined.

To PRI'SON, V. A. to confine in a gaol.

PRI'SONER, S. a perſon confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arreſt.

PRI'STINE, Adj. [*priſtinus*, Lat.] firſt; original; former.

PRI'THEE, a familiar corruption of *pray thee*, for *I pray thee*.

PRI'VACY, S. the ſtate of being ſecret, concealed, or hid. A retirement. Joint knowledge.

PRI'VATE, Adj. [*privatus*, Lat.] ſecret. Without company; alone. In no public ſtation. Particular. *In private*, implies, ſecretly.

PRIVATE'ER, S. a ſhip fitted out by private perſons againſt an enemy.

PRI'VATENESS, S. the quality of being retired, ſecret, or alone.

PRIVA'TION, S. [Fr. *privatio*, Lat.] the act of deſtroying ſomething which has had an exiſtence. The abſence of what does naturally belong to a thing. The act of degrading from an office.

PRI'VATIVE, Adj. [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; oppoſed to poſitive.

PRI'VATIVE, S. that which conſiſts in the abſcence of ſomething elſe.

PRI'VET, S. a plant. The ever-green.

PRI'VILEGE, S. [Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immutiny or right.

To PRI'VILEGE, V. A. to inveſt with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from cenſure or danger.

PRI'VILY, Adv. in a ſecret manner.

PRI'VITY, S. [*privauté*, Fr.] private communication. Conſciouſneſs. In the plural, the ſecret parts.

PRI'VY, Adj. [*privé*, Fr.] private, aſſigned to ſecret uſes. Oppoſed to public. Clandeſtine; ſecret; conſcious.

PRI'VY, S. a place of retirement. A neceſſary-houſe.

PRIZE, S. [*prix*, Fr.] a reward gained by conqueſt. Plunder, from *priſe*, Fr.

To PRIZE, V. A. [from *appraiſe*; *appreciare*, Ital. *priſer*, Fr.] to rate, value, or eſteem.

PRIZEFI'GHTER, S. one that fights publickly for money.

PRO, [Lat.] for; in defence of. *Pro* and *con*, *for* and *againſt*.

PROBABI'LITY, S. [*probabilité*, Fr. *probabilitas*, Lat.] the appearance of the agreement, or diſagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whoſe connection is not conſtant, but appears, for the moſt part, to be ſo.

PRO'BABLE, Adj. [Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] capable of having better arguments brought for than againſt it, but not certain or demonſtrative.

PRO'BAT, S. the proof of wills in the ſpiritual court.

PROBA'TION, S. [Fr. *probatio*, Lat.] proof or evidence. A ſtate of trial or examination. A trial before being admitted to a monaſtic life.

PROBA'TIONARY, Adj. ſerving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER, S. one in a ſtate of trial. A novice.

PROBA'TUM EST, a Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried or approved of*.

PROBE, S. [*probo*, Lat.] a ſlender inſtrument or wire uſed in ſearching the depth of wounds.

To PROBE, V. A. [*probo*, Lat.] to ſearch a wound by an inſtrument.

PRO'BESCISSARS, S. ſciſſars, which have a button at the end of one of their ſhanks, which is thruſt into a wound.

PRO'BITY, S. [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] approved honeſty, ſincerity, or veracity.

PROBLEM, S. [Fr. προβλημα, Gr.] a queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, Adj. [*problematique*, Fr.] uncertain. Diſputable.

PROBO'SCIS, S. [Lat.] the trunk of an elephant, and applied to that part of any other animal, which reſembles it.

PRO-

PROCE'DURE, S. [Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct. Proceſs or operation. Produce.

To PROCEED, V. A. [*proceder*, Fr. *proceda*, Lat.] to paſs from one thing or place to another. To go or march in haſte. To iſſue or raiſe from. To be tranſacted. To advance, or make a progreſs. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cauſe.

PROCEE'D, S. produce or profit. Uſed in law and commerce, but not to be imitated.

PROCEE'DING, S. [*procede*, Fr.] progreſs from one thing or action to another.

PROCE'RITY, S. [*proceritas*, Lat.] tallneſs.

PRO'CESS, S. [*proces*, Fr. *proceſſus*, Lat.] a progreſs or courſe. Gradual progreſs. Courſe. Methodical and gradual ſeries. Courſe of law.

PROCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *proceſſio*, Lat.] a train marching in a ceremonious ſolemnity. A cavalcade.

To PROCE'SSION, V. N. to march in proceſſion or form.

To PROCLAI'M, V. A. [*proclamer*, Fr. *proclamo*, Lat.] to denounce or publiſh in a ſolemn or legal manner. To tell openly. To out-law.

PROCLAMA'TION, S. [Fr. *proclamatio*, Lat.] the act of publiſhing any thing ſolemnly and by authority.

PROCLI'VITY, S. [*proclivitas*, Lat.] tendency, natural inclination or biaſs. Readineſs.

To PROCRA'STINATE, V. A. [*procraſtinatus*, Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINA'TION, S. [*procraſtinatio*, Lat.] the act of delaying from time to time.

PRO'CREANT, Adj. [*procreans*, Lat.] productive, propagating.

To PROCREATE, V. A. [*procreatus*, Lat.] to generate or produce as a parent.

PROCREA'TION, S. [Fr. *procreatio*, Lat.] the act of generating.

PROCREATIVE, Adj. generative or productive.

PRO'CTOR, S. [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a ſpiritual court. A magiſtrate of the univerſity.

PRO'CTORSHIP, S. the office of a proctor.

PROCU'RABLE, Adj. [from *procure*] that which may be acquired.

PROCURA'TION, S. [from *procure*] the act of getting or procuring.

PROCURA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a manager, or one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

PROCURATO'RIAL, Adj. made by a proctor.

To PROCU'RE, V. A. [*procuro*, Lat. *procurir*, Fr.] to tranſact for another. To obtain, to acquire by labour or thought. To contrive or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or bring. To act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCU'RESS, S. a female who ſupplies with proſtitutes.

PRO'DIGAL, Adj. [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] profuſe, ſpending to exceſs. Laviſh.

PRO'DIGAL, S. a perſon who ſpends to exceſs.

PRODIGA'LITY, S. [*pridigalite*, Fr.] the act or quality of ſpending to exceſs.

PRODI'GIOUS, Adj. [*prodigieux*, Fr. *prodigioſus*, Lat.] ſomething which cauſes wonder and aſtoniſhment, from its novelty, greatneſs, or being out of the common courſe of nature.

PRODI'GIOUSLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to amaze.

PRO'DIGY, S. [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.] any thing out of the common courſe of nature. Any thing which aſtoniſhes by its greatneſs or novelty.

To PROD'UCE, V. A. [*produco*, Lat.] to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear, applied to vegetables. To cauſe or generate. In mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRO'DUCE, S. that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRO'DUCT, S. [*productus*, Lat.] ſomething yielded by lands, vegetables, or money. A work or compoſition. An effect.

PRODU'CTION, S. [Fr.] the act of making. The thing born or yielded. A compoſition.

PRODU'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to effect or produce.

PRO'EM, S. [*proeme*, Fr. προοιμιον, Gr.] a preface or introduction.

PROFANATION, S. [Fr.] the act of applying any thing ſacred to common uſe. Irreverence to holy perſons or things.

PROFA'NE, Adj. [Fr. *profanus*, Lat.] wanting in regard to ſacred perſons or things, compoſed by men uninſpired, and reſpecting ſecular things, applied to hiſtory. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE, V. A. [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.] to apply any thing ſacred to common uſe. To be irreverent to ſacred perſons or things.

PROFA'NENESS, S. want of due reverence to things or perſons ſacred.

To PROFE'SS, V. A. [*profeſſer*, Fr. *profeſſus*, Lat.] to declare one's ſelf, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's ſkill in, any art or ſcience. To declare openly. To declare friendſhip.

PROFE'SSION, S. [Fr.] a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFESSOR, S. [*profeſſeur*, Fr.] one who openly declares himſelf of any opinion or party. One who publicly practiſes or teaches an art. One who is viſibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, S. the ſtation or office of a public teacher of any art.

To PRO'FFER, V. A. [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.] to propoſe or offer of one's own accord. To attempt.

PRO'FFER, S. an offer made. An eſſay or attempt.

PROFI'CIENCE, PROFICIENCY, S. [*proficiens*, Lat.] profit. Improvement in any thing.

PROFI'LE, S. [Fr.] the ſide face: An half face.

PRO'FIT, S. [Fr.] gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PRO'FIT, V. A. [*profiter*, Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. To gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of uſe.

PRO'FITABLE, Adj. ſuch as confers gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FITABLENESS, S. the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FLIGATE, Adj. [*profligatus*, Lat.] abandoning to vice. Loſt to virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATE, S. one that has loſt all ſenſe of virtue and decency.

PRO'FLUENT, Adj. [*profluens*, Lat.] flowing forwards. "*Profluent* ſtreams." *Milt.*

PROFOU'ND, Adj. [*profundus*, Lat. *profond*, Fr.] deep; deſcending below the ſurface. Low with reſpect to the ſituation of other things. Not eaſily underſtood. Produced by intenſe ſtudy.

PROFOU'ND, S. the ſea or abyſs.

PROFOU'NDLY, Adv. with great reach of knowledge or contrivance.

PROFOU'NDNESS, S. depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFU'SE, Adj. [*profuſus*, Lat.] laviſh: Liberal or abounding to exceſs.

PROFU'SENESS, S. hoſpitality, expence or plenty to exceſs.

PROFU'SION, S. [Fr. *profuſio*, Lat.] extravagance, or exceſs in expence, liberality or abundance.

To PROG, V. N. to rob, ſteal, or ſhift meanly for victuals.

PROG, S. victuals, or proviſions of any kind.

PROGE'NITOR, S. [Lat.] an anceſtor, or relation in a direct line.

PRO'GENY, S. [*progenie*, Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] a race: Offſpring.

PROGNO'STIC, Adj. [*prognoſtique*, Fr. ſee PROGNOSTICATE] betokening diſeaſe or recovery before.

PROGNO'STIC, S. the ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or their events. A prediction.

To PROGNO'STICATE, V. A. [from προ, and γινωσκω, Gr.] to foretel or foreſhow by means of ſome token.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, S. the act of foreknowing or foreſhowing by ſome token.

PRO'GRESS, S. [*progres*, Fr. *progreſſus*, Lat.] courſe. Paſſage. Motion forward. Improvement. A circuit or journey.

PROGRE'SSION, S. [Fr. *progreſſio*, Lat.] a regular and gradual advance. Motion; courſe forward; paſſage; improvement.

PROGRE'SSIVE, Adj. [*progreſſif*, Fr.] going forward: advancing or increaſing gradually.

To PROHI'BIT, V. A. [*prohibitis*, Lat.] to forbid by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat.] the act of forbidding, including the idea of authority.

To PROJE'CT, V. A. [*projectum*, Lat.] to throw out or caſt forward. To exhibit a form or repreſentation, alluding to that in a looking glaſs. To contrive; from *projetter*, Fr. To jut out or ſhoot forward.

PRO'JECT, S. a ſcheme or contrivance.

PROJE'CTILE, S. a body caſt forwards, upwards, or put in motion.

PROJE'CTILE, Adj. [Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION, S. the act of ſhooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A ſcheme or plan of action. In chemiſtry, an operation or the criſis of an operation.

PROJE'CTOR, S. one that employs himſelf in forming ſchemes or deſigns. One that forms wild and impracticable ſchemes.

PROJE'CTURE, S. a jutting out.

PROLA'TE, Adj. [*prolatus*, Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLEGO'MENA, S. [Gr.] a previous or introductory diſcourſe.

PROLE'PTICALLY, Adv. by way of anticipation or prevention.

PROLETA'RIAN, Adj. mean; vile. "*Proletarian* tything men." *Hudib.*

PROLI'FIC, PROLI'FICAL, Adj. [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio*, Lat.] fruitful. Begetting children. Productive.

PROLIFICA'TION, S. generation of children.

PROLI'X, Adj. [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.] long; tedious by length.

PROLI'XITY, S. [*prolixité*, Fr.] the quality of being tireſome through length.

PROLOCU'TOR, S. [Lat.] a foreman or perſon choſen by a ſociety to be their ſpeaker.

PROLOGUE, S. [Fr. προ and λογος, Gr.] an introductory diſcourſe, peculiarly applied to a poem ſpoken before a play.

To PRO'LOGUE, V. A. to introduce by a formal diſcourſe.

To PROLO'NG, V. A. [*prolonger*, Fr.] to lengthen out. To put off longer.

PROLONGA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION, S. [*proluſio*, Lat.] an entertainment or diverting performance.

PRO'MINENT, Adj. [*prominens*, Lat.] ſtanding out beyond the other parts.

PRO'MINENCY, S. [*prominentia*, Lat.] the quality of ſtanding out beyond the other parts.

PROMI'SCUOUS, Adj. [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] mingled: Confuſed; without diſtinction.

PRO'MISE, S. [Fr. *promiſſum*, Lat.] aſſurance given of ſomething to be done, or ſome benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope, or ground of hope.

To

To PRO'MISE, V. A. [*promiſſus*, Lat.] to give a perſon notice or aſſurance of ſome benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to aſſure by words.

PRO'MISSORY, Adj. [*promiſſorius*, Lat.] containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred, or of ſome debt to be paid.

PRO'MONT, PRO'MONTORY, S. [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.] a head-land, cape, or highland jutting into the ſea.

To PROMO'TE, V. A. [*promotus*, Lat.] to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt, from *promouvoir*, Fr.

PROMO'TER, S. one that forwards, advances, or encourages.

PROMO'TION, S. advancement or preferment.

PROMPT, Adj. [*prompt*, Fr.] quick; ready. Willing, without any new motive or incentive. Ready, or performed immediately, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, V. A. [*prontare*, Ital.] to help a perſon when at a loſs in repeating by heart. To incite. To remind.

PRO'MPTER, S. one who aſſiſts a public ſpeaker when at a loſs; or who perſuades or adviſes a perſon to do a thing.

PRO'MPTINESS, S. readineſs; alacrity.

PRO'MPTUARY, S. [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe, or magazine.

To PROMU'LGATE, V. A. [*promulgatus*, Lat.] to publiſh or make known by publick declaration.

PROMULGA'TOR, S. a publiſher.

To PROMU'LGE, V. A. [*promulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh, or teach openly.

POMU'LGER, S. one that publiſhes, or teaches openly.

PRONE, Adj. [*pronus*, Lat.] bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to place. Inclined, or diſpoſed to; generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, and followed by *to*.

PRO'NENESS, S. the ſtate of bending, ſtooping, or lying with the face downwards. Deſcent. Inclination; uſed in an ill ſenſe.

PRONG, S. [*prongben*, Belg. to ſqueeze] a fork with two or more blades.

PRO'NOUN, S. [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] in grammar, a word uſed inſtead of a perſon's name, in order to avoid repetition or tautology,

To PRONOU'NCE, V. A. [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.] to ſpeak or utter. To utter or deliver in public. To form or articulate. To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONUNCIA'TION, S. [Fr. *pronunciatio*, Lat.] the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, S. [from *prove*] evidence or argument made to confirm or eſtabliſh a fact or opinion. Teſt or trial. Form; temper. Capacity of undergoing trial. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF, Adj. [though uſed as an adjective, yet only an elliptical expreſſion for, *of proof*] impenetrable; able to reſiſt. Uſed with *to* or *againſt*.

To PROP, V. A. [*proppen*, Belg.] to ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt. To hinder from falling. To ſuſtain or ſupport.

PROP, S. any thing uſed to keep a thing from falling.

PRO'PAGABLE, Adj. [*propagate*] ſuch as may be ſpread or continued by ſucceſſion.

To PRO'PAGATE, V. A. [*propagatus*, Lat.] to continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production. To extend or widen. To promote. To have offſpring.

PROPAGA'TION, S. [Fr. *propagatio*, Lat.] continuance or ſpreading by generation or ſucceſſive labours and production.

To PROPE'L, V. A. [*propello*, Lat.] to drive forward.

PROPE'NSE, Adj. [*propenſus*, Lat.] inclined or diſpoſed; applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSION, PROPE'NSITY, S. [Fr. *propenſio*, Lat.] diſpoſition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, Adj. [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.] peculiar, belonging to one, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from others. In grammar, noting or diſtinguiſhing an individual. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; juſt. Tall or luſty.

PRO'PERLY, Adv. in a fit or ſuitable manner. In a ſtrict ſenſe.

PRO'PERNESS, S. the quality of being tall and well made.

PRO'PERTY, S. a ſecondary eſſential mode, quality, or attribute of a thing which is peculiar to it, diſtinguiſhes it from other things, and is inſeparable from it. A quality. Right of poſſeſſion. Poſſeſſion: The thing poſſeſſed in one's own right.

To PRO'PERTY, V. A. to inveſt with qualities. To ſeize as belonging to.

PRO'PHECY, S. [προφητια, Gr.] a declaration of ſomething future.

To PRO'PHESY, V. N. to foretel ſomething future. In ſcripture language, to preach by divine inſpiration.

PRO'PHET, S. [*prophete*, Fr.] one that foretels ſomething future.

PRO'PHETESS, S. [*prophateſſe*, Fr.] a woman that foretels future events.

PROPHE'TIC, PROPHE'TICAL, Adj. [*prophetique*, Fr.] foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPI'NQUITY, S. [*propinquitas*, Lat.] nearneſs of ſituation, relation, or time.

PROPI'TIABLE, Adj. [*propitiate*] ſuch as may be appeaſed or rendered favourable.

To PROPI'TIATE, V. A. [*propitiatus*, Lat.] to appeaſe a perſon angry or offended. To render favourable.

PROPITIA'TION, S. [*propiciation*, Fr.] the act of appeaſing anger or reſentment. The offering or means by which any perſon is rendered favourable.

PROPI'TIATORY, Adj. [*propiciatoire*, Fr.] having the power to appeaſe or reconcile.

PROPI'TIOUS, Adj. [*propitius*, Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciled.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciled.

PROPO'NENT, S. [*proponens*, Lat.] one that makes a propoſal.

PROPO'RTION, S. [Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] the comparative relation of one thing to another. Equality or degree. Degrees in harmony. Size.

To PROPO'RTION, V. A. [*proportionner*, Fr.] to adjuſt or equal in comparative degrees. To form with ſymmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. adjuſted or ſuited by comparative relation. Fit.

PROPORTIONAL, Adj. [*proportionel*, Fr.] having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing ſome relation to another thing with which it is compared.

PROPO'RTIONATE, Adj. ſuited, adjuſted, or bearing ſome reſpect to another thing in compariſon.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, V. A. to adjuſt according to ſettled rates.

PROPO'SAL, S. a ſcheme or deſign offered to conſideration or acceptance.

To PROPOSE, V. A. [*propoſer*, Fr. *propoſitus*, Lat.] to offer for conſideration. To lay ſchemes or intend.

PROPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *propoſitio*, Lat.] a ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for aſſent or denial. An offer.

To PROPOU'ND, V. A. [*propono*, Lat.] to offer to conſideration. To propoſe.

PROPRI'ETARY, S. [*proprietaire*, Fr.] a poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, Adj. belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRIETOR, S. a perſon that has an excluſive right. A poſſeſſor.

PROPRI'ETY, S. [*propriete*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.] an excluſive right. Accuracy, juſtneſs, or fitneſs.

PROPT, uſed by poetical writers inſtead of *propped*, the participle paſſive of PROP.

To PROPUGN, V. A. [*propugno*, Lat.] to defend, juſtify, or vindicate.

PROPU'GNER, S. one who defends, juſtifies, or vindicates.

PROPU'LSION, S. [*propulſus*, Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE. S. [*prora*, Lat.] the prow of a ſhip; uſed in poetry.

PROROGA'TION, S. [Fr. *prorogatio*, Lat.] continuation; the deferring to a longer and ſtated time. The interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by royal authority.

To PRORO'GUE, V. A. [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.] to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PROSA'IC, Adj. [*proſaicus*, Lat. *proſaique*, Fr.] belonging to proſe. Reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRI'BE, V. A. [*proſcribo*, Lat.] to doom to deſtruction. To interdict.

PROSCRI'PTION, S. [*proſcriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing down a perſon's name in a liſt, and poſting it in ſome public place with a reward, for any one that ſhall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a perſon to death, and his goods to confiſcation.

PROSE, S. [Fr. *proſa*, Lat.] language not confined to numbers, limitted quantity of ſyllables, or jingle of verſe.

To PRO'SECUTE, V. A. [*proſecutus*, Lat.] to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any conſideration or diſquiſition. In law, to ſubdue.

PROSECU'TION, S. an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. A ſuit againſt a perſon in law.

PROSECU'TOR, S. one that continues his endeavours or carries on any thing. One who ſues another for ſome crime.

PRO'SELYTE, S. [προσηλυτος, Gr.] one that is perſuaded to change his religious ſentiments. A convert.

To PRO'SELYTE, V. A. to induce a perſon to change his religion.

PROSODY, S. [*proſodia*, Lat. and Gr.] that part of grammar, which teaches the ſound or quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOE'IA, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure in which things are repreſented as if they were perſons.

PRO'SPECT, S. [*proſpectus*, Lat.] a view of ſomething diſtant or abſent. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. Regard to ſomething future.

PROSPE'CTIVE, Adj. viewing at a diſtance. Acting with foreſight.

To PROSPER, V. A. [*proſpero*, Lat.] to make happy. To be ſucceſsful; to thrive, from *proſperer*, Fr.

PROSPERITY, S. [*proſperitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein things ſucceed according to our wiſhes, and are productive of affluance and wealth.

To PRO'STITUTE, V. A. [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] to ſell to wickedneſs or expoſe for vile purpoſes, generally uſed of women ſold to anſwer the cravings of luſt, either by themſelves or others.

PRO'STITUTE, S. one that will do any thing for money. A public ſtrumpet.

PROSTITU'TION, S. the act of ſetting or being ſet to ſale. The life of a public ſtrumpet.

PRO'STRATE, Adj. [*proſtratus*, Lat. Johnſon accents it on the ſecond ſyllable] lying at length, lying on the ground in adoration.

To PRO'STRATE, V. A. [*proſtratus*, Lat.] to lay flat or throw down. To fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, S. [*proſternation*, Fr.] the act of falling down in adoration.

PRO'STYLE, [προστυλος, Gr.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM, S. the connection of two ſyllogiſms, in ſuch a manner, that the concluſion of the firſt is the major or minor of the following.

PROTA'SIS, S. [Gr.] a maxim or propoſition

position. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTE'CT, V. A. [*protectus*, Lat.] to defend or cover from any evil.

PROTE'CTION, S. [Fr.] a defence or cover from evil. A kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being pressed or otherwise molested.

PROTE'CTOR, S. [*protecteur*, Fr.] a defender or one who guards from danger. A person formerly intrusted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTE'CTRESS, S. a female that defends from evil, and favours any undertaking.

To PROTE'ND, V. A. [*protendo*, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forth.

To PROTE'ST, V. N. [*protestor*, Lat. *protester*, Fr.] to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion. To note the non-payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of either of the indorsers: Actively, to prove; show, or give evidence. To call as a witness.

PROTE'ST, S. a solemn declaration of one's opinion, generally applied to that published by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority. An instrument or writing whereby a person on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorised to claim it from either of the indorsers or the drawer.

PRO'TESTANT, Adj. belonging to a protestant.

PRO'TESTANT, S. a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by those that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] a solemn declaration of any fact, resolution, or opinion.

PROTHO'NOTORY, S. [*protonotaire*, Fr.] the head register.

PRO'TOCOL, S. [*protocole*, Fr. πρωτοκολλον, Gr.] the original of any writing.

PROTOMA'RTYR, S. [Gr.] the first martyr.

PRO'TOPLAST, S. [Gr.] something formed first to serve as a model.

PRO'TOTYPE, S. [Fr. πρωτοτυπος, Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed.

To PROTRA'CT, V. A [*protractus*, Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRA'CTER, S. one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument used in measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION, S. the act of drawing into length or delaying.

To PROTRU'DE, V. A. [*protrudo*, Lat.] to thrust forward.

PROTRU'SION, S. [*protrusus*, Lat.] the act of thrusting forward. A thrust.

PROTU'BERANCE, S. [*proturberans*, Lat.] something swelling above the other parts.

PROTU'BERANT, Adj. [*protuberans*, Lat.] to swell out or beyond the other parts.

To PROTU'BERANT, V. A. *protuberatus*, Lat.] to swell out or beyond the other parts.

PROUD, Adj. [*prut*, *pryte*, Sax. *trayebe*, Belg. from *pryde*, Sax. a swelling, *pryd*, Brit. beauty, *pryder*, Dan. to adorn] having too high an opinion of one's own excellencies, and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Daring. Lofty of mien or grand of person. Ostentatious. Sallacious, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to flesh.

To PROVE, V. A. [*prouver*, Fr. *probo*, Lat.] to confirm or show by argument or testimony. To try, bring to the test, or experience. To sound by experiment. To succeed.

PROVE'DITOR, PROVEDO'RE, S. [*proveditore*, Ital.] one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PRO'VENDER, S. [*provende*, Fr. *provande*, Belg.] dry food for cattle: Hay and corn.

PRO'VERB, S. [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.] a generally received sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life. A word, name, and observation commonly received or uttered.

To PRO'VERB, V. A. to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim.

PROVE'RBIAL, Adj. used as a proverb or common sentence.

To PROVI'DE, V. A. [*provideo*, Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To stipulate or make conditions. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies, on these terms or conditions.

PRO'VIDENCE, S. foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futury. The care or interposition of the Deity by which all things are preserved.

PRO'VIDENT, Adj. [*providens*, Lat.] cautious, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

PROVIDE'NTIAL, Adj. effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PRO'VIDENTLY, Adv. with foresight, prudent, or frugality founded on a regard to futurity.

PRO'VINCE, S. [Fr. *provincia*, Lat.] a conquered country. An office or business peculiar to a person.

PROVI'NCIAL, Adj. belonging to a province, opposed to one's native country: Foreign; rude; unpolished. Belonging to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVI'SION, S. [Fr. *proviso*, Lat.] the act of getting beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

PROVI'SIONAL, Adj. provided for temporal need.

PROVI'SO, S. [Lat.] a condition or term.

PROVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *provocatio*, Lat.] an act by which anger is caused. In law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE, S. any thing which excites or impels.

To PROVO'KE, V. A. [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.] to rouse, to excite by offence. To make angry or offend. To cause, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce.

PRO'VOST, S. [*provoſt*, Fr.] the chief of any body or ſociety. The executioner of an army.

PROW, S. [*prove*, Fr.] the head or fore part of a ſhip.

PRO'WESS, S. [*proueſſe*, Fr.] bravery; military courage.

To PROWL, V. A. to rove over. To wander in ſearch of prey.

PRO'XIMATE, Adj. [*proximus*, Lat.] next in the ſeries or order of our ideas or reaſoning; near and immediate.

PRO'XIME, Adj. [*proximus*, Lat.] next.

PROXI'MITY, S. [*proximitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being near.

PRO'XY, S. [by contraction from *procuracy*] the agency of another. The ſubſtitution of another inſtead of one's ſelf. A perſon ſubſtituted or deputed to act inſtead of another.

PRUDE, S. [Fr.] a woman affectedly nice and modeſt.

PRU'DENCE, S. [Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] the act of ſuiting words and actions according to the circumſtance of things.

PRU'DENT, Adj. [Fr. *prudens*, Lat.] ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their conſequences.

PRU'DENTLY, Adv. in a diſcreet or judicious manner.

PRU'DERY, S. too great an affectation of niceneſs or modeſty.

PRU'DISH, Adj. affectedly grave or nice.

To PRUNE, V. A. to lop or free trees from their ſuperfluous branches. To clear from any excreſcence.

PRUNE, S. [Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNE'L, S. an herb.

PRUNE'LLO, a kind of ſtuff woven with a mixture of ſilk and worſted, of which clergymens gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRU'NING-HOOK, PRU'NING-KNIFE, S. a hook or knife uſed in cutting off the ſuperfluous branches of trees.

PRU'RIENCE, PRU'RIENCY, S. [*pruriens*, Lat.] an itching, immoderate deſire or appetite.

To PRY, V. A. to peep narrowly: To look curiouſly, officiouſly, or impertinently; uſed with *into*.

PSALM, S. [*pſalme*, Sax. ψαλμος, Gr.] a hymn or ſong on ſome holy ſubject.

PSA'LMIST, S. [*pſalmſcop*, Sax. *pſalmiſte*, Fr.] a writer or compoſer of odes on holy ſubjects.

PSA'LTER, S. [*pſaltere*, Sax.] a book containing the pſalms.

PSA'LTERY, S. a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with ſticks.

PSEU'DO, S. [from ψευδος, Gr.] implies falſe, and is uſed as a prefix in words derived from the Greek.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, S. falſe writing or or ſpelling.

PSEUDO'LOGY, S. [ψευδολογια, Gr.] falſehood of ſpeech.

PSHAW, Interj. uſed as an expreſſion of contempt and diſregard.

PTI'SAN, S. [Fr.] a medicinal drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raiſins, &c.

PTY'ALISM, S. [πτυαλισμος, Gr.] a ſalivation.

PU'BERTY, S. [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] the time of life when the two ſexes ripen to their perfect ſtate.

PU'BLICAN, S. [*publicanus*, Lat.] a toll gatherer. In low language, one who keeps an alehouſe.

PU'BLIC, Adj. *public*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] belonging to a ſtate or nation, oppoſed to private. Open or generally known. Regarding not private intereſt, but that of the community, applied to perſons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *houſe*.

PU'BLIC, S. the general body of a ſtate, nation, or mankind. General notice.

PUBLICA'TION, S. [*publicatus*, Lat.] the act of making generally known, or of common uſe.

To PU'BLISH, V. A. [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.] to diſcover or make generally known. To put forth to ſale.

PU'DDER, S. ſee POTHER.

To PU'DDER, V. N. [ſee POTHER] to make a tumult or buſtle.

PU'DDING, S. [*bouding*, Fr. *puding*, Swed.] a kind of food boiled in a bag, or ſtuffed in the guts of ſome animal.

PU'DDING-TIME, S. dinner-time or time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the firſt diſh ſerved up.

PU'DDLE, S. a ſmall quantity of muddy water.

To PU'DDLE, V. A. to make muddy.

PUE'RILE, Adj. [Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] reſembling or becoming a boy or child.

PU'RELITY, S. youthfulneſs; or the ſtate of childhood.

PU'ET, S. ſee PEWET.

PUFF, S. [*puf*, Perſ. *peſ*, Belg.] a quick blaſt of breath. A ſmall blaſt of wind. A muſhroom. Any thing light, porous, and ſwelled with wind. An inſtrument made of threads faſtened round a ſtick at one end, uſed to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, V. A. [ſee the noun, *boffen*, Belg. *buffare*, Ital. *bufar*, Span.] to ſwell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blaſt. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to exceſs or without reaſon. To ſwell with pride. To raiſe the price of goods at an auction, by inducing others to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFER, S. one that extols to exceſs. One that raiſes the price of goods at an auction, by drawing in perſons to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFIN, S. [*puffine*, Ital.] a water fowl. A kind of fiſh. A fungus filled with duſt.

PU'FFY, Adj. windy; flatulent. Tumid, applied to ſtile.

PUG, S. [*piga*, Sax. a girl] a name given to a monkey or other animal.

PUGH-

PUGH, Interj. a word uſed to expreſs contempt.

PU'GIL, S. [*pugile*, Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the forefinger.

PUGNA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pugnax*, Lat.] fond of fighting. Quarrelſome.

PUI'SSANCE, S. [Fr.] power to overcome or accompliſh.

PUI'SSANT, Adj. [Fr.] able to overcome any reſiſtance, or accompliſh any undertaking.

PUKE, S. [perhaps formed from the ſound] a vomit.

To PUKE, V. A. to vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE, S. [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] the quality of conveying the idea of beauty.

To PULE, V. N. [*piauler*, Fr.] to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper.

To PULL, S. to draw towards one with continued violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather, applied to fruits. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Uſed with *down*, to ſubvert, ruin, or demoliſh. To degrade.

PULL, S. the act of drawing with force.

PU'LLET, S. [*pulet*, Fr.] a young hen.

PU'LLEY, S. [*poulie*, Fr.] a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round a pivot.

To PU'LLULATE, V. A. [*pullulatus*, Lat.] to germinate, bud, or grow.

PU'LMONARY, PULMO'NIC, Adj. [*pulmones*, Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PULP, S. [Fr. *pulpa*, Lat.] any ſoft maſs. The ſoft or fleſhy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, S. [*pulpitre*, Fr. *pulpitrum*, Lat.] a place raiſed on high, whereon a public ſpeaker ſtands. The higher deſk in a church, from whence the miniſter delivers his ſermons.

PULSE, S. [*pulſus*, Lat.] the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expanſion and contraction. Leguminous plants. *To feel one's pulſe* implies figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, V. N. to beat like the pulſe.

PU'LSION, S. [*pulſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVERABLE, S. capable of being reduced to duſt.

To PULVERIZE, V. A. [*pulveriſer*, Fr.] to reduce to duſt or powder.

PU'LVIL, S. [*pulvillum*, Lat.] ſweet ſcent or odours.

PU'MICE, S. [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.] the flag or cinder of ſome foſſil brought to this ſtate by fire. Its texture is lax, ſpongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitiſh colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, S. ſee POMMEL.

PUMP, S. [*pompe*, Belg. and Fr.] a machine formed on the principles of a ſyringe, by which water is drawn up from wells. A ſhoe with a thin turned ſole.

To PUMP, V. A. to work a pump: To throw out or draw up water by a pump.

PU'MPION, S. a plant which bears an oblong or long fleſhy fruit, having ſometimes an hard, rugged rind, with nobs and furrows; and divided into three parts, incloſing flat ſeeds, edged, as it were, with a ring, and fixed to a ſpongy ſubſtance.

PUN, S. a quibble or equivocation ariſing from the uſe of a word which has two different meanings.

To PUN, V. A. to quibble or to uſe a word in two different meanings.

To PUNCH, V. A. [*poinçonner*, Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed inſtrument. To beat with the fiſt.

PUNCH, S. a pointed inſtrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and ſugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet ſhow, from *punchinello*, Ital. A ſhort fat perſon.

PU'NCHEON, S. [*poinçon*, Fr.] an inſtrument driven to make a hole or impreſſion. A liquid meaſure containing eighty-four gallons.

PU'NCHER, S. an inſtrument that makes a hole or impreſſion, when driven by a hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, S. [Ital. from *punctum*, Lat.] a ſmall nicety of behaviour. A nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, Adj. exact in the moſt trivial parts of breeding.

PUNCTO, S. [*punto*, Span. *punctum*, Lat.] a nice point of ceremony. The point in fencing.

PU'NCTUAL, Adj. [*ponctuel*, Fr.] compriſed or conſiſting in a point. Exact; nice in the moſt trifling or minute circumſtances.

PUNCTUA'LITY, S. ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PUNCTUA'TION, S. [*ponctuation*, Fr.] the act of ſetting the ſtops or proper names to ſentences.

PU'NCTURE, S. [*punctus*, Lat.] a hole made with a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

PU'NGENCY, S. the power of pricking, or cauſing a ſenſation of acrimony or ſharpneſs on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PU'NGENT, Adj. [*pungens*, Lat.] pricking. Affecting the tongue with ſenſation of ſharpneſs or acridneſs.

PU'NISE, S. [*punaiſe*, Fr.] a bug.

To PU'NISH, V. A. [*punio*, Lat. *punir*, Fr.] to chaſtiſe: To afflict with penalties or death, for the commiſſion of ſome crime.

PU'NISHABLE, Adj. [*puniſſable*, Fr.] worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment.

PU'NISHMENT, S. [*puniſſement*, Fr.] any penalty or pain inflicted, on account of the violation of ſome law.

PU'NITIVE, S. [*punitus*, Lat.] inflicting pain or puniſhment for the violation of ſome law.

PUNK, S. [*pung*, Sax.] a common proſtitute.

PU'NSTER, S. [from *pun*] a low wit who deals in words that have a double meaning.

To PUNT, V. N. to play at baſſet or ombre.

PUNY, Adj. [*puiſné*, Fr. young: Inferior.] Petty.

PU'NY, S. a perſon young and unexperienced. A novice.

To PUP, V. N. to bring forth whelps.

PU'PIL, S. [*pupilla*, Lat.] the apple of the eye. A ſcholar, or one under the care of a tutor.

PU'PILAGE, S. the ſtate of a ſcholar, or ward.

PUPP'ET, S. [*pupeé*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.] a ſmall image moved by ſprings and imitating the geſtures of an actor. A perſon entirely under the direction of another.

PU'PPET-SHOW, S. a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PU'PPY, S. [*poupeé*, Fr.] a whelp, or the iſſue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach implying a perſon to be unworthy the name of a man.

PU'RBLIND, S. ſee PORBLIND.

PU'RCHASABLE, Adj. [*pourchaſe*] to be bought by money.

To PU'RCHASE, V. A. [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.] to buy for money. To obtain at any expence. In ſea language, to draw in. "The captain *purchaſes* apace."

PU'RCHASE, S. [*pourchas*, old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for money.

PURE, Adj. [*pur pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] unſullied. Clear, unaltered by any mixtures. Void of guilt, or ſin. Not vitiated, applied to ſpeech. Mere. Chaſte.

PU'RENESS, S. the quality of being free from mixture, compoſition, guilt, or various modes of ſpeech.

PU'RFILL, S. [*pourfilé*, Fr.] a kind of trimming for womens gowns, made of tinſel and thread.

PURGA'TION, S. [*purgatio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing from bad or vitious mixtures. The act of cleanſing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE, Adj. [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] having the power of cleanſing the body by ſtool.

PU'RGATORY, S. [*purgatorie*, Fr.] a place wherein ſouls, according to the Romiſh church, are cleanſed from carnal impunities before their reception into heaven.

To PURGE, V. A. [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.] to cleanſe or clear. To clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by ſtool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquors.

PURGE, S. a medicine which cleanſes the impurities of the body by ſtool.

PURIFICA'TION, S. [*purificatio*, Lat.] the act of making pure or cleanſing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleanſing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PURI'FICATIVE, PURI'FICATORY, Adj. having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PU'RIFIER, S. a cleanſer or refiner.

To PU'RIFY, V. A. [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] to cleanſe from impurity, filth, corruption, guilt, barbarouſneſs, or improprieties.

PU'RITAN, S. a perſon pretending to extraordinary purity in religious worſhip.

PURITA'NICAL, Adj. relating to, or reſembling Puritans.

PU'RITANISM, S. the tenents of a perſon who affects extraordinary purity in a religious worſhip.

PU'RITY, S. [*pureté*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.] cleanneſs or freedom from dirt, foulneſs, guilt, unchaſteneſs, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, S. an embroidered border. A kind of liquor in which wormwood, and other bitters are infuſed.

To PURL, V. N. To murmer or flow with a gentle noiſe. To adorn the edges with fringe or embroidery.

PURLIE'U, S. the borders of a foreſt. A border or incloſure.

PURLU'IS, S. thoſe pieces of timber that lie a-croſs the rafters, on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

To PURLOI'N, V. A. To ſteal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURLOI'NER, S. one that takes away the property of another privately.

PU'RPLE, Adj. [*purpur purpuren*, Sax. *pourpre*, Fr.] red tinctured with blue. In poetry, red.

To PUR'PLE, V. A. [*purpura*, Lat.] to make of a red colour mixed with blue.

PU'RPLES, S. ſpots of a livid red colour, which break out in fevers.

PU'RPLISH, Adj. ſomewhat purple.

PU'RPORT, S. [*pourporte*, Fr.] the deſign, effect or tendency of a diſcourſe or writing.

To PURPORT, V. A. to ſhow. To intend.

PU'RPOSE, S. [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Lat.] intention or deſign. Effect. Conſequence. Example. Suitableneſs to the end intended.

To PU'RPOSE, V. A. to intend, deſign, or reſolve.

PU'RPOSELY, Adv. with intention or deſign.

PURR, V. N. [from the ſound] to murmur like a cat when pleaſed.

PURSE, S. [*ſpurs*, Brit. *bourſe*, Fr.] a bag in which money is kept.

PURSE, V. A. to put into a purſe. To gather up like the mouth of a purſe.

PU'RSENET, S. a net whoſe mouth is cloſed, like that of a purſe, with a running ſtring.

PU'RSEPROUD, Adj. haughty on account of wealth.

PU'RSINESS, PU'RSIVENESS, S. [from *purſe*] ſhortneſs of breath.

PURSU'ABLE, Adj. fit to be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE, S. the proſecution, proceſs or continuation of an attempt.

PURSU'ANT, Adj. done in conſequence of any thing.

To PURSU'E, V. A. [*pourſuivre*, Fr.]

to

to chaſe or follow as an enemy in order to ſeize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain.

PURSU'ER, S. one who follows with an intention to ſeize.

PURSU'IT, S. [*pourſuite*, Fr.] the act of following with an intention to take. An endeavour to attain. A proſecution or continuation of a deſign.

PU'RSUIVANT, S. [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] a ſtate meſſenger. An attendant on an herald.

PUR'SY, Adj. [*pouſſif*, Fr.] fat and ſhort breathed.

PU'RTENANCE, S. [*appartenance*, Fr.] the pluck of an animal.

To PURVE'Y, V. A. [*pourvoir*, Fr.] to provide with conveniencies. To procure. Neuterly, to buy proviſions.

PURVE'YANCE, S. proviſions. The act of procuring proviſions.

PURVE'YOR, S. one that procures victuals. A pimp.

PU'RULENCE, PU'RULENCY, S. [*pus*, Lat.] the generation of matter in a wound.

PU'RULENT, Adj. [Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] abounding with matter.

PUS, S. [Lat.] the matter of a ſore.

To PUSH, V. A. [*pouſſer*, Fr.] to thruſt or drive by thurſting with any thing. To preſs forward. To enforce or drive to a concluſion. To importune or teaze. Neuterly, to make a thruſt, effort or attack.

PUSH, S. a thruſt with one's hand. A forcible effort or ſtruggle. Exiſtence; trial. A ſudden emergence.

PU'SHING, Adj. enterprizing; officious.

PUSILLANI'MITY, S. [*puſillanimité*, Fr.] want of courage; meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, Adj. void of courage. Mean ſpirited or narrow minded.

PUSS, S. [*puſio*, Lat. a dwarf] the common appellation for a cat. A ſorry woman.

PU'STULE, S. [Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] a ſmall ſwelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple.

PU'STULOUS, Adj. abounding in puſtles or pimples.

To PUT, V. A. [*putter*, Dan. to plant, *ſponditi*, Sclav.] to lay down or depoſite. To place in any ſituation or condition. To expoſe or apply. To uſe any action by which the ſtate of any thing is changed. To cauſe or introduce. *To put by*, turn off, divert, or thruſt aſide. *To put down*, to baffle, repreſs, cruſh, degrade, bring into diſuſe, confute, or commit to writing. *To put forth*, to propoſe, extend, emit, or exert. *To put in practice*, to uſe or exerciſe. *To put off*, to pull off or lay aſide; to delay or defeat by ſome artifice or excuſe; to paſs off by fraud or deceit; to procraſtinate; to diſcard; to obtrude by falſe appearances or recommendations. *To put out*, to place at intereſt; to extinguiſh, applied to light or ſight; to ſhoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; *To be put to it*, to perplex, diſtreſs, or preſs hard. *To put up*, to paſs by unrevenged; to expoſe to ſale; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide. *To put to ſea*, implies, to ſet ſail, or begin one's courſe. *To put up*, to offer one's ſelf as a candidate; to advance or bring one's ſelf forward. *To put up with*, implies to bear without reſentment.

PUT, S. an action or ſtate of diſtreſs. A clowniſh perſon. A game at cards. *A put off*, implies a ſhift or excuſe.

PU'TID, Adj. [*putidus*, Lat.] mean, low, or worthleſs.

PUT'LOGS, S. ſhort pieces of timber, about ſeven feet long, uſed in building ſcaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and ſerving to bear the boards on which the builders ſtand.

PUTREFA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the inteſtine particles of bodies, which tends to deſtroy their form of exiſtence.

PUTREFA'CTIVE, Adj. [*putrefactus*, Lat.] making rotten.

To PU'TREFY, V. A. to make rotten. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

PU'TRID, Adj. [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] rotten, corrupt. A putrid fever, is that in which the humours have ſo little circulation, that they fall into an inteſtine motion and putrify.

PU'TTER, S. one that ſtates, propoſes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or inſtigator.

PU'TTOCK, S. a buzzard. See BUZZARD and BITTERN.

PU'TTY, S. a kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. A cement uſed by glaziers to faſten glaſs in windows.

To PU'ZZLE, V. A. [from *poſſle*, or *poſe*] to perplex or confound with difficulties. To make intricate.

PU'ZZLE, S. embarraſſment; perplexity.

PY'GARO, S. a bird.

PYGME'AN, Adj. [from *pygmy*] like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PY'GMY, S. [*pygmie*, Fr.] a perſon belonging to a nation formerly fabled to be only three ſpans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very ſhort perſon.

PYLO'RUS, S. [πυλωρος, Gr.] the lower office of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID, S. [*pyramide*, Fr. *pyramis*, Lat.] in geometry, a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare or polygonal baſis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt, the burial place of their kings, are famous both for their height and magnitude.

PYRAMI'DICAL, PYRAMI'DICAL, Adj. reſembling, or in the form of a pyramid.

PY'RAMIS, S. a pyramid.

PYRE, S. a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRITES, S. [πυρ, Gr.] freeſtone.

PYRRHONISM, S. [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics] ſcepticiſm, or univerſal doubt.

PYX,

PYX, S. [*pyxis*, Lat.] the box in which the Romans uſed to keep the hoſt. Pieces of coin preſerved in a box after every coinage; hence *the tryal of the pyx*, implies the trial of ſuch pieces as have been reſerved in a box in Weſtminſter Abbey for that purpoſe.

Q U A.

Q, a conſonant, the ſixteenth letter of the alphabet; called *cue*, from the French *queüe*, or tail, it being an O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally ſubſtitute *cw* in its room, ſpelling *cwellan*, Sax. to quell or kill, in that manner. In Engliſh, it is always followed by a *u*, and ſounded not unlike *cw*, excepting in *quoit*, which is pronounced *coit*, as in the French, from whence it is borrowed.

To QUACK, V. N. [*quacken*, Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this ſenſe it is often written *quacke*, to expreſs the ſound better. To chatter loudly and boaſtingly.

QUACK, S. a perſon who pretends to arts which he does not underſtand, generally appiied to ignorant pretenders in phyſic.

QUAC'KERY, S. the practice of phyſic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'DRA, S. a word uſed in compoſition, from *quadrans*, Lat. ſignifying four.

QUADRAGE'SSIMAL, Adj. [Fr.] Lenten; belonging to, or performed in Lent.

QUA'DRANGLE, S. [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] a ſquare; a circle with four right angles.

QUA'DRANT, S. [*quadrans*, Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An inſtrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are meaſured.

QUA'DRATE, Adj. [*quadratus*, Lat.] ſquare, or having four equal and parallel ſides; diviſible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; uſed with to.

QUA'DRATE, S. a ſquare or ſurface having four equal and parallel ſides. In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are diſtant 90 degr. from each other.

To QUA'DRATE, V. N. [*quadratus*, Lat.] to ſuit; or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUA'DRATURE, S. [Fr.] the act of ſquaring. The firſt and laſt quarters of the moon. The ſtate of being ſquare.

QUADRIE'NNIAL, Adj. [*quadriennium*, Lat.] containing four years; happening every fourth year.

QUA'DRIFED, Adj. [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILA'TERAL, Adj. [*quadrilatere*, Fr.] having four ſides.

QUADRI'LLE, S. [Fr.] a game at cards.

QUA'DRUPED, S. [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] an animal that goes on four legs.

QUA'DRUPLE, Adj. [Fr.] four-fold.

QUÆ'RE, V. A. [Lat.] enquire; ſeek. A word made uſe of when a queſtion is put.

To QUAFF, V. A. [*coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk] to ſwallow in large draughts. To drink much.

QUA'GGY, Adj. [*quag*] boggy.

QUA'GMIRE, S. [i. e. *quaking mire*] a bog which trembles under one's feet.

QUAIL, S. a bird of game, perhaps ſo called from its mournful cry.

To QUAIL, V. N. [*quelen*, Belg.] to languiſh, or grow diſpirited.

QUAINT, Adj. [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] nice, exact to exceſs. Subtily contrived, fine-ſpun, affected.

To QUAKE, V. N. [*cwacan*, Sax.] to ſhake or tremble with cold or fear. To ſhake with the leaſt jog or motion.

QUAKE, S. a ſhudder, or trembling motion.

QUA'KERS, S. [ſo called from the extraordinary agitations they were under when moved, as they ſay by the ſpirit] a religious ſect that aroſe during the interregnum, and founded by George Fox. Their particular tenets are built on Scripture miſunderſtood, and conſiſt in believing that every perſon is at preſent inſpired in the ſame manner as the Apoſtles; hence they reject a ſtanding miniſtry, and hold, that no one is authoriſed to preach, unleſs immediately inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt; they reject the ſacraments of baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper as outwardly adminiſtered; hold oaths on any occaſion unlawful; are extreamly plain in their apparel, as well as in their language; look on payment of tythes as inconſiſtent with the goſpel, and are remarkably ſimple, and in general juſt in their dealings.

QUALIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] that which makes any perſon or thing fit. An accompliſhment.

To QUA'LIFY, V. A. [*qualifier*, Fr.] to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, ſoften or diminiſh. To modify.

QUA'LITY, S. [*qualité*, Fr. *qualitas*, Lat.] that which occaſions a thing to affect our ſenſes in a particular manner. A property or accident. Diſpoſition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character; Accompliſhment. Rank. Nobility.

QUALM, S. [*cwealm*, Sax. death] a ſudden fit of ſickneſs, or languor.

QUA'LMISH, Adj. ſeized with qualmiſhneſs.

QUA'NDARY, S. [*qu'en dirari je*, Fr. what ſhall I ſay about it?] a doubt; a ſtate of perplexity and uncertainty.

QUA'NTITY, S. [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.] that property of a thing which anſwers to the queſtion, *how much?* that which can be increaſed or diminiſhed. In grammar, the length of time uſed in pronouncing a ſyllable,

QUAN-

QUA'NTUM, S. [Lat.] quantity; or amount. "The *quantum* of merit." SWIFT.

QUA'RANTAIN, QUA'RANTINE, S. [*quarantain*, Fr.] the ſpace of forty days which a ſhip's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to obſerve without intercourſe or commerce with others.

To QUA'RREL, V. N. [*querreller*, Fr.] to debate, diſpute, or fall into variance.

QUA'RREL, S. a ſtate of variance. A ſtate wherein two or more perſons mutually accuſe, conteſt or fight with each other. A cauſe of enmity.

QUA'RRELSOME, Adj. inclined to brawls; eaſily provoked.

QUA'RRY, S. [*quarré*, Fr.] a ſquare. Game flown at by an hawk, from *querrir*, Fr. or *carry*. A mine whence ſtones are dug.

QUART, S. [Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon. A veſſel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUA'RTAN, S. [*febris quartana*, Lat.] an ague happening every other day.

QUARTA'TION, S. [*quartus*, Lat.] an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part gold, and three parts of ſilver are compounded.

QUA'RTER, S. [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.] A region of the ſkies, alluding to the ſeamens card, or the four points of the horizon. A particular part of a town or country. The place where ſoldiers ſtand or are lodged. A proper ſtation. Mercy, or pardon of life ſhown by a conqueror. A meaſure of eight buſhels. A part of a ſhoe, which makes up one ſide of the heel and contains the ſtrap which holds the buckle. A cliſt or chink in a horſe's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER, V. A. to divide into four parts. To break by force. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. To feed or diet. To bear as an addition to ones hereditary arms.

QUA'RTERAGE, S. a quarterly allowance.

QUA'RTER-DAY, S. one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUA'RTERDECK, S. the ſhort upper deck of a ſhip.

QUA'RTERLY, Adj. containing a fourth part.

QUA'RTERLY, Adv. once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, S. one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of ſoldiers.

QUA'RTERN, S. a gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF, S. a ſtaff of defence, ſo called from the manner of uſing it, one hand being placed on the middle and the other half way between that and the end.

QUA'RTILE, S. an aſpect of the planets, where three ſigns, or 90 degrees diſtant from each other.

QUA'RTO, S. [*quarto*, Lat.] the ſize of a book in which a ſheet is doubled ſo as to contain four leaves.

To QUASH, V. A. [*quaſen*, Belg. *ſquaciare*, Ital. *quaſſo*, Lat.] to cruſh by ſqueezing. To ſubdue ſuddenly. To make void or annul, from *caſſus*, Lat.

QUARTE'RNION, or QUARTE'RNARY, S. [*quarternarius*, Lat.] the number 4.

QUA'RTRAIN, S. [*quartrain*, Fr.] a ſtanza, conſiſting of four lines.

QUA'VER, S. a note in muſic, two of which make a crotchet.

QUAY, S. [*quai*, Fr.] a key or artificial bank on a ſea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUE'AN, S. a worthleſs woman or ſtrumpet.

QUE'ASINESS, S. [*queaſy*] the ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY, Adj. [*quetchen*, Belg.] ſick with nauſeouſneſs. Squeamiſh; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

QUEBEC, the capital of the province of Sanguenay, and of all Canada, in North America; alſo the ſee of a biſhop. It lies at the junction of the river St. Laurence and St. Charles or the little river, and on the N. ſide of the former, being about 140 leagues diſtant from the ſea. It has a large haven, capable of containing 100 ſhips of the line. Here the river St. Laurence ſhrinks from a breadth of four Leagues to that of a ſingle mile: and hence the reaſon of the name of town. Below the town is a caſcade called the Leap of Montmorency, and at the entrance of the little channel of the Iſle of Orleans ſaid to be forty foot high, and thirty broad, though cauſed by an inconſiderable brook. A little above this is the city; but between that and the Iſle of Orleans is a baſon a full league every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itſelf from the N. W. ſo that Quebec ſtands between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant. At the firſt building of the town in 1608, the tide came quite up to it; but ſince that the river hath ſunk and left a dry large ſpot on which the lower town is built, at the foot of a rocky mountain, and eight fathom high. This is moſtly inhabited by merchants, but is too much crowded, and defended by a platform about the middle, level with the water, and commanding all veſſels that go and come. The way from the lower town to the higher is ſteep. This laſt has noble edifices, as churches palaces, &c. eſpecially the houſe of the Knights Hoſpitallers, a ſtone building, with two ſtately pavillions, and ſaid to have coſt 40,000 livres, but unfiniſhed. The cathedral, which is clumſey, and in a mean ſtyle, has a large, high, and well-built tower, ſeen at a great diſtance. This is the reſidence of the Vice-roy of Canada, who ſtiles himſelf Governor and Captain General of New France and Louiſiana, with a ſalary of about 12,000 crowns

beſides preſents, perquiſites, &c. Beſides the lower and higher towns, there is another beyond the latter, on the banks of the river St. Charles, along which there are ſeveral noble country-ſeats, &c. Quebec has a caſtle on the brow of a hill, about forty fathom above the town, but irregularly built, and fortified with only two baſtions, and no ditch towards the town, the garriſon being inconſiderable. It has alſo another fort on Cape Diamant, a ſolid rock, which is 400 fathom high, with only ſome few works and redoubts commanding both it and the town: but the place owes its ſtrength more to nature than art; and yet it ſeems not to be very tenable. About the middle of the year 1760 the Britiſh troops under General Wolfe, though with the loſs of that gallant young officer in the beginning of the action, took this place; and Brigadier Murray, who commanded afterwards in the town, went out to meet a ſtrong body of the French from Montreal, who were coming to attack Quebec, in which encounter many lives were loſt on both ſides, our men then retiring within Quebec: but Admiral Lord Colville appearing in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to Montreal with the utmoſt precipitation: and ſoon after that, General Amherſt coming up by land from the Britiſh colonies, took Montreal upon the ſurrender of the French commander, without ſtriking a blow; ſo that this country is now probably altogether in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Quebec lies 300 miles N. W. of Boſton in New England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 47 deg. 10 min. W.

QUEEN, S. [*γυν*, Gr.] a woman inveſted with ſovereign command. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

QUE'EN-APPLE, or QUE'ENING, S. a ſpecies of apple.

QUEER, Adj. odd; ſtrange; particular.

To QUELL, V. A. [*cwellan*, Sax. to kill.] To ſubdue or cruſh; originally to kill.

To QUENCH, V. A. [*cwencan*, Sax.] to extinguiſh fire, allay thirſt, or ſtill any paſſion.

QUE'NCHABLE, Adj. capable of being extinguiſhed. allayed, or appeaſed.

QUE'NCHLESS, Adj. not to be extinguiſhed.

QUE'RIST, S. [*quæro*, Lat.] one that propoſes a queſtion; an enquirer.

QUERN, S. [*cweorn*, Sax.] a handmill.

QUE'RPO, S. [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] a cloſe-bodied coat, or waiſtcoat.

QUE'RULOUS, Adj. [*querulus*, Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RY, S. [*quære*, Lat. a queſtion, or enquiry which wants a ſolution.

To QUE'RY, V. A. to aſk queſtions.

QUEST, S. [*queſte*, Fr.] the act of ſeeking: An impannelled jury; contracted from *inqueſt*. An examination.

QUE'STION, S. [Fr. *queſtio*, Lat.] any thing propoſed to be examined, anſwered, or debated. The ſubject of debate. A doubt, A trial.

To QUE'STION, V. A. to aſk, enquire, or doubt of the truth of any thing.

QUE'STIONABLE, Adj. liable to doubt or diſpute.

QUE'STIONLESS, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

QUI'BBLE, S. [*quidlibet*, Lat.] a low conceit founded on the mere ſound of words, which ſeem alike when pronounced, but have different meanings.

To QUI'BBLE, V. N. to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere ſound of words.

QUICK, Adj. [*cwic*, Sax. *quick*, *quicke*, old Teut.] living, oppoſed to dead. Swift, oppoſed to ſlow. Speedy, oppoſed to delay. Active, nimble or ſprightly.

QUICK, Adv. in a nimble, ſpeedy, or ready manner.

QUICK, S. a live animal. The living fleſh or ſenſible parts.

QUIC'KBEAM, S. [*quicbeam*, Sax.] the Iriſh aſh, or ſorb.

To QUI'CKEN, V. A. [*cwecan*, Sax.] to make alive. To haſten. To actuate or excite. To become alive.

QUI'CK-LIME, S. lime not quenched with water.

QUI'CKLY, Adv. ſpeedily: nimbly.

QUI'CKNESS, S. ſpeed. Swiftneſs. Activity. Senſibility. Sharpneſs.

QUI'CKSAND, S. a moving ſand.

To QUI'CKSET, V. A. to ſet with living plants.

QUICKSET, S. a plant that will grow.

QUICKSI'GHTED, Adj. ſeeing ſoon and far.

QUIC'KSILVER, S. a fluid mineral, the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of ſilver, and ſo ſubtile that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly diſſolves them.

QUI'DDIT, S. [from *quidlibet*, Lat. or *qui dit*, Fr.] a ſubtilty or equivocation.

QUI'DDITY, S. [*quidditas*, low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil.

QUIE'SCENCE, S. [*quieſcens*, Lat.] a ſtate of reſt.

QUIE'SCENT, Adj. at reſt; not changing place.

QUI'ET, Adj. [*quietus*, Lat.] ſtill; free from diſturbance, motion, paſſion, or ſtrife. Smooth.

QUI'ET, S. [*quies*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a thing is not moved or diſturbed. Not noiſy.

To QUI'ET, V. A. to calm; or make ſilent.

QUI'ETISM, S. the doctrine of the Quietiſts, who hold an apathy, or abſolute tranquility of mind.

QUI'ETLY, Adv. without noiſe, diſturbance, motion, or reſiſtance.

QUI'ETNESS, S. a ſtate of mind free from the turbulence of paſſion.

QUI'ETSOME, Adj. eaſy, free from noiſe.

QUI'ETUDE, S. repoſe or tranquility. "This *quietude* of mind." *Wotton.*

QUIL, S. [*kubl*, Teut. *caulis*, Lat. a ſtalk] the hard ſtrong feather of a wing with which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUIL'T, S. [*coverte*, Fr. *kulcbt*, Belg. *cultita*, Lat.] a cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, V. A. to ſtitch one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

QUINCE, S. [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, Teut.] a fruit ſomewhat reſembling a pear.

QUINQUAGE'SSIMA, S. [Lat.] a Sunday ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.

QUI'NQUEFID, Adj. [*quinque* and *fidus*, Lat.] cloven into five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, Adj. [*quinquennis*, Lat.] laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NCY, S. [corrupted from *ſquinancy*] an inflammatory ſwelling in the throat.

QUI'NTAIN, S. [Fr.] a poſt with a turning top.

QUI'NTESSENCE, S. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, *quinta eſſentia*, Lat.] a fifth being; an extract of any thing, containing all its virtues.

QUI'NTIN, S. [*palus quintanus*, Lat. *quintain*, Fr.] an upright poſt on the top of which a croſs turned round on a pin, having a broad board with a heavy ſand-bag on one end; the perſon playing at the game uſed to ſtrike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to paſs by before the ſand-bag could ſtrike him, in its revolution, on the back.

QUI'NTUPLE, Adj. [*quintuplus*, Lat.] five fold.

QUIP, S. [derived from *whip*] a ſharp jeſt or taunt.

QUIRE, S. [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Ital. *chorus*, Lat.] a body of ſingers, or a chorus. That part of a church where ſervice is ſung. A bundle of paper, conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets, from *cahier*, Fr.

To QUIRE, V. N. to ſing in concert. "*Quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims." *Shakeſ.*

QUI'RISTER, S. one who ſings in concert, particularly applied to divine ſervice.

QUIRK, S. a quick ſtroke or ſharp ſit. A ſmart taunt. An artful diſtinction.

To QUIT, V. A. [part. paſſ. *quit*, preter. *I have quit* or *quitted*,] to diſcharge an obligation or duty. To make even. To ſet free or diſcharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forſake. To reſign or give up.

QUI'TCH-GRASS, S. [*cwici*, Sax.] dog-graſs.

QUITE, Adv. [*quitté*, Fr. free; hence the original expreſſion, *quite and clean*, i. e. with a clean riddance] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUI'T-RENT, S. a ſmall rent paid yearly in token of ſubjection to the lord of the manor.

QUITS, Interj. a word uſed when any thing is repaid, or the oppoſite parties in a game are even.

QUI'TTANCE, S. [*quitance*, Fr.] a diſcharge from a debt or obligation. A return or recompence.

QUI'TTER, S. a deliverer. The ſcoria of tin.

QUI'TTERBONE, S. a hard round ſwelling, on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter.

QUI'VER, S. [corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. to cover] a caſe for arrows.

QUI'VER, Adj. nimble, or active. "A little *quiver* fellow." *Shakeſ.* Obſolete.

To QUI'VER, V. N. to play to and fro with a trembling motion. To ſhake, ſhiver, or ſhudder with cold or fear.

QUI'VERED, Adj. furniſhed with, or placed in, a quiver.

QUO'DLIBET, S. [Lat.] a nice point or ſubtilty.

QUOIF, or COIF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr.] a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a ſerjeant at law.

QUOI'FFURE, S. [*coeffure*, Fr.] head-dreſs. "Her *quoiffure*." *Addiſ.*

QUOIN, S. [*coin*, Fr.] a corner. An inſtrument uſed in raiſing warlike engines.

QUOITS, or COITS, S. a game played by throwing any thing from one ſtated point to another.

To QUOIT, V. N. to play at quoits; to throw from place to place.

QUO'RUM, S. [from *quorum*, the firſt word in the commiſſion] a bench of juſtices; one in a commiſſion without whom the reſt cannot act.

QUO'TA, S. *quotus*, Lat.] a ſhare or proportion.

QUOTA'TION, S. [from *quote*] the act of producing the paſſage of an author, either to illuſtrate or confirm. A paſſage produced from ſome author.

To QUOTE, V. A. [*quoter*, Fr.] to cite a paſſage from an author.

QUOTH, V. Imperf. [from *cwethan*, Goth. *cwethan*, Sax. *gboidan*, Perſ. to ſpeak or ſay] he ſays or ſaid; though ſometimes applied to the firſt perſon, as *quoth I.*

QUOTI'DIAN, Adj. [*quotidianus*, Lat.] happening every day. Daily.

QUOTI'DIAN, S. a fever that returns every day.

QUO'TIENT, S. [Fr. *quoties*, Lat.] the number which ſhews how often a ſmaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the diviſor is contained in the dividend.

R, the ſeventeenth letter of the alphabet, is called a canine letter, becauſe the pronunciation of it reſembles the ſnarling of a dog. The form of the capital in the Roman, Gathic, and Saxon is alike, but that of the ſmall letter, both in the Roman print and in writing, ſeems to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ר *reſh*, written backwards. Its ſound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *Rhapſody*, &c. In phyſicians preſcriptions it ſtands for *Recipe*, i. e. take.

To RA'BBET, V. A. [*rabaiſſe*, *rabeter*, Fr.] to plane or cut channels in boards, ſo as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, S. a joint made by paring two pieces of wood ſo as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN, S. [רבי or רבין Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, S. a ſmall animal that boroughs in warrens, eſteemed for its fleſh and fir.

RA'BBLE, S. [*rabula*, Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, S. the loweſt order of people; the vulgar.

RA'BID, Adj. [*rabidus*, Lat.] fierce, or furious.

RACE, S. [Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] a family aſcending or deſcending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or ſprig of ginger. from *rayz de gengibra*, Span. A particular ſtrength or taſte, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the underſtanding. A conteſt or courſe on foot or horſeback.

RA'CEHORSE, S. a horſe bred to run againſt others.

RA'CER, S. one that runs to outſtrip another. A racehorſe.

RA'CINESS, S. [*racy*] the quality of being racy or ſtrong taſted.

RACK, S. [*racken*, Belg.] an engine uſed in torturing, conſiſting of a wheel to which a perſon is faſtened with his limbs extended. Torture or extreme pain. Any inſtrument which extends. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A ſpirituous liquor, contracted from ARRACK.

To RACK, V. N. to ſtream like clouds driven before the wind. To torment, harraſs, oppreſs by exaction. To extend. To draw off from the lees.

RACKO'ON, S. an animal like a badger, having a tail like a fox, cloathed with a thick deep fur; it ſleeps in the day in a hollow tree, and goes out in moonſhine to feed by the ſeaſide.

RA'CK-RENT, S. rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RA'CKET, S. [from ῥαχια, Gr.] a chattering noiſe. Clamouring, or noiſy confuſed talk. The inſtrument with which a ball is ſtruck, from *raquettes*, Fr.

RA'CKING, S. a pace of a horſe, like an amble, excepting that its time is ſwifter and tread ſhorter.

RA'CY, Adj. [*rayz*, Span. a root] ſtrong taſted; taſting of the ſoil.

RA'DDOCK, S. a bird.

RA'DIANCE, RA'DIANCY, S. [*radians*, Lat.] a ſparkling luſtre; the quality of darting rays.

To RA'DIATE, V. N. [*radiatus*, Lat.] to dart rays, to ſparkle.

RA'DIATED, Adj. [*radiatus*, Lat.] adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, S. [*radiatio*, Lat.] a beamy luſtre. Emiſſion every way from the center.

RA'DICAL, Adj. [from *radix*, Lat.] original, implanted by nature. Serving to produce.

To RA'DICATE, V. A. [*radicatus*, Lat.] to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RA'DICLE, S. [*radicule*, Fr.] that part of the ſeed of a plant, which becomes the root.

RA'DISH, S. [*radix*, Lat.] a root.

RA'DIUS, S. [Lat.] the ſemidiameter of a circle. In anatomy, a long ſlender bone of the arm deſcending with the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

RA'DNORSHIRE, S. one of the ſix counties of South Wales. The Welch call it Sîr Vaes or Maes y Ved. It is bounded on the E. by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; on the S. and W. by Brecknockſhire and Cardiganſhire; on the N. by Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales. It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; has thirteen rivers, four market towns, fifty-two pariſhes, and about 19,000 inhabitants, all in the dioceſes of Hereford and St. David's. The air in this county is ſharp and piercing. Its E. and S. parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the ſoil elſewhere, eſpecially in the N. and W. parts, is rocky and mountainous, being only fit to feed cattle and ſheep; though it is well-ſtored with woods, and watered by rivulets, having alſo ſtanding lakes in ſome places. Its principal commodities are cheeſe and horſes. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockſhire, has in its rapid courſe ſeveral cataracts, receiving the Ython, Weverly, and other ſtreams. The Trent parts it from Shropſhire; but the river peculiar to it is the Ython, into which runs the Dulas, Clowdock, and Camerah; after which it falls into the Wye. In theſe rivers there is plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh. This county ſends one member to parliament.

To RAFF, V. A. to ſweep, huddle, or take in a confuſed manner.

To RA'FFLE, V. N. [*raffler*, Fr.] to caſt dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, S. the determination of a perſon's right to a prize by caſting dice.

RAFT, S. [probably from *ratis*, Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or perſons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RA'FTER, S. [*ræfter*, Sax. *rafter*, Belg.] pieces of timber, which compoſe the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, Adj. built with rafters.

RAG, S. [*bracade*, Sax. ῥαχος, Gr.] a piece of cloth torn from the reſt. Any thing rent or tattered.

RAGA-

RAGAMU'FFIN, S. a perſon cloathed in rags.

RAGE, S. [Fr.] violent anger or fury. Aggravation or increaſe of pain.

To RAGE, V. N. to be hurried away by exceſſive anger. To exerciſe fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RA'GOUT, S. [Fr. pronounced *ragoó*] meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RA'GWORT, S. a plant.

RA'GSTONE, S. a ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The ſtone on which the edge of a tool new ground is ſmoothed.

RAIL, S. [*riegel*, Teut.] a croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. A ſeries of poſts connected by beams, by which any thing is incloſed, differing from a *pale*, becauſe it does not riſe ſo high above the croſs beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garment, called likewiſe a *nightrail*.

To RAIL, V. A. to incloſe with rails; to range in a line. To ſpeak to or about, with reproachful terms.

RAI'LLERY, S. [*raillerie*, Fr.] ſlight and jocoſe ſatire.

RAI'MENT, S. [for *arraiment*, from *array*] cloaths, or dreſs. Seldom uſed unleſs in poetry.

To RAIN, V. N. [*renian*, Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e. the water falls from the clouds.

RAIN, S. [*ren*, Dan. *reg.* old Teut.] water deſcending from the clouds in drops.

RAI'NBOW, S. [*renboga*, Sax.] a meteor in form of a party-coloured ſemicircle, appearing in a rainy ſky oppoſite to the ſun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RAI'N-DEER, S. [*hranes*, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] a deer uſed in the northern countries for drawing ſledges.

RAI'N-WATER, S. water which deſcends from the clouds.

RAI'NY, Adj. ſhowery; wet.

To RAISE, V. A. [*reſa*, Swed. *raiſer*, Dan.] to lift, or heave from the ground. To ſet a thing upright. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouſe, or ſtir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to ſpirits. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To collect, applied to money.

RA'ISIN, S. [Fr.] the fruit of the vine dried in the ſun or in an oven.

RAKE, S. [*race*, Sax. *raccbe*, Belg.] an inſtrument with teeth, uſed in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtleſs perſon, from *racaille*, Fr.

To RAKE, V. A. to ſcrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To ſcour or ſearch with vehement deſire.

RA'KE-HELL, S. a wild, vicious, or debauched perſon.

RA'KISH, Adj. like a rake; looſe or lewd.

To RA'LLY, V. A. [*rallier*, Fr.] to reduce diſordered forces to order. To treat with ſatirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter.

RAM, S. [Sax and Belg.] a male ſheep. An inſtrument with an iron head uſed in battering walls.

To RAM, V. A. to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering ram. To fill with any thing driven hard.

To RAMBLE, V. N. [*ramb*, Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed reſolution, or determined place.

RA'MBLE, S. a wandering and irregular excurſion.

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUS, S. a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, ſugar, and roſe water, in the ſummer.

RA'MAKIN, RA'MEQUINS, S. [*ramuquiers*, Fr.] ſmall ſlices of bread covered with cheeſe and eggs.

RA'MMER, S. an inſtrument by which any thing is driven hard. The ſtick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RAMIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.] diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out.

To RA'MIFY, V. A. [*ramifier*, Fr.] to ſeparate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RA'MMISH, Adj. rank, or ſtrong ſcented.

RA'MOUS, Adj. [*ramus*, Lat.] branchy; conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP, V. N. [*ramper*, Fr.] to leap with violence. To climb; applied to plants.

RAMP, S. a leap or ſpring.

RA'MPANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevailing or breaking through reſtraint. In heraldry, reared up in order to combat.

RA'MPART, RA'MPIRE, S. a maſſy bank of earth, cannon proof, raiſed about the body of a place, and formed in baſtions. &c. The wall round fortified places.

RAN, the preter of RUN.

To RANCH, V. A. [corrupted from *wrench*] to ſprain or injure by a violent twiſt.

RA'NCID, Adj. [*rancidus*, Lat.] ſtrong ſcented.

RA'NCOROUS, Adj. [from *rancour*] ſpiteful in the higheſt degree.

RA'NCOUR, [*rancœur*, old Fr.] hatred continued.

RAND, S. [Belg.] a border or ſeam. "The *rand* of a ſhoe."

RA'NDOM, S. [*random*, Fr.] want of direction, rule, method, or chance.

RA'NDOM, Adj. done by chance, or without deſign.

RA'NFORCE, S. the ring of a gun next the touch hole.

RANG, preter of RING.

To RANGE, V. A. [*ranger*, Fr.] to place in order or rank. To rove over. Neuterly, to rove at large. To be placed in order.

RANGE, S. [*rangee*, Fr.] a rank or any thing placed in a line. A claſs or order. An excurſion; room for excurſion. Compaſs taken

in

in by any thing extended or placed in order. The ſtep of a ladder. A kitchen grate.

RANGER, S. one that roves about. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a foreſt.

RANK, Adj, [*ranc*, Sax.] ſtrong; growing too faſt. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants. Stong ſcented; groſs; coarſe.

RANK. S. [*rang*, Fr.] a line of men placed a-breaſt. A row. A claſs, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.

To RANK, V. A. [*ranger*, Fr.] to place a-breaſt. To range or include in any particular claſs. To diſpoſe in a regular manner.

To RA'NKLE, V. N. to feſter, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

RA'NKLY, Adv. in a coarſe, or groſs manner.

RA'NNY, S. [*mus araneus*, Lat.] the ſhrewmouſe.

To RA'NSACK, V. A. to plunder or pillage. To ſearch narrowly.

RA'NSOME, [*rancon*, Fr.] the price paid for the redemption of a priſoner.

To RA'NSOME, V. A. [*ranconner*, Fr.] to free from puniſhment or captivity by money.

RANT, V. N. [*randen*, Belg.] to make uſe of pompous or high-ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT, S. high-ſounding language without proportionate dignity of thought.

RA'NTIPOLE, S. wild; raving; rakiſh.

RA'NULA, S. [Lat.] a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſaliva under the tongue.

RANU'NCULUS, S. [Lat.] a flower called likewiſe crowfoot.

To RAP, V. N. [*hræppan*, Sax.] to ſtrike with a ſmart and quick blow. *To rap and rend*, is, to ſeize by violence.

RAP, S. a quick ſmart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS, Adj. [Fr. *rapace*, Lat.] given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.

RAPA'CITY, S. [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] the act of ſeizing by violence. The quality of being addicted to plunder.

RAPE, S. [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Lat.] a violent forcing of a virgin or woman.

RA'PID, Adj. [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] quick; ſwift and violent of motion.

RAPI'DITY, S. [*rapidito*, Fr. *rapiditas*, Lat.] violent ſwiftneſs of motion.

RA'PIDNESS, S. the quality of being violently ſwift.

RA'PIER, S. [*rapiere*, Fr.] a ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RA'PIER-FISH, S. a fiſh about five yards long, which has a ſword growing from its ſnout about a yard long, at the baſis it is four inches over, two edged, and pointed like a *rapier*; it preys on fiſh, having firſt ſtabbed them with its ſword.

RA'PINE, S. [Fr. *rapina*, Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.

RA'PTURE, S. [*rapio*, Lat.] ecſtacy; violence of any paſſion; uncommon heat of imagination; rapidity or haſte. "Torrent *rapture*." *Milt.*

RARE, S. [Fr. *rarus*, Lat.] uncommon, ſcarce; excellent; thin, oppoſed to denſe; thinly ſcattered.

RAREE'SHOW, S. a ſhew carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing ſo that they ſhall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, Adj. capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, V. A. [*rarafier*, Fr.] to make more thin. To become thin.

RA'RELY, Adv. not often; ſeldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, S. the quality or ſtate of happening ſeldom and being uncommon. Value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RA'RITY, S. [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.] uncommonneſs. A thing valued for its ſcarceneſs or uncommonneſs. Thinneſs.

RA'SCAL, S. [*raſcal*, Sax. a lean beaſt] a mean fellow. A ſcoundrel.

RASCA'LION, S. one of the meaneſt rank.

RA'SCALLY, Adv. in a mean, baſe, or worthleſs manner.

To RASE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr.] to ſkim or bruſh the ſurface. To deſtroy or overthrow. To eraſe or blot out.

RASH, S. [*raſh*, Belg.] ſatin. An efflorescence of red ſpots on the ſkin, perhaps corrupted from *ruſh*.

RA'SHER, S. [*reſati*, Sclav. *raſati*, Swed. *riſzati*, Dalm. to cut] a ſlice; "a *raſher* of bacon."

RA'SHLY, Adv. in a haſty and thoughtleſs manner.

RA'SHNESS, S. fooliſh contempt of danger. Inconſiderate haſte.

RASP, S. [*raſpo*, Ital.] a raſpberry.

To RASP, V. A. [*raſper*, Belg. *raſper*, Fr. *raſpare*, Ital.] to rub to powder, or wear away the ſurface with a rough file.

RASP, S. [from the verb] a piece or powder rubbed off a thing by a very rough or coarſe file.

RA'SPBERRY, S. a kind of a berry

RA'SURE, S. [*raſura*, Lat.] the act of ſcraping or ſhaving. A mark in writing made by rubbing out a word or letter.

RAT, S. [*ratte*, Belg. *ratta*, Span. *rat*, Belg.] an animal larger than a mouſe, that infeſts houſes and ſhips. *To ſmell a rat*, implies to ſuſpect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RA'TABLE, Adj. [from *rate*] ſet at a certain value.

RATAFI'A, S. [pronounced *ratifee*] a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATA'N, S. an Indian cane. An inſtrument of cane uſed by ſchoolmaſters. A low and mean ſpecies of mahogany.

RATE, S. [Fr. *ratus*, Lat.] a price fixed to

to any thing. A ſettled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which ſets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax impoſed by a pariſh.

To RATE, V. A. to value at a certain price. To tax.

RATH, Adj. [*rath*, Sax. quickly] early in ſeaſon. "The *rath* primroſe." *Milt.* Not in uſe.

RA'THER, Adv. [the comparative of *rath*, now out of uſe] more willingly. Preferably. In a great degree. More properly. Sooner. *To have rather*, is to prefer, or deſire in preference.

RATIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of confirming.

To RA'TIFY, V. A. [*ratum facio*, Lat.] to confirm.

RA'TIO, S. [Lat.] proportion.

RATIOCINA'TION, S. [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes by the exerciſe of reaſon.

RA'TIONAL, Adj. [*rationalis*, Lat.] having the uſe of reaſon. Agreeable to reaſon.

RATIONA'LE, S. [Lat.] the grounds on which any thing is founded.

RA'TIONALIST, S. one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of reaſon.

RATIONA'LITY, S. the power of reaſoning. Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TSBANE, S. poiſon for rats.

RATTE'EN, S. a kind of ſtuff.

To RA'TTLE, V. N. [*ratelen*, Belg.] to make a quick noiſe with ſhaking hard things together. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily. To make a thing ſound by ſhaking.

RA'TTLE, S. a quick noiſe made by the colliſion of ſticks, or ſhaking a thing incloſed in a box. Empty and loud talk. An inſtrument having ſomething included in a hollow part, uſed to pleaſe infants.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE, S. a ſnake ſo called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

RATTOO'N, S. a Weſt-Indian fox.

To RA'VAGE, V. A. [*ravager*, Fr.] to lay waſte, ſack, ſpoil, or plunder.

RA'VAGE, S. ſpoil or plunder.

To RAVE, V. A. [*reven*, Belg. *raver*, Fr.] to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burſt into fits of fury like a mad perſon.

To RA'VEL, V. A. [*ravelen*, Belg.] to entangle or entwiſt. To unweave, or undo the threads of ſomething woven.

RA'VELIN, S. [Fr.] in fortification, a work having two faces, that compoſe a ſalient angle without any flanks.

RA'VEN, S. [*hræfn*, Sax.] a large black fowl.

To RA'VEN, V. A. [*ræfian*, Sax. to rob] to devour with great eagerneſs.

RA'VENOUS, Adj. hungry to exceſs.

RA'VENOUSNESS, S. the quality of raging after prey.

RA'VIN, S. prey or food gotten by violence.

To RA'VISH, V. A. [*ravir*, Fr.] to violate a perſon's chaſtity by force. To take away by violence. To delight to ecſtacy.

RA'VISHMENT, S. the act of violating chaſtity by force. Exceſſive delight. Rapture.

RAW, Adj. [*hreaf*, Sax. *rau*, Dan. *rouw*, Belg. *rob*, Teut.] not boiled or roaſted. Not dreſſed enough either by roaſting or boiling. Not covered with the ſkin. Sore. Ignorant or unexperienced, applied to the judgment.

RAW'NESS, S. the ſtate of neither being boiled nor roaſted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment.

RAY, S. [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr.] a beam of light, or knowledge. A fiſh, from *raye*, Fr. An herb.

RAZE, S. [*rayz*, Span. a root] a root. "Two *razes* of ginger." *Shakſ.*

To RAZE, or RASE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr.] to overthrow, ruin or demoliſh. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or RASOR, S. [*raſoir*, Fr.] an inſtrument uſed in ſhaving.

RA'ZURE, S. [*raſure*, Fr.] ſee RASURE.

RE'ASESS, S. a return of a viſit.

To REACH, V. A. [*ræcan*, Sax.] to touch or take hold of with the hand extended. To arrive at, or obtain.

REACH, S. the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of attaining. The limit of the underſtanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To RE'ACT, V. A. to act back again. To return an action or impulſe.

REA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

READ, S. [*ræd*, Sax. *raed*, Belg.] counſel. "To wicked *read*." *Stern.*

To READ, V. A. [preter. and part. paſs. *read*, but pronounced *red*, from *ræd*, Sax.] to peruſe, or utter by the voice any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to diſcover by marks or learn by obſervation. To know perfectly or underſtand.

RE'ADING, S. [pronounced *reeding*] the art of peruſing words written or printed. Study conſiſting in the peruſal of books. A lecture. A public recital.

RE'ADING, S. [pronounced *Redding*] the capital and county town of Berkſhire, near the Thames, which juſt by receives the Kennet, that paſſes under ſeven bridges in the town and neighbourhood. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. This is the moſt conſiderable and largeſt place in the county; and though they muſt have a great trade into the neighbouring country, their principal traffic is with large barges by the navigation of the Thames to London, whither they carry vaſt quantities of malt, meal, and timber, and bring back coals, ſalt, tobacco, grocery, oils, &c. Reading gave birth to archbiſhop Laud and lord chief juſtice Holt, &c. Here are three churches, two large meeting-houſes, beſides that of the Quakers; and it contains about 8000 people, including a little hamlet at the bridge over the Thames. Here is a county infirmary. Its

market is on Saturday, and fairs on February 1, for cheese and horses; May 1, chiefly for horses; July 25, for ditto and other cattle; and September 21, for cheese. In the neighbourhood is a continued body of oyster-shells, for the space of five or six acres. See the philosophical transactions. It lies forty miles W. of London and six from Maidenhead.

RE'ADER, S. one that peruses any thing written or printed. One studious in books. One whose office it is to read prayers in churches.

REA'DILY, Adv. without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

REA'DINESS, S. [see READY] the quality of doing any thing without delay, or hesitation.

RE-ADMI'SSION, S. the act of admitting again.

To RE-ADO'RN, V. A. to adorn again.

REA'DY, Adj. quick in performance. Fit or prepared. Willing. Being at the point, or not far from being done; without hinderance, or hesitation.

REAL, Adj. [*réel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.] relating to things, not persons. True, opposed to fictitious. Genuine. In law, consisting of things immoveable.

REA'LGER, S. red arsenic.

REA'LITY, S. [*realité*, Fr.] truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance. Something intrinsically important.

To RE-'ALIZE, V. A. [*realiser*, Fr.] to bring into being. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY, Adv. actually. Truly. Indeed.

REALM, S. [pronounced *relm*, from *roiaulme*, Fr.] a kingdom. Kingly government.

RE'ALTY, S. [*reale*, Ital.] loyalty. "Where faith and *realty*—remain not." *Par. Lost.*

REAM, S. [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Belg.] a bundle of paper consisting of twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE, V. A. to animate again. To restore to life.

To REAP, V. A. [*ripan*, Sax. *ruppen*, Belg.] to cut corn at harvest. To gather, or obtain.

RE'APER, S. one that cuts corn.

RE'APING-HOOK, S. a crooked instrument used in cutting corn.

REAR, S. [*arriere*, Fr.] the hindermost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet. The last class.

To REAR, V. A. [*raræn*, Sax.] to raise up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct. To exalt or elevate.

RE'ARWARD, S. the last troop. The end; the tail or train behind. The latter part.

REA'RMOUSE, S. [*hræremus*, Sax.] a bat, more properly spelt *reremouse*.

To REASCE'ND, V. N. to climb, or mount again. To go up a second time.

REA'SON, S. [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.] true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premises. The cause or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts, consisting in deducing one proposition from another, or in finding out such intermediate ideas as may connect two distant ones. Right. A just account. After *bring*, such measures as are consistent with humanity. "*Bringing* France to *reason*." *Addis.*

To REA'SON, V. N. [*raisonner*, Fr.] to to deduce consequences from premises. To debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince. To examine by the rules of reason.

REA'SONABLE, Adj. [*raisonable*, Fr.] having the faculty of reason. Consistent with the rules of reason. Just. Moderate. Tolerable.

REA'SONABLENESS, S. agreeableness to reason. Moderation.

REASONABLY, Adv. agreeable to reason. Moderately.

REA'SONING, S. an argument.

To REASSE'MBLE, V. A. to collect again.

To REASSE'RT, V. A. to assert anew, or a second time.

To REBA'TE, V. A. [*rebattre*, Fr.] to blunt, or deprive of its edge.

REBA'TE, S. a rule in arithmetic, the same as discount.

REBE'CK, S. [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] a three stringed fiddle.

REBE'L, S. [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] one who opposes the lawful authority of a sovereign.

To REBE'L, V. N. [*rebello*, Lat.] to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLION, S. the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, Adv. engaged in opposing lawful authority.

To REBE'LLOW, V. N. to echo back a loud noise.

To REBO'UND, V. N. [*rebondir*, Fr.] to spring back again from any surface. To reverberate or beat back.

REBO'UND, S. the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing.

REBU'FF, S. [*rebuffade*, Fr.] a quick and sudden resistence or check.

To REBU'FF, V. A. to beat back. To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUI'LD, V. A. [pronounced *rebild*] to build again.

REBU'KABLE, Adj. [from *rebuke*] worthy of being found fault with.

To REBU'KE, V. A. [*reboucher*, Fr.] to chide; to find fault with. To repress, by an unexpected reproach.

REBU'KE, S. any chiding expression. A check.

RE'BUS, S. a word represented by a picture. A kind of a riddle, in which the different syllables of a person's or place's name, are hidden under some picturesque representation.

To RECA'LL, V. A. to call back again. To revoke, or restore.

RECA'LL, S. the act or power of calling back.

To

To RECA'NT, V. A. [*recanto*, Lat.] to retract, or contradict what one has profeſſed, ſaid, or done.

RECANTA'TION, S. the act of contradicting what a perſon has profeſſed, ſaid, or done.

To RECAPI'TULATE, V. A. [*recapituler*, Fr.] to mention again. To repeat again in a conciſe or ſummary manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, S. a diſtinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a diſcourſe.

To RECE'DE, V. N. [*recedo*, Lat.] to fall back, retreat, or deſiſt.

RECE'IPT, S. [pronounced *receit*, from *receptus*, Lat.] the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving money. A phyſician's preſcription, or direction for making any thing conſiſting of various ingredients. Reception.

To RECE'IVE, V. A. [*recevoir*, Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due. To take from another. To admit. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a gueſt.

RECE'IVER, S. one to whom any thing is communicated, or paid by another. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper. The veſſel into which ſpirits drop from the ſtill. The veſſel into which any ſubjects are put, when experiments are tried by the air pump.

RE'CENCY, S. [*recens*, Lat.] the ſtate of being lately done, or exiſtent.

RE'CENT, Adj. [*recens*, Lat.] not long exiſtent. New, late, freſh.

RE'CENTNESS, S. the quality of being lately uſed, made, or done.

RECE'PTACLE, S. [*receptaculum*, Lat.] a veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECE'PTION, S. [*receptus*, Lat.] the act of receiving or entertaining. The ſtate or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at firſt coming.

RECE'SS, S. [*receſſus*, Lat.] retirement. Departure. A place of retirement, or ſecrecy. An abſtract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

To RECHA'RGE, V. A. to accuſe in return. To attack again.

RECHE'AT, S. a leſſon played on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them from a counterſcent.

RECIDIVA'TION, S. [*recidivus*, Lat.] falling a ſecond time.

RE'CIPE, S. [Lat. from the firſt word of a medicinal preſcription] a medicinal preſcription or receipt.

RECI'PIENT, S. [*recipiens*, Lat.] that to which any thing is voluntarily given. The veſſel of an air pump, in which the ſubjects of the experiments are included.

RECI'PROCAL, Adj. [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both ſides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each.

To RECI'PROCATE, V. N. [*reciprocus*, Lat.] to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION, S. the ſtate wherein any action is done mutually by each party.

RECI'TAL, S. [from *recite*] the relating of a thing a ſecond time. Repitition. Enumeration.

RECITATI'VE, or RECITATI'VO. S. [Ital.] a kind of muſical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more muſically than in common ſpeech, and leſs than in a ſong.

To RECITE, V. A. [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] to relate; to tell over or enumerate.

To RE'CKON, V. A. [*reccan*, Sax.] to count or find out the number of any collection. To eſteem, value, or account. To compute. To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon; uſed with *upon*: from *compter ſur*, Fr.

RE'CKONING, S. a computation. An account of time. Account of debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public houſe. An account taken. Eſteem or value.

To RECLA'IM, V. A. [*reclamo*, Lat.] to reform or make better. To reduce to the ſtate deſired. To recall, or cry out againſt. To tame.

To RECLI'NE, V. A. [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] to lean back or ſidewiſe. Neutrally, to lean, reſt, or repoſe.

To RECLO'SE, V. A. to cloſe again. "The door *reclos'd*." *Pope*.

RECLUSE, Adj. [*reclus*, Fr. *recluſus*, Lat.] ſhut up from company. Retired.

RECO'GNISANCE, S. [Fr. pronounced *reconniſance*] acknowledgment of a perſon or thing. A badge. A word or record, teſtifying the *recogniſer* to owe to the *recogniſee* a certain ſum of money.

To RECOGNI'SE, V. A. [*recogneſco*, Lat.] to acknowledge. To recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing. To review or examine judicially.

RECOGNISE'E, S. the perſon in whoſe favour a bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISER, S. one who gives a bond to another.

RECOGNI'TION, S. [*recognitio*, Lat.] review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgment. Knowledge avowed.

To RECOI'L, V. N. [*reculer*, Fr.] to ruſh or bound back again. To fall back. To fail or ſhrink.

To RECOLLE'CT, V. A. [*recollectus*, Lat.] to revive in, or recover to, the memory. To recover reaſon or reſolution. To collect again.

RECOLLE'CTION, S. the act whereby an idea is ſought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view.

To RECOMME'ND, V. A. [*recommender*, Fr.] to praiſe again. To render acceptable. To deſcribe a perſon as worthy of the countenance of another.

RECOMMENDA'TION, S. the act of detailing the good qualities of a perſon to gain him a favourable reception from another.

To RECOMPE'NSE, V. A. [*recompenſer*, Fr.] to repay, or requite; to return, or give in requital. To make up by ſomething of equal value. To redeem or pay for.

RE'COMPENSE, S. [Fr.] the act of making a return, or equivalent.

To RECONCI'LE, V. N. [*reconcilier*, Fr.] to make a perſon like again. To make conſiſtent. To reſtore to favour.

RECONCI'LEMENT, S. the renewal of kindneſs, or reſtored to favour. Friendſhip renewed.

RECONCILIA'TION, S. [Fr.] renewal of friendſhip. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite. Attonement or expiation.

RE'CONDITE, Adj. [*reconditus*, Lat.] abſtruſe or profound; ſecret.

To RECO'RD, V. A. [*recorder*, Fr.] to regiſter any thing ſo as to preſerve the memory of it. To celebrate or cauſe to be remembered in a ſolemn manner.

RE'CORD, S. [the accent of the noun is generally on the firſt ſyllable, but that of the verb always on the laſt] a regiſter or authentic memorial.

RECO'RDER, S. one who regiſters any event. The keeper of the rolls in a city. A kind of flute.

To RECO'VER, V. A. [*recouvrir*, Fr.] to reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder. To repair or regain after loſs.

RECO'VERABLE, Adj. capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, S. cure. The power or act of regaining. The ſtate of a perſon cured. In law, the cutting off an entail.

To RECOU'NT, V. A. [*renconter*, Fr.] to tell in a diſtinct and minute manner.

RECO'URSE, S. [pronounced *recoarſe*, from *recours*, Fr. *recurſus*, Lat.] frequent paſſage. A return or new attack. Application or attendance for help in protection. The laſt ſenſe is moſt in uſe, the two former ſenſes being obſolete.

RE'CREANT, Adj. [*recréant*, Fr.] cowardly; mean-ſpirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apoſtate. Falſe.

To RE'CREATE, V. A. [*recreatus*, Lat.] to refreſh after labour. To amuſe when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive, or relieve.

RECREA'TION, S. refreſhment after toil or wearineſs. Amuſement.

RE'CREMENT, S. [*recrementum*, Lat.] droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

To RECRI'MINATE, V. N. [*recriminer*, Fr.] to accuſe another in return.

RECRIMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of returning one accuſation by another.

To RECRU'IT, V. A. [*recruter*, Fr.] to repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. To ſupply the deficiencies of an army by new men.

RECRU'IT, S. the ſupply of any thing waſted. New ſoldiers.

RECTA'NGLE, S. [Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] an angle conſiſting of ninety degrees.

RECTA'NGULAR, Adj. [*rectangularis*, Lat.] having an angle conſiſting of ninety degrees.

RECTIFI'ABLE, Adj. [*rectify*] capable of being ſet right.

RECTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſetting a thing right which is wrong. In diſtillery, the act of drawing ſpirits a ſecond time, in order to increaſe their ſtrength.

To RE'CTIFY, V. A. [*rectifier*, Fr.] to make right, or reform. To increaſe the ſtrength of ſpirits by repeated diſtillation.

RECTILI'NEAR, RECTILI'NEOUS, Adj. [from *rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] conſiſting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE, S. [Fr.] ſtraitneſs, oppoſed to curvity. Uprightneſs, or freedom from any vice or byaſs, applied to the mind.

RE'CTOR, S. [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.] a ruler. A parſon or miniſter of an impropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORY, S. [*rectorat*, Fr.] a ſpiritual living, conſiſting of land, tythe, and other oblations, ſeparated and dedicated to God, for the ſervice of the church, and for the maintenance of the miniſter, to whoſe charge it is committed.

RECU'MBENCY, S. [*recumbens*, Lat.] lying or leening.

To RECU'R, V. N. [*recurro*, Lat.] to come back, or revive to the mind. To have recourſe to, or take refuge in.

RECU'SANT, S. [*recuſans*, Lat.] one that refuſes to comply with the terms of a communion or ſociety.

RED, Adj. [*ræd*, *red*, Sax. *rouge*, Fr.] one of the primitive colours, of which the human blood is.

RE'DBREAST, S. a ſmall bird ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

To RE'DDEN, V. A. to make red. To grow red, or bluſh.

RE'DDISH, S. ſomewhat red.

RE'DDITIVE, Adj. in grammar, applied to the anſwer made to a queſtion.

RE'DDLE, S. an earth of the metal kind, of a cloſe and even colour, ſmooth, gloſſy, unctuous, remarkably heavy, of a fine florid red; that in England is the fineſt in the world.

REDE, S. [*ræd*, Sax.] council or advice. "His own *rede*." *Shakeſ.* Not in uſe.

To REDEE'M, V. A. [*redimo*, Lat.] to reſcue or relieve by paying a price. To recompenſe. To pay an attonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the intereſt.

REDEE'MER, S. one who ranſoms or ſaves from guilt by paying a price or making an atonement. A term frequently applied to our bleſſed Saviour.

REDE'MPTION, S. [Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.] ranſom, or delivery from guilt or puniſhment by making an attonement.

RE'D-HOT, Adj. heated ſo as to appear red.

To REDOU'BLE, V. A. to repeat often.

To

To increaſe by frequent additions of the ſame quantity. To become twice as much.

REDOU'BT, S. [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Lat.] the outwork of a fortification.

REDOU'BTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] terrible to enemies.

To REDOU'ND, V. N. [*redundo*, Lat.] to be driven back again. To conduce. To reſult.

To REDRE'SS, V. A. [*redreſſer*, Fr.] to ſet right or amend. To relieve; remedy, or eaſe; more properly applied to things.

REDRE'SS, S. relief of grievances. Reformation. Remedy.

To RE'DSEAR, V. N. applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

REDSTRE'AK, S. an apple ſo called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cyder. "Cyder made from *redſtreak* apples."

To REDU'CE, V. A. [*reduco*, Lat.] to bring it to its former ſtate. To reform any ſtate of diſorder. To break into ſmall pieces. To degrade. To bring into a ſtate of want or miſery. To ſubdue.

REDU'CTION, S. [Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a ſtate of diſorder. In arithmetic, to bring numbers into their loweſt terms.

REDU'NDANCE, or REDU'NDANCY, S. [*redundantia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein things abound to exceſs.

REDU'NDANT, Adj. [*redundans*, Lat.] ſuperfluous. Abounding to exceſs. Uſing more words than are uſeful.

To RE-E'CHO, V. N. to echo back.

RE'ECHY, Adj. [corrupted from *reek*] ſmoaky: ſooty.

REED, S. [*read*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a hollow knotted ſtalk. A ſmall pipe. An arrow.

To RE-E'DIFY, V. A. to build again.

RE'EDY, Adj. abounding with reeds.

REEK, S. [*rec*, Sax.] ſteam; vapour; A pile of corn or hay, uſually ſpelt and pronounced *rick*.

REE'KY, Adj. ſmoaky; tanned; black.

REEL, S. [*reel*] a turning frame, on which yarn is wound from the ſpindle.

To REEL, V. A. to wind yarn off the ſpindle on a frame.

To REEL, V. N. [*rollen*, Belg. *ragla*, Swed.] to ſtagger, or run from one ſide and then to the other in walking.

To RE-ENFO'RCE, V. A. to ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance or men.

RE-ENFO'RCEMENT, S. freſh aſſiſtance.

To RE-ENJO'Y, V. A. to enjoy a ſecond time.

REE'RMOUSE, S. [*breremus*, Lat.] a bat.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH, V. A. to eſtabliſh again.

To RE-EXA'MINE, V. A. to examine again

REFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *refectis*, Lat.] refreſhment after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTORY, S. [*refectoire*, Fr.] a room for refreſhment or eating.

To REFE'L, V. A. [*refello*, Lat.] to refute or deſtroy an argument.

To REFE'R, V. A. [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.] to ſend to or diſmiſs for information or judgment. To addreſs or apply to for judgment. Neuterly, to have reſpect or relation.

REFERE'E, S. one to whom any thing is ſubmitted or referred.

RE'FERENCE, S. relation; reſpect. View towards. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

To REFI'NE, V. A. to clear from droſs or any impurities. To poliſh or clear from barbariſms, applied to language. To affect nicety.

REFI'NEMENT, S. the act of cleanſing from droſs, foulneſs, or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.

REFI'NER, S. one that clears from droſs, impurity, or barbariſm.

To REFI'T, V. A. [*refaire*, Fr.] to repair, or reſtore after damage.

To REFLE'CT, V. A. [*reflecto*, Lat.] to bend or throw back. Neuterly, to throw back light, or an image repreſented in a mirror. To throw back the thoughts on themſelves or things paſt. To conſider attentively. To bring reproach.

REFLE'CTION, S. [*reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.] the act of throwing or bending back. Any image repreſented or reflected in a looking glaſs. Thought employed on things paſt. The perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got. Attentive conſideration. Cenſure.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, S. [from *reflexible*] the diſpoſition of rays to be turned out of a right line, their natural courſe in paſſing out of one medium into another.

REFLE'XIBLE, Adj. [*reflexus*, Lat.] capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural courſe, applied to rays of light.

REFLU'ENT, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, from *refluens*, Lat.] flowing back.

REFLU'X, S. [*refluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing back. The backward courſe of water.

To REFO'RM, V. A. [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] to change from worſe to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worſe to better.

REFO'RM, S. reformation or amendment.

REFORMA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or ſtate of changing from worſe to better. The change of religion from corruption to its primitive ſtate.

REFO'RMER, S. one who makes a change from bad to better. One who exploded the errors introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive ſtate.

To REFRA'CT, V. A. [*refractus*, Lat.] to break the natural courſe of a ray.

REFRA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of a ray whoſe courſe is turned from a right line in going into a denſer medium.

REFRA'CTORINESS, S. [from *refractory*] ſullen; obſtinacy.

REFRA'CTORY, Adj. [from *refractoire*, Fr.

Fr. *refractarius*, Lat.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; not ſubmitting to authority or command.

RE'FREGABLE, Adj. [*refragabilis*, Lat.] liable to be confuted.

To REFRA'IN, V. A. [*refrener*, Fr.] to hold back or keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear or abſtain.

REFRANGIBI'LITY, S. [from *refrangible*] the diſpoſition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural courſe by paſſing out of one medium into another.

REFRA'NGIBLE, Adj. [from *re* and *frango*, Lat.] capable of being turned out of a right line, or their natural courſe; applied to the rays of light.

To REFRE'SH, V. A. [*refraicher*, Fr.] to relieve after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool.

REFRE'SHMENT, S. relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or reſt.

To REFRI'GERATE, V. A. [*refrigeratus*, Lat.] to cool.

REFT, [pret. and part. paſſ. of REAVE) taken or took away.

RE'FUGE, S. [Fr. *refugium*, Lat.] ſhelter from danger or diſtreſs. An expedient.

To RE'FUGE, V. A. [*refugier*, Fr.] to ſhelter or protect in danger or diſtreſs.

REFUGE'E, S. [*refugié*, Fr.] one that flies his country to avoid perſecution.

REFU'LGENCE, S. [ſee REFULGENT] ſparkling or bright ſplendor.

REFU'LGENT, Adj. [*refulgens*, Lat.] bright; glittering; ſhining. Splendid.

To REFU'ND, V. N. [*refundo*, Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to reſtore or repay what is received. Uſed with the reciprocal pronoun *himſelf*, to reimburſe.

REFU'SAL, S. [from *refuſe*] the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requeſted. The right of having a thing before another.

To REFU'SE, V. A. [*refuſer*, Fr.] to deny any thing required, or offered.

RE'FUSE, Adj. [the verb is accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but the noun on the firſt] unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

RE'FUSE, S. that which is fit only to be thrown away, and is left on a choice.

REFU'TAL, S. [*refuto*, Lat.] the act of proving a ſentiment to be falſe and erroneous.

REFUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *refutatio*, Lat.] the act of exploding or ſhowing an aſſertion to be falſe and erroneous.

To REFU'TE, V. A. [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] to prove falſe or erroneous.

To REGA'IN, V. A. [*regagner*, Fr.] to gain a ſecond time; to recover any thing loſt.

RE'GAL, Adj. [Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] royal.

RE'GAL, S. [*regale*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument.

REGA'LE, S. [Lat.] the prerogative of a king.

To REGA'LE, V. A. [*regalir*, Fr.] to feaſt; to give an entertainment; to refreſh.

REGA'LIA, S. [Lat.] the enſigns of a king.

To REGA'RD, V. A. [*regarder*, Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To reſpect or mind. To obſerve religiouſly. To reſpect or have relation to. To look towards.

REGA'RD, S. [Fr.] attention to, as a matter of importance. Reſpect. Relation. Note or eminence. Look or aſpect. "With ſtern *regard*." *Milton*. An object of ſight.

REGA'RDLESS, Adj. heedleſs; negligent; without taking notice.

RE'GENCY, S. [from *regent*] authority or government. Government adminiſtered for another. The diſtrict governed by a vice-agent. Thoſe who are intruſted with the government in behalf of another.

To REGE'NERATE, V. A. [*regeneratus*, Lat. *regenerer*, Fr.] to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a chriſtian ſtate.

REGE'NERATE, Adj. [*regeneratus*, Lat.] produced anew. Born again, or having one's natural diſpoſitions changed by divine grace.

RE'GENT, S. [Fr. *regens*, Lat.] governing. Exerciſing authority for another.

RE'GENT, S. a governor or ruler. One inveſted with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another.

RE'GENTSHIP, S. the office or ſtate of a vice-gerent.

RE'GICIDE, S. [*regicida*, Lat.] the act of murdering a king. One guilty of murdering his king.

RE'GIMEN, S. [Lat.] that regulation in diet and living ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine. Rule or government.

RE'GIMENT, S. [Fr.] a body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

REGIME'NTAL, Adj. belonging to a regiment. Uſed in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is diſtinguiſhed from another.

RE'GION, S. [Fr. *regio*, Lat.] a tract of land. A country. A part of the body. Place or rank.

RE'GISTER, S. [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in ſome book kept for that purpoſe. An officer who commits any account or tranſaction to writing.

To RE'GISTER, V. A. [*regiſtrer*, Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preſerve from oblivion. To enrol or ſet down in a liſt.

RE'GISTRY, S. the act of inſerting in a regiſter. The place where a regiſter is kept.

RE'GLET, S. [*reglette*, Fr.] a ledge of wood uſed by printers to ſeparate their lines in pages, wherein they are printed at conſiderable diſtances from each other.

To REGO'RGE, V. A. [*regorger*, Fr.] to vomit up again. To ſwallow back.

To REGRA'TE, V. A. [from *grate*] to ſhock or offend. "*Regrateth* the eye." *Dryd.* To engroſs or foreſtal, from *regratter*, Fr.

REGRE'SS, S. [*regrès*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage back. The power of paſſing back again.

REGRE'T,

REGRE'T, S. [Fr. *regretto*, Ital.] ſorrow for ſomething paſt, or ſomething loſt. Uſed by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To REGRE'T, V. A. [*regreter*, Fr.] to repent, or grieve at ſomething done or paſt. To be uneaſy at.

RE'GULAR, Adj. [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.] conformable, or agreeable to rule or method. In geometry, applied to ſuch bodies whoſe ſurface is compoſed of equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal. Inſtituted, initiated, or educated according to received forms or diſcipline.

RE'GULAR, S. [*regulier*, Fr.] in the Romiſh church, a perſon that profeſſes and follows a certain rule of life, and obſerves the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULA'RITY, S. [*regularité*, Fr.] the quality or ſtate of being conformable to rule, order, or method.

To RE'GULATE, V. A. [*regula*, Lat.] to adjuſt or direct by rule or method.

REGULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that directs or adjuſts by rule or method. That part of a machine which makes the motion equal. A clock made uſe of to adjuſt the motions of others.

RE'GULUS, S. [Lat.] the finer and moſt weighty part of metals which ſettles at the bottom on melting.

To REGU'RGITATE, V. A. [from *re* and *gurgis*, Lat.] to throw or pour back any thing abſorbed. Neuterly, to be pouted back.

To REHE'AR, V. A. to hear again.

REHEA'RSAL, S. [from *rehearſe*] the act of repeating or pronouncing. The recital, trial, or pronouncing of any thing before the repreſentation of it publicly.

To REHEA'RSE, V. A. [from *rehear*] to repeat, recite, or relate. To try or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT, V. A. [*rejectus*, Lat.] to refuſe without compliance or conſent, when offered or requeſted. To caſt off or throw aſide.

REIGLE', S. [Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing.

To REIGN, V. A. [pronounced *rain*, from *regno*, Lat. *reigner*, Fr.] to enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority. To be predominant or prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, S. [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.] royal authority. The time during which a perſon exerciſes ſovereign authority. A kingdom or dominion.

To REIMBO'DY, V. A. [from *re* and *imbody*, written more frequently, but leſs properly, *embody*] to reduce to a body again.

To REIMBURSE, V. A. [from *re*, *in*, and *bourſe*, Fr.] to pay again; or repair any loſs or expence.

REIN, S. [*renes*, Fr.] that part of a bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government or an inſtrument and manner of government. To *give the reins*, is to remove reſtraint or give liberty.

To REIN, V. A. to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to reſtrain or controul.

REINS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] the lower and the ſmalleſt part of the back.

To REINSTA'L, V. A. to ſeat again. To put again into poſſeſſion.

To REINSTA'TE, V. A. to put again into poſſeſſion of any poſt or office.

To REJOI'CE, V. N. [*rejouir*, Fr.] to receive repeated and increaſing pleaſure from ſomething paſt; uſed with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad.

To REJOI'N, V. A. [pronounced *rejine*, from *rejoindre*, Fr.] to go again. To meet again. Neuterly, to reply to an anſwer.

REJOI'NDER, S. [*rejoindre*, Fr.] a reply made to an anſwer. An anſwer.

To REI'TERATE, V. A. [*re* and *iteratus*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] to repeat again and again.

To REJU'DGE, V. A. to try a ſecond time.

To REKI'NDLE, V. A. to ſet on fire, or inflame again.

To RELA'PSE, V. A. [*relapſus*, Lat.] to ſlip or fall back. To fall a ſecond time into vice. To fall ſick a ſecond time from a ſtate of recovery.

RELA'PSE, S. a ſecond fall into a vice or error forſaken. A return to any ſtate, eſpecially into ſickneſs from a ſtate of recovery.

To RELA'TE, V. A. [*relatus*, Lat.] to tell or recite. To ally or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or reſpect.

RELA'TER, S. one that tells or delivers any narration.

RELA'TION, S. [Fr.] the manner of belonging to any perſon or thing. The reſpect which one thing has to another when compared. Connection of one thing to another. A perſon related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts.

RE'LATIVE. Adj. [*relatif*, Fr. *relativus*, Lat.] having relation, connection, or regard. Conſidered as belonging to and reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RE'LATIVE, S. a perſon allied to another by birth or marriage. In grammar, a word or term, which is added to a noun to which it has ſome reſpect, and without which it has no ſignification.

To RELA'X, V. A. [*relaxo*, Lat.] to ſlacken any thing ſtrained. To make leſs rigorous. To make leſs attentive or laborious. To eaſe. To looſe. Neuterly, to be mild, remiſs, or free from rigour.

RELAXA'TION, S. [Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.] the act of looſening any thing ſtrained. The ceſſation of reſtraint; abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELA'Y, S. [*relais*, Fr.] horſes that are placed in different ſtages on a road to relieve others.

To RELE'ASE, V. A. [*relather*, Fr.] to free from confinement, ſervitude, pain, obligation, or reſtraint.

RELE'ASE, S. [*relacher*, Fr.] diſcharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or ſervitude. An acquittance from a debt.

To RELE'NT, V. N. [*ralentir*, Fr.] to ſoften, or grow leſs rigorous, hard, or tenſe. To give, melt, or grow moiſt.

RELI'ANCE, S. [from *rely*] truſt; confidence on another. Uſed with *on*.

RE'LIC, S. [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.] that which remains of any collection or thing after the other part is taken by choice; generally uſed in the plural. The body of a perſon after death. Any thing kept in memory of a perſon deceaſed.

RE'LICT, S. [*relicte*, Fr. *relictus*, Lat.] a widow, or woman whoſe huſband is dead.

RELIE'F, S. [Fr.] that part of a figure which ſticks out beyond the ground. Alleviation, or mitigation of ſorrow, pain, or diſtreſs. That which frees rom danger, pain, or ſorrow. The diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt. In law, remedy of wrongs.

To RELIE'VE, V. A. [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.] to recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething of a different nature. To ſupport or aſſiſt mutually. To eaſe from pain or ſorrow. To ſuccour or reſcue from danger. To give reſt to a ſoldier, by placing another in his poſt. To right by law.

RELIE'VO, S. [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved.

RELI'GION, S. [Fr. *religio*, Lat.] that worſhip which belongs to the Deity, when conſidered as our creator, preſerver, and benefactor. Any ſyſtem of faith and worſhip.

RELI'GIONIST, S. a perſon bigotted to any religious perſuaſion.

RELI'GIOUS, Adj. [*religieux*, Fr. *religioſus*, Lat.] diſpoſed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God. Among the Romiſh church, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. Figuratively, exact or ſtrict.

To RELI'NQUISH, V. A. [*relinquo*, Lat.] to forſake, leave, deſert, quit, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RE'LISH, S. [*relecher*, Fr.] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taſte, generally applied to ſomething agreeable. A ſmall taſte. Figuratively, fondneſs or delight in any thing. Senſe, or a power of perceiving.

To RE'LISH, V. A. to give a taſte to, or ſeaſon any thing. To have a liking to. Neuterly, to have a pleaſing taſte. To give pleaſure.

RELU'CTANCE, RELU'CTANCY, S. [*reluctor*, Lat.] unwillingneſs to comply.

To RELU'ME, or RELU'MINE, V. A. to light anew.

To RE'LY, V. A. to put truſt or confidence in. To depend upon. Uſed with *on* or *upon*.

To REMA'IN, V. N. [*remaneo*, Lat.] to leave behind out of a number, quantity, or after any event or time.

REMA'IN, S. any thing left; generally uſed in the plural. A dead body.

REMAI'NDER, Adj. remaining or left.

REMAI'NDER, S. what is left. A dead body.

To REMA'ND, V. A. to ſend or call back.

REMA'RK, S. [*remarquer*, Fr.] an obſervation; a note or criticiſm.

To REMA'RK, V. A. [*remarquer*, Fr.] to note, obſerve, diſtinguiſh, or point out.

REMAR'KABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of obſervation or notice.

RE'MEDIABLE, Adj. [ſee REMEDY] to be cured or removed.

RE'MEDILESS, Adj. not admitting cure or remedy.

RE'MEDY, S. [*remede*, Fr. *remedium*, Lat.] a medicine by which any diſtemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneaſineſs or evil. The means of repairing.

To RE'MEDY, V. A. [*remedier*, Fr.] to cure or heal. To remove or repair any miſchief.

To REME'MBER, V. A. [*rememorer*, Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.] to bear any thing in mind. To recal to the mind. To mention; to remind.

REME'MBRANCE, S. the act of the mind by which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory; honourable memory. Any thing by which one is kept in memory.

To REMI'ND, V. A. to revive in the memory.

REMI'SS, Adj. [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.] wanting vigour; ſlack. Slothful, or careleſs. Negligent.

REMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.] abatement of vigour, ſeverity, or reſtraint. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs. Forgiveneſs or pardon.

REMI'SSLY, Adv. in a careleſs, negligent, or ſlack manner.

REMI'SSNESS, S. want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To REMI'T, V. A. [*remitto*, Lat.] to make leſs intenſe. To forgive a puniſhment or pardon a fault, from *remettre*, Fr. to reſign; defer; or refer. To ſend money to a diſtant place. Neuterly, to grow ſlack, or leſs violent by intervals.

REMI'TTANCE, S. the act of paying money at a diſtant place. A ſum of money received at a diſtance from the perſon who ſends it.

REMI'TTER, S. one that ſends money to diſtant places.

RE'MNANT, S. [corrupted from *remanent*, Lat.] any thing which is left or remains.

REMO'NSTRANCE, S. [Fr.] a ſtrong repreſentation of the ill conſequences of any proceeding.

To REMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*remonſtratus*, Lat.] to ſhow reaſons againſt any thing in ſtrong terms. Uſed with *againſt*.

REMORA, S. [Lat.] a let or obſtacle. A kind of worm or fiſh, which ſticks to the bottom of ſhips, and hinders them in their paſſage.

REMO'RSE,

REMO'RSE, S. [*remorſus*, Lat.] uneaſineſs occaſioned by a conſciouſneſs of guilt, Pity or ſympathy.

REMO'TE, Adj. [*remotus*, Lat.] diſtant, applied to time, relation, or place.

REMO'TENESS, S. the quality of being diſtant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMO'VAL, S. [from *remove*] the act of putting out of any poſt or place. The ſtate of being removed.

To REMO'VE, V. A. [*removeo*, Lat.] to take away or put from its place. To place at a diſtance. Neuterly, to change place or abode.

REMO'VE, S. change of place. The act of moving a cheſſman or draught. A ſtop or ſeries in the ſcale of gradation. A ſmall diſtance.

To REMU'NERATE, V. A. [*remuneratus*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] to reward for ſervices.

REMU'NERATIVE, Adj. exerciſed in diſpenſing rewards.

RE'NARD, S. [Fr.] a fox.

RENCOU'NTER, S. [*rencontrer*, Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet, or ſtrike againſt each other. Claſh. Oppoſition between perſons. A looſe or caſual engagement. A ſudden combat.

To RENCOU'NTER, V. N. [*rencontrer*, Fr.] to claſh. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To ſkirmiſh with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, V. A. to tear with violence; applied to tearing cloth or any thing woven.

To RE'NDER, V. A. [*rendre*, Fr.] to pay or give back. To give on demand. To To make or inveſt with qualities. To repreſent. To tranſlate, followed by *in*. To ſurrender, followed by *up*.

RE'NDEZVOUS, S. [Fr.] a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To RE'NDEZVOUS, V. A. to meet at a place appointed.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO, S. [*renegado*, Span. *renegat*, Fr.] one that leaves his religion on baſe principles. One who deſerts to an enemy.

To RENE'GE, V. A. [*renego*, Lat.] to deny.

To RENEW, V. A. to reſtore to its former ſtate. To begin again or repeat. In ſcripture, to make anew or change to a new ſtate of life.

RENE'WAL, S. the act of reſtoring, repeating, or reducing to its former ſtate.

RENI'TENCY, S. [*reniten:*, Fr.] that reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon or impelled againſt each other.

RE'NNET, or RE'NNETING, S. [properly *reinette*, Fr. a little queen] a kind of apple.

To RE'NOVATE, V. A. [*renovatus*, Lat.] to renew or reſtore to its firſt ſtate.

RE'NOVATION, S. the act or ſtate of being renewed.

To RENOU'NCE, V. A. [*renoncer*, Fr.] to diſown. To quit upon oath.

RENO'WN, S. [*renommé*, Fr.] praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENO'WN, V. A. [*renommer*, Fr.] to make famous.

RENT, S. [from *rend*] a hole made by tearing cloth or any thing woven.

To RENT, V. A. [from *rend*] to tear.

RENT, S. [*rente*, Fr.] an annual payment for the hire of any thing. A ſum of money due for the hire of a thing.

To RENT, V. A. [*renter*, Fr.] to hold by paying Rent. To let to a tenant.

RENUNCIA'TION, S. [*renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing.

To REORDA'IN, V. A. to ordain again on ſuppoſition of ſome defect.

REPAI'D, part. paſs. of REPAY.

To REPA'IR, V. A. [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.] to reſtore after any loſs or damage. To fill up anew. To amend by an equivalent.

REPA'IR, S. the act or thing which ſupplies any loſs, damage or injury.

To REPA'IR, V. N. to go to.

REPA'IR, S. [*repaire*, Fr.] reſort; abode, or the act of going to a place.

REPARA'TION, S. [Fr. *reparatio*, Lat.] the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building. Supply of what is waſted. Recompence, or amends made for an injury.

REPARTE'E, S. [*repartie*, Fr.] a ſmart or witty reply.

To REPARTE'E, V. N. to make witty replies.

To REPA'SS, V. A. [*repaſſer*, Fr.] to paſs back or again. Neuterly, to go back in the ſame road.

REPA'ST, S. [from *re* and *paſtus*, Lat. *repas*, Fr.] a meal. A feaſt. Food.

To REPA'ST, V. A. [*repaître*, Fr.] to feed or feaſt.

To REPA'Y, V. A. [*repayer*, Fr.] to pay back any thing expended or lent. The thing repaid. Recompence or revenge.

To REPE'AL, V. A. [*rappeller*, Fr.] to revoke or abrogate a law.

REPE'AL, S. the act of recalling from exile. The act of abrogating or revoking a law.

To REPE'AT, V. A. [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.] to do or ſpeak the ſame thing more than once.

REPE'ATER, S. one that recites. A watch which ſtrikes the hours by compreſſion of the ſpring.

To REPE'AT, V. A. [*repeto*, Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an aſſailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impreſſed. In phyſic, to prevent too great an afflux of humour to any particular part.

REPE'LLIENT, S. [*repellens*, Lat.] a remedy that has a repelling power.

To REPE'NT, V. N. [*repentir*, Lat.] to think on any thing paſt with ſorrow. To expreſs

preſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. To ſhow ſuch ſorrow for ſin as produces amendment. It is very often uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. As, "if my father has *repented him*." *Dryd.*

REPE'NTANCE, S. [Fr.] ſorrow for any thing paſt. Such ſorrow for paſt ſins as ends in amendment.

REPE'NTANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſorrowful for what is paſt. Expreſſing ſorrow for what is paſt.

REPETI'TION, S. [Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.] the doing the ſame thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearſing. Recital from memory, oppoſed to reading.

To REPI'NE, V. N. to fret, vex, or be diſcontented.

To REPLA'CE, V. A. to put again into the ſame place.

To REPLE'NISH, V. A. [from *re* and *plenus*, Lat.] to ſtock or fill.

REPLE'TE, Adj. [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] completely filled. Filled to exceſs; followed by *with*.

REPLE'TION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of being too full.

REPLE'VIABLE, Adj. [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] liable to be reſtored after being ſeized.

To REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, V. A. [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevir*, or *plegir*, Fr. to pledge] to take back or ſet any thing at liberty that is ſeized by way of ſecurity.

REPLICA'TION, S. [*replicatus*, Lat.] an anſwer.

To REPLY', V. N. [*repliquer*, Fr.] to anſwer, or make a return to an anſwer. Actively, to return as an anſwer. Uſed with *to*, *againſt*, or *upon*.

REPLY', S. [*replique*, Fr.] an anſwer, or a return to an anſwer.

To REPO'RT, V. A. [*rapporter*, Fr.] to ſpread any thing by rumour. To give account of.

REPO'RT, S. rumour; or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned, uſed with *make*. An account of caſes given by a lawyer. Sound or loud noiſe, applied to ordnance.

REPO'SAL, S. [from *repoſe*] the act of placing confidence.

To REPO'SE, V. A. [*repoſitus*, Lat.] to lay to reſt. To confide or truſt in without any ſuſpicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To lodge or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to ſleep or take one's reſt. To reſt in confidence.

REPO'SE, S. ſleep, reſt, quiet, or confidence. Cauſe of reſt or confidence.

To REPO'SITE, V. A. [*repoſitus*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPO'SITORY, S. a place wherein any thing is ſafely laid up.

To REPREHE'ND, V. A. [*reprehendo*, Lat.] to find fault with, or chide, for having done ſomething amiſs. To charge with as a fault; uſed with *of*.

REPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of blame or cenſure.

REPREHE'NSION, S. [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] the act of finding fault, chiding or blaming.

To REPRESE'NT, V. A. [*repreſenter*, Fr. *repreſento*, Lat.] to exhibit or ſhow as if preſent. To deſcribe, perſonate, or ſhow in any particular character. To fill the place of, or perſonate another.

REPRESENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] an image or likeneſs of any thing. The act of ſupporting any character inſtead of another. A reſpectful or humble declaration.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, Adj. [*repreſentatif*, Fr.] exhibiting a likeneſs. Bearing any character by commiſſion from another.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, S. one exhibiting the likeneſs of another, or exerciſing a character in behalf of another. That by which any thing is ſhown.

To REPRE'SS, V. A. [*repreſſus*, Lat.] to cruſh or ſubdue. To compreſs.

REPRE'SSION, S. the act of cruſhing or ſubduing.

To REPRIE'VE, V. A. [*repris*, from *reprendre*, Fr.] to free from a ſentence of death. To give a reſpite.

REPRIE'VE, S. a reſpite given after ſentence of death.

To REPRIMA'ND, V. A. [*reprimander*, Fr.] to reprove, or chide for ſomething amiſs.

REPRIMA'ND, S. an authoritative reproof.

To REPRI'NT, V. A. to renew an impreſſion. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, S. [*repriſaille*, Fr.] ſomething ſeized in return for robbery or damage ſuſtained.

REPRI'SE, S. [*repriſe*, Fr.] the act of taking ſomething in lieu of a damage or injury received.

To REPRO'ACH, V. A. [*reprocher*, Fr.] to cenſure, or charge with a fault, in cenſorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, S. [*reproche*, Fr.] the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. Any thing which expoſes to infamy or diſgrace.

REPRO'ACHFUL, Adj. in terms that are ſcurrilous or opprobrious. Cauſing diſgrace or infamy.

RE'PROBATE, Adj. [*reprobus*, Lat.] loſt to virtue or grace.

RE'PROBATE, S. a perſon loſt to virtue or grace. One abandoned to wickedneſs.

To RE'PROBATE, V. A. [*reprobatus*, Lat.] to diſallow or reject. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction. To abandon to one's ſentence without hopes of pardon.

REPROBA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of abandoning, or the ſtate of being abandoned to eternal miſery. A ſentence of condemnation.

To REPRODU'CE, V. A. to produce again.

RE-

RE'PROOF, S. [from *reprove*] blame or reprehenſion ſpoken to a perſon's face. Cenſure.

To REPROVE, V. A. [*reprouver*, Fr.] to blame. To charge to the face with a fault.

RE'PTILE, Adj. [*reptilis*, Lat.] creeping on the ground.

RE'PTILE, S. an animal, which creeps or reſts on one part of its body while it advances with the other.

REPUB'LIC, S. [*republique*, Fr. *reſpublica*, Lat.] a ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPU'BLICAN, Adj belonging to a common wealth; placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN, S. one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the beſt form of government.

To REPU'DIATE, V. A. [*repudiatus*, Lat.] to divorce, or reject.

REPU'GNANCE, REPU'GNANCY, S. [*repugnance*, Fr.] inconſiſtency, or contrariety. Struggle in oppoſition.

REPU'GNANT, Adj. [*repugnans*, Lat.] diſobedient, contrary.

REPU'LSE, S. [Fr. *repulſa*, Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aſide from any deſign.

To REPU'LSE, V. A. [*repulſus*, Lat.] to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, S. the act or power of driving off from itſelf.

RE'PUTABLE, Adj. honourable and in general eſteem.

REPUTA'TION, S. Fr. the general character of a perſon. Credit.

To REPU'TE, V. A. [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] to hold, account or eſteem.

REPU'TE, S. public character. Eſtabliſhed opinion. Eſteem.

REQUE'ST, S. [*requeſte*, Fr.] the act of aſking any thing of another. An entreaty. Repute. The ſtate of being deſired.

To REQUE'ST, V. A. to aſk a favour of another. To entreat.

RE'QUIEM, S. [from *requies*, Lat.] a hymn, ſo called from its being uſed in imploring *reſt* for the dead. Reſt; quiet or peace.

To REQUI'RE, V. A. [*requiro*, Lat.] to aſk a thing as one's right. To make neceſſary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, Adj. [*requiſitus*, Lat.] neceſſary; needful. Not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, S. any thing eſſentially or indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

REQUITAL, S. [from *requite*] a return made for any good or bad office. A reward.

To RE'QUITE, V. A. [*requiter*, Fr.] to repay or return good or ill.

RERE'MOUSE, S. [*hreremus*, Sax.] a bat.

RERE'WARD, S. the rear or laſt troop of any army.

To RESCI'ND, V. A. [*reſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off. To abrogate or annul; applied to laws.

RE'SCRIPT, S. [*reſcriptum*, Lat. *reſcript*, Fr.] the edict or decree of an emperor.

To RE'SCUE, V. A. [*reſcorre*, old Fr.] to ſet free, or deliver from Confinement, danger or violence.

RE'SCUE, S. an act whereby a perſon is is delivered from violence, danger or confinement.

RESEA'RCH, S. [*recherche*, Fr.] diligent ſearch or enquiry.

RESE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeneſs.

To RESE'MBLE, V. A. [*reſembler*, Fr.] to compare or repreſent as like ſomething elſe. To be like.

To RESE'NT, V. A. [*reſentir*, Fr.] to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury.

RESE'NTMENT, S. [*reſſentiment*, Fr.] a ſtrong or haſty ſenſation of good or ill. A deep ſenſe of injury.

RESERVA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back or not given up. Cuſtody.

To RESE'RVE, V. A. [*reſervo*, Lat. *reſerver*, Fr.] to keep or ſave for ſome other time or purpoſe. To retain.

RESE'RVE, S. ſomething ſtored or ſaved againſt ſome future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Exception. A prohibition; an exception in favour of a perſon or thing. Modeſty, or caution obſerved in behaviour.

RESE'RVED, Adj. modeſt or not too free in behaviour or ſpeaking.

RESE'RVEDNESS, S. the quality of keeping one's ſecret ſentiments.

RESERVOI'R, S. [Fr.] a place where any thing is ſtored up, or collected in large quantities.

To RESI'DE, V. A. [*reſideo*, Lat.] to dwell for a continuance.

RE'SIDENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode.

RESI'DUAL, RESI'DUARY, Adj. [*reſiduum*, Lat.] relating to that part which remains.

To RESI'GN, V. A. [*reſigno*, Lat. *reſigner*, Fr.] to give or yield up a claim or poſſeſſion. To ſubmit with confidence; applied to providence. To ſubmit without oppoſition or reſiſtance.

RESIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of yielding or ſubmitting without reſiſtance or doubt.

RE'SIN, S. [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.] the fat ſulphureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with an oily and ſpirituous, but not an aqueous menſtruum.

RE'SINOUS, Adj. partaking of the nature and properties of reſin.

RESI'STANCE, RESI'STENCE, S. [written *reſiſtance*, when ſuppoſed to be derived from the French, but *reſiſtence*, when derived from *reſiſtens*, Lat.] the act of oppoſing the deſign

design of another. The quality of not yielding to external force.

RESI'STLESS, Adj. not to be oppoſed.

To RESI'ST, V. A. [*reſiſto*, Lat. *reſiſter*, Fr.] to oppoſe, or act againſt. To hinder; to act againſt the impreſſion of external force.

RESO'LVABLE, Adj. [from *reſolve*] capable of being ſeparated or analyſed. Capable of being explained.

RE'SOLUBLE, Adj. [Fr. *reſolubilis*, Lat.] capable of being diſſolved or melted.

To RESO'LVE, V. A. [*reſolvo*, Lat.] to inform, explain clear from any doubt or difficulty. To confirm or ſettle in any opinion or determination; uſed with *at*. To analyſe. To melt or diſſolve. Neuterly, to determine immoveably. To melt or be diſſolved. To be fixed in an opinion; uſed with *of*.

RESO'LVE, S. a fixed determination.

RE'SOLUTE, Adj. fixed, determined in any deſign or undertaking. Firm.

RESOLU'TION, S. [Fr. *reſolutio*, Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. The act of ſeparating any thing into its conſtituent parts. Diſſolution. A fixed determination, or ſettled thought. Steady in good or bad. The determination of a cauſe in a court of juſtice.

RE'SONANT, Adj. [Fr. *reſonans*, Lat.] ſounding or echoing.

To RESO'RT, V. N. [*reſortir*, Fr.] to have recourſe to. To go publickly, or repair to. In law to fall back.

RESO'RT, S. an aſſembly or numerous body of men meeting in the ſame place. Concourſe. The act of viſiting. Spring or active power. Reſource from *reſort*, Fr.

RESOU'RCE, S. [*reſſource*, Fr.] ſome new and expedient means that offer. An expedient.

To RESPE'CT, V. A. [*reſpectus*, Lat.] to regard, or have regard to. To conſider with a low degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look towards.

RESPE'CT, S. regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Good-will. A conſideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPE'CTER, S. one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPE'CTFUL, Adj. paying due reverence. Full of outward ceremony.

RESPE'CTIVE, Adj. relating to particular perſons or things. Relative, oppoſed to abſolute; from *reſpectif*, Fr.

RESPE'CTIVELY, Adv. in ſuch manner, as to reſpect both ſides equally. Mutually.

RESPIRA'TION, S. [*reſpiratio*, Lat. from *reſpiro*, Lat.] the act of breathing. Relief or reſpite from labour.

To RESPI'RE, V. N. [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, Fr.] to breathe; to catch breath. To reſt, or take reſt.

RE'SPITE, S. [Fr.] reprieve, or the ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. A pauſe or interval from labour or pain.

To RE'SPITE, V. A. to relieve by a pauſe or intermiſſion. To ſuſpend or delay.

RESPLE'NDENCE, RESPLE'NDENCY, S. [from *reſplendens*] glittering brightneſs.

RESPLE'NDENT, Adj. [*reſplendens*, Lat.] bright. Having a beautiful luſtre.

To RESPO'ND, V. N. [*reſpondeo*, Lat. *repondre*, Fr.] to anſwer an argument or objection. To correſpond or ſuit.

RESPO'NDENT, S. [*reſpondens*, Lat.] one who anſwers in a ſuit or in a ſet diſputation.

RESPO'NSE, S. [*reponſe*, Fr. *reſponſum*, Lat.] an anſwer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An anſwer made by a congregation in divine worſhip, wherein the prieſt reads one verſe or ſentence and the people the other.

RESPO'NSIBLE, Adj. [*reſponſum*, Lat.] anſwerable, or accountable; uſed with *for*. Capable of diſcharging any obligation.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, S. the ſtate of being obliged or qualified to account for or make good an engagement.

REST, S. [Sax. *raſte*, *raſta*, old Teut. *ruſte*, Teut. *raſt* Belg. *reuſtſepi*, Hung. *rezzo*, Ital.] ſleep. The ſtate of death. Ceſſation from motion, diſturbance, or bodily labour. A ſupport on which any thing leans. A place of repoſe. Remainder, or what remains, from *reſte*, Fr. of *reſto*, Lat.

REST, Adj. [*reſter*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] others. Not included in any propoſition.

To REST, V. N. to be aſleep or dead. To ceaſe from motion, labour, or diſturbance. To remain ſatisfied. To lean upon, to be ſupported, followed by *upon*. To be left or remain, from *reſter*, Fr. *reſto*, Lat. Actively, put into a ſtate of repoſe or quiet. To confide in; uſed with *upon*.

RESTAURA'TION, S. [*reſtauratus*, Lat.] the act of recovering to its former ſtate.

RE'STIFF, Adj. [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtitivo*, Ital.] unwilling to ſtir, comply, or go forward; generally applied to a horſe, which will not be driven forward though it be not weary.

RE'STIFFNESS, S. unwillingneſs.

RESTITU'TION, S. [*reſtitutio*, Lat.] the act of reſtoring any thing loſt or taken away.

RE'STLESS, Adj. unable to ſleep. Unquiet. Unſettled. In continual motion or action.

RE'STLESSNESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon cannot ſleep, will not ceaſe from action, and is always in motion.

RESTORA'TION, S. [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, Fr.] the act of placing in its former ſtate. Recovery.

RESTO'RATIVE, Adj. having the power to recruit any waſte.

RESTO'RATIVE, S. a medicine that has the power of recruiting the waſtes of nature.

To RESTO'RE, V. A. [*reſtaurer*, Fr. *reſtauro*, Lat.] to give or bring back what is

loſt, waſted, or taken away. To retrieve from decay to its former ſtate. To recover paſſages, in books, from their corruption.

To RESTRA'IN, V. A. [*reſtreindre*, Fr.] to withold or keep in. To hinder, from exerting power. To confine or limit.

RESTRA'INT, S. [*reſtraint*, Fr.] an abridgment of power or liberty. A prohibition, reſtriction or hindrance from acting.

To RESTRI'CT, V. A. [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRI'CTION, S. [Fr.] confinement. Limitation.

RESTRI'CTIVE, Adj. expreſſing limitation. In phyſic, binding or aſtringent; from *reſtrictif*, Fr.

RE'STY, Adj. [ſee *reſtiff*] obſtinate in not complying.

To RESU'LT, V. N. [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſultus* of *reſilio*, Lat.] to fly back. To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a conſequence.

RESU'LT, S. the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cauſe. A conſequence or inference from premiſes.

RESU'MABLE, Adj. [from *reſume*] capable of being taken back.

To RESU'ME, V. A. [*reſumo*, Lat.] to take back what has been given, or taken away. To take again; uſed by Dryden with *again*, as "*reſume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing dropped or given over.

RESURRE'CTION, S. [Fr. *reſurrectio*, Lat.] revival after death. The act of riſing again after death.

To RETA'IL, V. A. [*retaillir*, Fr.] to divide or ſell in ſmall parcels.

RETA'IL, S. ſale conſiſting in ſmall quantities.

To RETA'IN, V. A. [*retenir*, Fr. *retineo*, Lat.] to preſerve from loſs or without diſcharge. To keep without loſs. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, uſed with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETA'INER, S. a dependent on another for ſubſiſtence. In law, a ſervant who wears a perſon's livery, but does not dwell in his houſe. The act of keeping dependent.

To RETA'LIATE, V. A. [from *re* and *talio*, Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like.

RETALIA'TION, S. the act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD, V. A. [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.] to hinder in motion or ſwiftneſs. To delay or put off. Neuterly, to ſtay back or delay.

RETRADA'TION, S. the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hindrance.

To RETCH, V. A. [*hræcan*, Sax.] to force or make an effort to force ſomething up from the ſtomach.

RETE'NTION, S. [Fr. *retentio*, Lat.] the act of keeping to, containing, or preſerving. In medicine, that ſtate of contraction in the ſolids, which makes them hold faſt their contents. Memory, or the act of keeping thoſe ſimple ideas which the mind has received from ſenſation or reflection. Limitation or reſtraint.

RETE'NTIVE, Adj. [*retentif*, Fr. *retentus*, Lat.] having the power of retaining, or of preſerving in the mind.

RETI'CULAR, Adj. [*reticulum*, Lat.] in the form of a net.

RETI'CULATED, Adj. [*reticulatus*, Lat.] made of net-work formed with meſhes.

RE'TIFORM, Adj. [*retiformis*, Lat.] having the form of a net.

RETI'NUE, S. [*retenue*, Fr.] a number attending on a great perſon; a train.

To RETI'RE, A. N. [*retirer*, Fr.] to go to a place of privacy. To withdraw from fight. To retreat from danger. To quit a publick ſtation, or a company. Actively, to withdraw or take away.

RETI'RE, S. a retreat. A place of privacy.

RETI'RED, Adj. ſecret; private.

RETI'REDNESS, S. the ſtate of being free from public employ, or company. Privacy.

RETI'REMENT, S. the ſtate of a perſon who quits a public ſtation, or a populous place. A private abode or way of life.

To RETO'RT, V. A. [*retortir*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] to throw back. To return an argument, cenſure, or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETO'RT, S. [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] a cenſure or reproach returned. In chemiſtry, a glaſs veſſel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

To RETOU'CH, V. A. [pronounced *retuch*, from *retoucher*, Fr.] to improve by new touches.

To RETRA'CT, V. A. [*retracter*, Fr. *retractus*, Lat.] the act of changing an opinion, or of contradicting what one has ſaid.

RETRE'AT, S. [*retraite*, Fr.] a place of privacy or ſolitude. The act of going back to avoid a ſuperior force. A place of ſecurity.

To RETRE'AT, V. N. to go to a private or ſolitary dwelling. To take ſhelter. To retire from a ſuperior enemy. To quit a former place.

To RETRE'NCH, V. A. [*retranchir*, Fr.] to cut off or pare away. To confine or leſſen, applied to expences. Neuterly, to live with leſs expence or pomp.

RETRE'NCHMENT, S. [*retranchement*, Fr.] the act of lopping or paring away any thing ſuperfluous, applied to writings. The act of leſſening, applied to expence.

To RETRIBU'TE, V. A. [*retributus*, Lat.] to pay back; to recompence.

RETRIBU'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of repaying. A return ſuitable to an action.

To RETRIE'VE, V. A. [*retrouver*, Fr.] to recover, or reſtore after loſs, impair, waſte, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RETROGRADA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of going backward.

RE'TROGRADE, Adj. [Fr.] going backward. Contrary or oppoſite. Applied to the planets,

planets, when they move backwards or contrary to the order of ſigns.

RE'TROSPECT, S. [*retro* and *ſpicio*, Lat.] a look caſt on things behind. The conſideration of things paſt.

RETROSPE'CTION, S. the act of conſidering things paſt.

To RETU'RN, V. N. [*retourner*, Fr.] to come back to the ſame place, or ſtate. To go or come back. To make anſwer, retort, or reply in reproachful terms to one, that has made uſe of the ſame. Actively, to repay, requite, give or ſend back. To give account of. To tranſmit money.

RETU'RN, S. the act of coming back to the ſame place or ſtate. Repayment of money expended. A remittance, or the act of remitting money to a diſtant place. Requital. The act of reſtoring.

REVE, S. ſee REEVE.

To REVE'AL, V. N. [*revelo*, Lat. *revéler*, Fr.] to diſcloſe a ſecret. To lay open. To diſcover ſomething hidden.

To RE'VEL, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; but by Mr. Lye from *reveelen*, Belg. to rove about] to feaſt with looſe and clamorous mirth.

RE'VEL, S. a public rejoicing time; or a feaſt carried on with clamorous and looſe mirth.

RE'VEL-ROUT, S. [ſee REVEL] a mob, or unlawful aſſembly or rabble.

REVELA'TION, S. [Fr.] diſcovery; particularly applied to the diſcovery of thoſe truths from heaven which were not diſcoverable by reaſon.

RE'VELRY, S. looſe, noiſy mirth.

To REVE'NGE, V. A. [*venger*, Fr.] to return an injury. To puniſh for injuries.

REVE'NGE, S. the return of an injury.

REVE'NGEFUL, Adj. addicted to return injuries.

RE'VENUE, S. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, from *revenue*, Fr.] income; or the annual profits of lands or funds.

To REVE'RB, V. A. [*reverbero*, Lat.] to echo or ſhow by the ſound.

To REVE'RBERATE, V. A. [*reverberatus*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.] to beat or echo back. In chemiſtry, to heat in a furnace where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom.

REVERBERA'TION, S. the act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY, Adj. *reverberatoire*, Fr.] beaten or driven back. In chemiſtry, uſed ſubſtantively for a furnace cloſely ſtopped at the top, ſo as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To REVE'RE, V. A. [*revereor*, Lat. *revérer*, Fr.] to regard with awe. To pay ſubmiſſive reſpect.

RE'VERENCE, S. awful regard. An act of obeiſance. The title of the clergy.

To RE'VERENCE, V. A. to look on as an object of reſpect and awful regard.

RE'VEREND, Adj. [Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.] venerable; deſerving awe and reſpect on account of years and ſtation. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbiſhop is ſtiled *moſt reverend*, a biſhop *right reverend*, and a private clergyman *reverend*.

RE'VERENT, Adj. [Fr. *reverens*, Lat.] humble; expreſſing awful regard or veneration.

REVERIE', S. [pronounced *reveré*, from *reverie*, Fr.] a ſtate wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding.

REVE'RSAL, S. [from *reverſe*] the act of changing or annulling a ſentence.

To REVE'RSE, V. A. [*reverſus*, Lat.] to turn upſide down. To overturn. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another.

REVE'RSE, S. change. A contrary or oppoſite. That ſide of a coin on which the head is not impreſſed, from *revers*, Fr.

REVE'RSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being repealed.

REVE'RSION, S. the ſtate of being to be enjoyed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor. Succeſſion, or right of ſucceſſion.

REVE'RSIONARY, Adj. conſiſting in reverſion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To REVE'RT, V. A. [*reverto*, Lat.] to change or turn to the contrary. To reverberate or beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back, from *revertir*, Fr.

To REVIEW', V. A. to look back. To conſider any thing paſt, or examine a ſecond time.

REVIEW', S. a ſecond examination. The act of ſurveying an army when performing its exerciſe.

To REVI'LE, V. A. to reproach or treat as an object of contempt.

REVI'SAL, S. [from *reviſe*] a ſecond view or examination.

To REVI'SE, V. A. [*reviſus*, Lat.] to examine or look over a ſecond time.

REVI'SE, S. a ſecond peruſal, or examination. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet after it is corrected.

REVI'VAL, S. the act of reſtoring from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVI'VE, V. N. [*revivo*, Lat. *revivre*, Fr.] to return to life. To recover from a ſtate of obſcurity, oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring to life again. To raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken.

REU'NION, S. [Fr.] return to a ſtate of concord or cohеſion.

To REUNI'TE, V. A. to join any thing ſeparated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join, or cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, Adj. [*revocabilis*, Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

To REVO'KE, V. A. [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.] to repeal or reverſe.

To REVO'LT, V. N. [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Ital.] to fall from one to another, including the idea of ſomething bad or rebellious.

REVO'LT, S. change of ſides, including departure from duty.

To

To REVO'LVE, V. N. [*revolvo*, Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a courſe in a circle. In law, to fall into a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors. Actively, to roll any thing round a circle. To conſider or meditate on, applied to the mind.

REVOLU'TION, S. [Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.] the courſe of any thing which moves in a circle, and returns to the point from whence it ſet out. A ſpace meaſured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of government; applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Rotation.

REVU'LSION, S. [Fr. *revulſio*, Lat.] the act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWA'RD, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *re* and *award*] to give in return for ſomething done well.

REWA'RD, S. ſome benefit conferred on a perſon for doing well. Sometimes uſed ironically for a puniſhment inflicted for ſome ill.

RHA'PSODY, S. [from ῥαπτω, Gr. and ᾠδη, Gr.] any compoſition conſiſting of parts made without neceſſary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHE'TORIC, S. [*rhetorique*, Fr. ῥητορικη, Gr.] the art of ſpeaking with elegance, ſo as to rouſe and perſuade.

RHETO'RICAL, Adj. figurative; belonging to rhetoric.

To RHETO'RICATE, V. A. [*rhetoricor*, Lat.] to play the orator by making uſe of figurative expreſſions and addreſſing the paſſions.

RHEUM, S. [*rheume*, Fr. ῥευμα, Gr.] a thin watery matter ouſing particularly through the glands near the mouth.

RHEUMA'TIC, Adj. proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatiſm.

RHEU'MATISM, S. [ῥευματισμος, Gr.] in medicine, a pain ſometimes moveable and ſometimes fixed, on the muſculous part of the body, reſembling the gout.

RHINO'CEROS, S. [from ῥις, Gr. and κερας, Gr.] a beaſt covered with thick ſcales, and having a horn growing out near its noſe.

RHOMBO'IDES, S. a quadrangular figure, having its oppoſite ſides and oppoſite angles equal.

RHO'MBUS, S. [*rhombe*, Fr. *rombus*, Lat. ῥομβος, Gr.] in geometry, a quadrangular figure, having its four oppoſite angles equal.

RHU'BARB, S. [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] a medicinal purgative root.

RHYME, S. [*rime*, Sax. ῥυθμος, Gr.] an harmonious ſucceſſion of ſounds. The conſonance of verſes, wherein the laſt ſyllable of one line has the ſame ſound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry. A poem. *Rhyme or reaſon* is a proverbial expreſſion for number or ſenſe.

To RHYME, V. N. to have the ſame ſound. To make verſes.

RIB, S. [*ribbe*, Sax. and Belg. *ribbe*, Teut. *ribbeen*, Dan. *rebra*, Sclav. *rebro*, Dalm. and Pol.] an arched bone, ſuſtaining the inſide of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter uſed to ſtrengthen the ſide of a ſhip, &c.

RI'BALD, S. [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.] a looſe, rough, or bruti ſh perſon.

RI'BALDRY, S. [*ribald*, *ribaudie*, Fr.] mean, lewd and brutal language.

RI'BAND, S. [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] a fillet or narrow ſlip of ſilk worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, Adj. having ribs.

RI'BBON, S. See RIBAND.

RIC, from the Sax. and Goth. *ric*, or *richs*, denotes powerful, rich, or valiant.

RICE, S. [*oryza*, Lat.] an eſculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, and covered with a huſk like barley.

RICH, Adj. [*ricca*, Sax, *ricco*, Ital. *riche*, Fr.] abounding in money, lands, or other poſſeſſions, applied to perſons. Splendid, valuable, ſumptuous; applied to dreſs. Having any quality in great quantities or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to ſoil.

RI'CHES, S. [*richeſſes*, Fr.] money or poſſeſſions. A ſplendid or ſumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY, Adv. in a ſplendid, wealthy, plenteous, or abundant manner. Truly; uſed in an ironical ſenſe.

RI'CHNESS, S. the quality of abounding in money, poſſeſſions, finery, or fertility. Abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RI'CKETS, S. [*rachitis*, Lat. from ῥαχις, Gr.] a diſtemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RID, pret. of RIDE.

To RID, V. A. [*briddan*, Sax. *rid*, Iſl.] to ſet free from danger or trouble. To deſtroy.

RI'DDANCE, S. deliverance from danger, incumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RI'DDEN, participle of RIDE.

RI'DDLE, S. [*rædels*, Sax. from *ræda*,] a queſtion or problem expreſſed in obſcure terms, in order to try a perſon's wit. Any thing puzzling or not eaſily ſolved. A coarſe or open ſieve, from *briddle*, Sax.

To RI'DDLE, V. A. to ſolve or explain a riddle. To ſift by a coaſe ſieve. Neuterly, to ſpeak obſcurely.

To RIDE, V. N. [preter. *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid* or *ridden*, *redan*, Sax.] to travel on horſeback or in a carriage drawn by horſes. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by any vehicle. To manage a horſe. To be ſupported in motion. Actively, to manage a perſon inſolently and at will.

RIDGE, S. [*brigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan. *rugge*, Belg. the back] the top of the back. The rough or ſharp top of any thing alluding to the vertebræ of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a houſe riſing to an acute angle.

To RIDGE, V. A. to form a ridge.

RI'DGEL, RI'DGELIN, S. [*avis rijicula*, Lat.] a ram half caſtrated.

RI'DICULE, S. [Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] wit which

which provokes laughter by repreſenting any perſon or thing in a comic odd light.

To RI'DICULE, V. A. to expoſe to laughter by repreſenting as odd or uncouth.

RIDI'CULOUS, Adj. [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RI'DING, S. a diſtrict, viſited by an officer.

RIE, or RYE, S. [*ryge*, *rige*, Sax.] an eſculent grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opake, and coarſer grain.

RIFE, S. [*ryfe*, Sax. *riif*, Belg.] prevailing; abounding; generally applied to contagious diſtempers.

To RI'FLE, V. A. [*rifler*, *refler*, Fr. *ryflen*, Belg.] to rob or plunder.

RIFT, S. [from *rive*] a cliſt, or breach.

To RIFT, V. A. to cleave, or ſplit. Neuterly, to burſt upon. To belch, from *ræur*, Dan.

RIG, S. the top of a hill falling on each ſide, from *brigg*, Sax. and *briggar*, Iſl. a back. *To run or play one's rig*; is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To RIG, V. A. [from *brigg*, Sax. the back] to dreſs; to fit with tackling.

RIGGING, S. the ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

To RI'GGLE, V. A. [properly *wriggle*] to move backwards and forwards, ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT, Adj. [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg. *ritto*, Ital. *rectus*, Lat.] proper, ſuitable or becoming, oppoſed to wrong. True, oppoſed to erroneous. Paſſing a right judgment. Honeſt or juſt. That ſide of a perſon which is oppoſed to the left. Strait, oppoſed to crooked.

RIGHT, Interj. well done; uſed as an expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT, Adv. in a proper, juſt, or true manner. In a direct line. Generally uſed in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT, S. juſtice. Freedom from error. Juſt claim, or that which belongs to a perſon. Property or intereſt. A privilege. The ſide oppoſite to the left. *To rights*, implies ſtrait, or in a direct line; but after *ſet*, deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, V. A. to do juſtice to, or relieve from wrong.

RI'GHTEOUS, S. [*rihtwiſe*, Sax. *rettwys*, Iſl. whence *rightwiſe* in ancient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*] juſt; honeſt; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality or religion. Equitable.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, S. virtue; goodneſs. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RI'GHTFUL, Adj. having juſt right or claim. Honeſt or juſt.

RI'GID, Adj. [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.] ſtiff or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp or cruel.

RIGI'DITY, S. the ſtate of being ſtiff. Stiffneſs of appearance.

RI'GIDLY, Adv. in a ſtiff, ſevere, or inflexible manner.

RI'GIDNESS, S. ſeverity not to be ſoftened.

RI'GLET, S. [*regulet*, Fr.] a flat, thin, ſquare piece of wood, applied to thoſe of which the frames of pictures are made, before they are moulded.

RI'GOUR, S. [*rigor*, Lat.] cold; ſtiffneſs. In medicine, a convulſive ſhuddering with a ſenſation of cold. Severity of conduct, or want of condeſcenſion and compliance. Strictneſs. Rage or cruelty. Hardneſs.

RILL, S. [*rivulus*, Lat.] a ſmall brook.

To RILL, V. A. to run in ſmall ſtreams.

RIM, S. [*rima*, Sax.] a border or margin at the top of a veſſel. That which incircles any thing.

RIME, S. [*brim*, Sax.] hoar froſt. A hole or chink, from *rima*, Lat.

RIND, S. [*rinde*, Belg.] the bark, huſk, or outſide covering of vegetables.

To RIND, V. A. to ſtrip off its bark, huſk, or outſide covering.

RING, S. [*bring*, Sax. *ringh*, Belg.] a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to hold by. A circle made by ſtanding round. A circular courſe. A number of bells. A ſound.

To RING, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *rung*, Sax.] to ſtrike bells or other bodies ſo as to make them ſound. To encircle. To fit or ſupply with rings. Neuterly, to ſound like a bell. To make bells ſound. To ſound, or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RI'NGDOVE, S. *rhingeldauve*, Teut.] a kind of pigeon.

RI'NGLEADER, S. the head of a riotous crowd.

RI'NGLET, S. [a diminutive of *ring*] a ſmall ring or circle. A curl.

RI'NGSTREAKED, Adj. marked with circular ſtreaks.

RI'NGWORM, S. a circular tetter.

To RINSE, V. A. [*rinſer*, Fr. *renſer*, Dan. from *rein*, Sax.] to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

RI'OT, S. [*riotte*, old Fr. *rioto*, Ital.] wild and looſe mirth. An uproar or ſeditious tumult. *To run riot*, is to act without controul or reſtraint.

To RI'OT, V. A. to abandon one's ſelf to pleaſure. To feaſt in a luxurious manner. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTOUS, Adj. [*riotteux*, Fr.] luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

To RIP, V. A. [*brypan*, Sax.] to cut aſunder any thing ſewed by a knife. To tear in pieces. To take away from by cutting. Figuratively, to diſcloſe or bring to view any thing induſtriouſly concealed.

RIPE, Adj. [Sax. *riip*, Belg.] brought to perfection by time and growth. Reſembling ripe fruit. Finiſhed. Brought to the point of taking effect. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, V. N. to grow fit for uſe by time. To be matured. Actively, to make ripe.

To

To RI'PEN, V. N. to become perfect or fit for uſe by growth, time, or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, S. the ſtate of being full grown; fit for uſe, or perfect.

To RISE, V. N. [preter. *roſe*, part. *riſen*, from *riſan*, Sax.] to get up from the ground. To get up from a ſeat, or after a fall. To ſpring or grow up. To be advanced with reſpect to rank or fortune. To ſwell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To make an inſurrection. To be rouſed, or excited to action. *To riſe up for*, is to undertake the defence of a perſon: *to riſe up againſt*, is to attack. To elevate, applied to ſtile or ſentiments. To be revived after death.

RISE, S. the act of getting up from any ſeat, or from the ground. Aſcent. A place that aſſiſts a perſon in aſcent. An eminence. The firſt appearance of the ſun above the horiſon. Increaſe in any reſpect. Beginning or original. Encreaſe of ſound.

RISIBI'LITY, S. [from *riſible*] the quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.] having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RISK, S. [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſq*, Span.] hazard, or chance of falling into danger, or receiving harm.

To RISK, V. A. to expoſe to danger.

RITE, S. [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] a ſolemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, Adj. done according to ſome religious inſtitution; according to external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, S. a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worſhip.

RI'VAL, S. [*rivalis*, Lat.] one who is in purſuit of the ſame thing as another. One who ſtrives at the ſame time as another to gain a woman's affections. One who endeavours to ſurpaſs another.

RI'VAL, Adj. making the ſame claim. Purſuing the ſame object. Emulous.

To RI'VAL, V. A. to oppoſe or endeavour to gain ſomething attempted by another. To endeavour to equal or excel. Neuterly, to be competitors.

RI'VALRY, S. the ſtate of two perſons, who endeavour to ſurpaſs each other, or to attain the ſame thing.

RI'VALSHIP, S. the ſtate of a perſon who endeavours to attain the ſame thing as another.

To RIVE, V. A. [part. *riven*, from *ryfi*, Sax.] to ſplit or force aſunder, by driving in ſomething blunt. Neuterly, to be ſplit.

To RI'VEL, V. A. [*ruyffel*, Belg.] to contract in wrinkles.

RI'VEN, participle of RIVE.

RI'VER, S. [*riviere*, Fr. *rivierra*, Ital.] a current of water which riſes from a ſpring, and flows in a long and narrow channel.

RI'VET, S. a pin uſed in faſtening any thing conſiſting of two or more pieces, and clenched at both ends.

To RI'VET, V. A. to faſten by a pin clenched at both ends. To faſten ſtrongly.

RI'VULET, S. [*rivulus*, Lat.] a ſmall river or ſtream of running water.

RIXDO'LLAR, S. a ſilver coin ſtruck in ſeveral parts of Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. ſterling.

ROACH, S. [*rutulus*, Lat.] a freſh water fiſh, noted for its ſimplicity.

ROAD, S. [*rade*, Fr. and Sclav. *reed*, Belg.] a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ſhips may anchor.

To ROAM, V. A. [*romigare*, Ital.] to wander at large, or without any ſettled purpoſe. Actively, to range or wander over.

ROAN, Adj. [*rouen*, Fr. *roano*, Ital.] of a grey, ſorrel, or black colour, with gray or white ſpots, thickly interſperſed.

To ROAR, V. N. [*raran*, Sax.] to make a loud noiſe, applied to that made by a lion or other wild beaſt. To make a great outcry in diſtreſs. To ſound or make a loud noiſe, applied to the wind.

ROAR, S. the cry of a lion or other large beaſt. An outcry of diſtreſs. A clamour or noiſe of merriment. Any loud noiſe.

To ROAST, V. A. [*geroſtadh*, Sax. *roſtir*, or *rotir*, Fr.] to dreſs meat on a ſpit which turns round before a fire. To dreſs before a fire. To heat any thing violently. *To rule the roaſt*, is to govern, manage, or preſide over.

ROB, S. [Arab.] juice made thick.

To ROB, V. A. [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.] to take away unlawfully, and by force. To be *robbed*, is to looſe any thing by violence, or by ſecret theft; but in the active voice, to *rob*, is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and to *ſteal*, to the taking any thing away by ſecret theft.

ROBBER, S. one who deprives another unlawfully of his property.

RO'BBERY, S. theft committed, either by open force or privacy.

ROBE, S. [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] a gown of ſtate, worn by perſons of diſtinction. A gown worn by infants. A gown worn by girls, before they put on mantuas.

To ROBE, V. A. to cloathe in a robe. To dreſs in a pompous manner.

ROBINRE'DBREAST, S. a bird ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

RO'BUST, ROBU'STIOUS, Adj. [*robuſtus*, Lat.] ſtrong made. "*Robuſtious* to no purpoſe." *Milt.* Violent. Requiring ſtrength. *Robuſtious* is now obſolete.

ROBU'STNESS, S. the quality of being made ſtrong.

ROCAMBO'LE, S. a kind of wild garlic.

RO'CHE-ALUM, S. [*roche*, Fr. a rock] the pureſt ſort of alum.

RO'CHESTER, S. Antoninus's Durobria or Durobrevis, a very ancient city of Kent, on the E. ſide of the Medway, and the ſee of a biſhop, the moſt ancient in England, next to Canterbury. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It gave title of earl to ſeveral families, but laſt to the Hydes, deſcendants of the earl of Clarendon. Here on

the Medway is a fine ſtone bridge of eleven arches. The cathedral of St. Andrew is ſtately and ancient, being of the original conſtruction before the conqueſt. Here are two churches more, but united into one pariſh. The town conſiſts of one principal broad ſtreet, but ill-built, with large ſuburbs towards the S. E. and W. The Watling-ſtreet runs directly through it from Shooter's-hill, near Blackheath, to Dover. The chalky cliff under the old caſtle being waſhed away by the rapidity of the ſtream, huge tracts of the wall have tumbled down; the ground on that ſide is low and marſhy, being overflown every tide. In ſeveral of the creeks and branches of the Medway, within the juriſdiction of Rocheſter, there is an oyſter-fiſhery, the opening and ſhutting of which grounds, with the quantity each dredgerman ſhall take in a day, is regulated by the mayor; whoſe juriſdiction in this reſpect having been conteſted, it was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1729, and by another ſince; ſo that the fiſhery flouriſhes now. It is contiguous to Chatham and Stroud; and lies 22 miles from Canterbury, and thirty from London. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Friday, with annual fairs on May 30 and December 11, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

RO'CHET, S. [Fr. *roce*, Sax.] a ſurplice. A fiſh.

ROCK, S. [*roce*, Sax. *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital.] a vaſt maſs of living ſtone. Figuratively, protection or defence.

To ROCK, V. A. [*rocquer*, Fr.] to ſhake or move backwards and forwards. To move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Neuterly, to move too and fro in a cradle. To ſhake violently.

ROCKDOE, S. a ſpecies of deer, which breeds chiefly on the Alps, is remarkable for its ſwiftneſs, and probably is of that ſpecies mentioned in the book of *Job*.

ROCKBURY, S. a name given by lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very ſtrong, though not deep red, with a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCKET, S. [*rochetto*, Ital.] an artificial firework, conſiſting of a cylindrical paper filled with nitre, charcoal, ſulphur, gunpowder, &c. which being faſtened to a ſtick mounts in the air, and then burſts. In botany, a plant.

RO'CK-WORK, S. ſtones fixed in mortar to reſemble a rock.

RO'CKY, Adj. full of rocks. Stony. Hard, or obdurate.

ROD, S. [*roede*, Belg.] a long twig. Any thing long and ſlender. A ſcepter. An inſtrument uſed in meaſuring. A meaſure containing ſixteen feet and a half. A bundle of birchen twigs, uſed in correcting children. Correction.

RODE, pret. of RIDE.

RODOMONT'ADE, S. [Fr. from a boiſterous hero in Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*] an empty noiſy bluſter; or brag.

To RODOMONTA'DE, V. N. to brag.

ROE, S. [*ra*, *ra deor*, Sax.] a ſpecies of deer. The female of a buck.

ROE, S. the eggs or ſpawn of fiſh.

ROGA'TION, S. [Fr.] a litany or ſupplication. The *Rogation-week*, is that immediately preceding Whitſunday, and is ſo called from three faſts, held on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, named *Rogation days*, from the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth; or as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thurſday.

ROGUE, S. [Skinner derives it from *rogue*, Fr. impudent, or from *ronge*, Heb. or ραιος, Gr. bad] a wandering beggar. A villain or thief. Uſed likewiſe to carry the idea of ſlight tenderneſs and waggery.

RO'GUERY, S. knaviſh, or arch tricks.

RO'GUISH, Adj. knaviſh; ſlightly miſchievous. Waggiſh.

To ROIST, or ROI'STER, V. N. [*riſter*, Iſl.] to behave in a turbulent and bluſtering manner.

ROI'STER, or ROI'STERER, S. a turbulent or bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL, V. A. [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Belg. from *rotulus*, of *roto*, Lat.] to move any thing by a ſucceſſive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round maſſes by rubbing on a ſurface. To pour in a ſtream or waves. Neuterly, to move or be moved by a ſucceſſive application of its parts on any ſurface. To run on wheels. To move in a tumultuous manner.

ROLL, S. the act of moving by a ſucceſſive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A maſs made round, from [*rouleau*, Fr.] A round, or cylindrical body, uſed in breaking clods. A public writing, from *rotulus*, Lat. alluding to the antient method of rolling writings on a ſtick. A regiſter, catalogue, or chronicle. A kind of ſmall loaf, ſo called from its figure.

RO'LLER, S. [*rouleau*, Fr.] any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

RO'LLINGPIN, S. a round piece of wood tapering at each end, uſed in making paſte.

RO'MAGE, S. [*ramage*, Fr.] a tumult or buſtle.

ROMA'NCE, S. [*roman*, Fr. *romanzo*, Ital.] a ſtory or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common ſpeech, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, V. A. to ſpeak falſehoods. To lie.

ROMA'NTIC, Adj. reſembling a romance. Wild. Improbable. Fanciful.

ROME, [in Latin *Roma*] a very ancient and conſiderable city, once the miſtreſs and conquereſs of the world, and the ſeat of the Roman empire. It has ſince been the reſidence of the pope, and head of the Roman Catholic church, and is ſituated in the Campagni di Roma, a province of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. With it no city can compare for the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monu-

ments

ments and curiosities, together with the singularity and importance of its historical events.

Rome is the center and repository, as it were, of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. According to some, it was founded 753 years before the Christian æra, and that by Romulus its first king. The form and site of this city have been frequently changed, particularly after the devastation of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, East and West Goths; and lastly, by the Germans, under Charles of Bourbon, in the year 1527, when it was taken and miserably sacked; and the pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to the conqueror. It stands at present upon twelve (anciently but seven) hills; a great part of which being washed down or mouldered into the valleys: the Tarpeian rock, once a frightful precipice, from which malefactors used to be thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. This city is surrounded with a wall, on which are upwards of 300 antique towers, many of them decayed, and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in it twenty gates; but not the half of this space of ground is occupied by houses, as many places where stately structures once stood, are now turned into gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants was found to amount to 143,000. The Tyber runs through the city from N. to S. forming an island. That part standing on its right side is not above a fifth or sixth part of the other, and is called Trastevere, or beyond the Tyber, having a communication with the opposite side by means of five bridges, one of which is called Il Ponte Rotto, or the broken bridge, being now quite decayed. The others, which are still entire, are Ponte Sixto, De S. Bartholomeo, De Quatro Capi, and S. Angelo. In the magnificence and splendor of its religious structures, the modern Rome is at least equal to the ancient. The number of churches are reckoned about 300, the noblest and most magnificent of which is St. Peter's, for the harmony of its architecture, fineness, and great variety of carved and gilt work, pictures, Statues, &c. that cannot be viewed but with a pleasing astonishment. It stands on the site of Caligula's Circus, and was first dedicated by Constantine the Great to the twelve apostles. But in 1550, it was entirely rebuilt: for pope Julius II. began it on Bramante Lazari's plan; his successor, Paul III. continued it on that of Michael Angelo, and it was finished under the papacy of Julius V. so that it was the work of 100 years. The ornaments alone of St. Peter's chair cost 207,552 Roman crowns, at 5s. and 6d. value each. It is remarkable, that on occasion of the indulgencies granted by the popes for raising the necessary sums for this purpose, the reformation in Europe was begun by Luther. Much after the plan of this noble structure Sir Christopher Wren built the fine cathedral of St. Paul in London. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad, the breadth of the front is 400 feet, and the whole height from the floor to the top of the cross that stands over the ball, 432 feet. Before this church is a spacious and magnificent piazza, in the middle of which is an obelisk of granate or black marble from Egypt, reared at an immense expence in the papacy of Sixtus V. by Domenico Foultana. It is eighty feet high, and stands on a pedestal of thirty more, and at top is a brass gilt cross. St. Peter's church cost 40,000,000 crowns building, besides the daily repairs and decorations made to it. The annual revenue belonging to it is upwards of 20,000l. The Pantheon, commonly called the Rotunda, though it hath lost much of its pristine magnificence, is still one of the most entire antique structures in Italy. Near St. Peter's is the Vatican or winter-palace of the pope, with a famous library of the choicest books and MSS. and a charming garden, called by way of eminence, Belvidere, having the finest collection of exotics in all Europe. Among the innumerable statues in Rome, are those of Pasquin and Marforio, to which all lampoons are usually affixed, the witty questions being put on the latter, and the answers to them on the former. The Lateran church is the pope's cathedral, and stiled the mother of all the churches in the world. It stands on Mount Cœlius. Here the pope takes possession of the papal dignity, and performs all episcopal functions. In its cloyster is the porphyry chair for scrutiny. Rome in general is magnificently built, and the streets spacious and well paved; but among these some are mean and dirty. No part in the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for besides good springs, here are three grand aqueducts which convey water into the city. The government of Rome is divided into the spiritual and temporal. In the former the pope in his conclave regulates every thing of moment; and with regard to inferior matters, he has his vicar, who is a cardinal; and under him is a vicegerent, generally a bishop, as his assistant. The temporal rule of the city is committed to a governor, who is some cardinal or prelate, and he is obliged to give his holidesses an account every week of whatever passes. Besides his own guard, he has a barigello or captain of the Sbirri, to keep all in order and awe. Rome is divided into fourteen quarters. The citizens here are more complaisant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that spirit of bigotry and persecution which prevails in other Roman Catholic countries. Here is plenty of all sorts of provisions, and a great variety of excellent wines; but in Rome they are drank very moderately, and generally mixed with water. It stands near 17 miles from the Tuscan sea, and about 142 N.W. of Naples, 380 S. from Vienna, 560 S. E. from Paris, and 740 from Amsterdam, 810 from London, 730 W. of Constantinople, and 900 E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. E.

RO'MISH, Adj. [from *Rome*] popish.

ROMP, S. [see RAMP] a girl fond of ſport or play. Rough or rude play.

To ROMP, V. N. to play in a noiſy, rude, or wanton manner.

RO'NDEAU, S. [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry conſiſting of thirteen verſes, divided into three couplets; at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the firſt is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

ROOD, S. [from *rod*] a meaſure containing the fourth part of an acre. A pole, or a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half. The croſs, from *rode*, Sax. See HOLYROOD.

ROOF, S. [*hroſ*, Sax.] the corner or top of a houſe. The vault or inſide arch which covers a building. Figuratively, the palate or upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, V. A. to encloſe or cover with a roof. To incloſe or entertain in a houſe.

ROOK, S. [*broc*, Sax.] a black bird feeding on carrion, and reſembling a crow. A mean man at cheſs, from *roeco*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or ſharper.

ROO'KERY, S. a nurſery for rooks.

ROOM, S. [*rumis*, Goth. *rum*, Sax.] ſpace or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Paſſage or ſpace for paſſing. Space or opportunity free from obſtruction. An apartment in a houſe.

ROO'MAGE, S. ſpace or place.

ROO'MINESS, S. the quality of containing much extent or vacant ſpace.

ROO'MY, Adj. wide; ſpacious.

ROOST, S. [*hroſt*, Sax. *roeſtin*, Belg.] a pole on which a bird ſets to ſleep. The act of ſleep; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To ROOST, V. N. [*raeſten*, Belg.] to ſleep as a bird. To lodge.

ROOT, S. [Iſl. *rot*, Swed. *raed*, Belg.] in botany, that part of a plant which reſts in the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and tranſmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. A plant whoſe roots are eaten. The original, firſt cauſe or anceſtor. An impreſſion, or laſting effect and reſidence. In mathematics, a quantity conſidered as the baſis of a higher power. In grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To ROOT, V. N. to fix the root, or ſtrike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impreſs or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; uſed with *up*. To deſtroy entirely, or extirpate; uſed with *out*.

ROOTED, Adj. fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place.

ROPE, S. [*rap*, Sax. *reep*, Belg.] a cord made of hemp. Any row of things hanging down. "A *rope* of onions."

To ROPE, V. N. to draw out into threads, or viſcous filaments.

RO'QUELAURE, S. [Fr.] a long cloak uſed by men.

ROSAMOND, daughter of Walter lord Clifford; a young lady, according to the writers of the age ſhe lived in, of infinite beauty, whom Henry II. fell in love with and ſeduced. Among his many miſtreſſes, this lady having the chief aſcendant over him, became the principal object of the queen's jealouſy. Henry fancied he had ſecured her from all attempts, by keeping her in a bower built for that purpoſe at Woodſtock. But this bower could not ſecure the fair Roſamond from the purſuits of the jealous queen, who even here found the means of encompaſſing her end. For Henry III. who by his father's indulgence had been crowned in his life-time, rebelled in Normandy; and the queen perſuading two more of her ſons to join their brother, Henry II. was obliged to croſs the ſeas to quell the rebellious princes. During this time the queen reſided at the royal palace at Oxford, and undertook to ſee Roſamond, which ſhe effected, not by murdering the guards of the bower, and being guided into it by a clue of thread, as has been erroneouſly believed; but by a ſubterraneous way, digged from Godſtow nunnery to Woodſtock bower, though five miles diſtant from each other; and carried even under the Iſis, a navigable river. Then it was, that the enraged queen found means to diſpatch out of her way a hated rival that had cauſed her much uneaſineſs; but whether by giving her poiſon, our hiſtorians are entirely ſilent; a ſtory built probably upon no better foundation than an old ſong. The plot of Mr. Addiſon's opera upon this ſubject, has been taken for poetical fiction.

We, ſpite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think ſhe ought to live.

He does not kill Roſamond, but ſuppoſes her to be carried away to the nunnery alive: for which he had much better authority, than for her being poiſoned and dying upon the ſpot. Certain it is, however, ſhe did not live long, at leaſt in this bower, after the queen's viſits; for either dead or alive ſhe was brought by the ſame ſubterraneous paſſage, into the nunnery; the entrance of which is ſtill to be ſeen amongſt its ruins. After all, unleſs the chronicle of John Brumpton, the monk, is of leſs authority than that of the old ſong, Roſamond did not die in 1173, nor was ſhe poiſoned by queen Eleanor. This writer ſays, that after the king had impriſoned his queen, he publicly and for a long while kept Roſamond. She was buried in the church belonging to Godſtow nunnery, and the ſame writer gives us the following epitaph, which was to be ſeen in his days; and is indeed at this time written upon the wall of the chapel choir, which is yet ſtanding, and her grave marked round with a narrow ridge of ſtones:

Hic jacet in tumbâ, Roſa Mundi non Roſa Munda,
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

The reader ſhall have old Speed's rendering for want of a better:

This tomb doth here incloſe,
The world's moſt beautious roſe;

Roſ

Roſe paſſing ſweet e'er while,
Now nought but odour vile.

The monument has been repaired and beautified; nor is it many years ſince there were ſome remains of the Bower to be ſeen, near Blenheim caſtle. In one of the adjacent meads they ſtill ſhew us Roſamond's pond, where ſhe is ſuppoſed to have bathed herſelf. But unleſs ſhe uſed it as a cold bath, the ſtory is ſcarcely credible: the water being extremely ſo, iſſuing directly from a rock, and falling into a ſquare baſon three or four feet deep. This lady had two ſons by the king; William, who married the daughter and heireſs of lord Saliſbury, the other Geoffrey, archbiſhop of York.

RO'SARY, S. a bunch or ſtring of beads on which the Romaniſts count their prayers.

ROSE, S. [Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] a flower, whoſe petals are placed circularly and expand in a beautiful order; of which the ſpecies are many. *To ſpeak under the roſe*, is to diſcloſe a ſecret, or reveal any thing which will not be diſcovered afterwards.

ROSE, preter. of RISEN.

RO'SEMARY, S. [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] a plant.

RO'SIN, S. ſee RESIN, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

To RO'SIN, V. A. to rub with roſin.

RO'STRATED, Adj. [*roſtratus*, Lat.] adorned with beaks of ſhips.

RO'STRUM, S. [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ſhip. A ſcaffold or pulpit, whence orators antiently harrangued. A pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked ſciſſars uſed in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, Adj. [*roſeus*, Lat.] reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, V. N. [*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Belg. *rothatt*, Hung.] to putrefy, or loſe the coheſion of its parts by fermentation. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, S. a diſtemper among ſheep, by which their lungs are waſted. A putrid decay.

ROTA'TION, S. [Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.] the act of whirling round. The ſtate of being whirled round. A turn or ſucceſſion.

ROTE, S. [*routine*, Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without underſtanding their meaning.

ROTHER-NAILS, S. [corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*] nails with very full heads, uſed in faſtening the irons of rudders.

RO'TTEN, Adj. corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmneſs, ſolidity, or honeſty.

ROTU'ND, S. [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] round or circular.

ROTU'NDITY, S. [*rotondité*, Fr. *rotunditas*, Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTU'NDO, S. [*rotondo*, Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outſide and in the inſide.

To ROVE, V. N. [*roffver*, Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, S. a wanderer. A fickle or inconſtant perſon. A robber or pirate.

ROUGE, S. [Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, Adj. [pronounced *ruff*, *bruh*, *brubge*, Sax.] having inequalities on the ſurface, oppoſed to ſmooth. Auſtere, applied to the taſte. Harſh, applied to ſound. Severe, or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard-featured. Not finiſhed or poliſhed. Coarſe. Tempeſtuous, applied to weather.

To RO'UGHCAST, V. A. to form in a careleſs or inelegant manner, with inequalities on its ſurface. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

ROU'GHCAST, S. a rude model. A kind of plaiſter very uneven in its ſurface, becauſe mixed with pebbles, &c.

ROU'GH-DRAUGHT, S. a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To ROU'GHEN, V. A. to make rough. Neuterly, to grow rough.

To ROUGH-HEW, V. A. to form in a rude and careleſs manner.

ROU'GHNESS, S. inequality or ruggedneſs of ſurface. Auſterity, or aſtringency of taſte. Harſhneſs of ſound. Severity, or want of civility and elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate. Want of elegance in dreſs or appearance. Tempeſtuouſneſs, applied to weather. Coarſeneſs of features.

ROUND, Adj. [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg.] cylindrical, circular, or ſpherical. Smooth, applied to the ſound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers. Quick, applied to motion; plain, without reſerve; followed by *with*.

ROUND, S. a circle. A rundle, or ſtep of a ladder. The time in which a thing paſſes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the firſt. A revolution. A diſcharge of muſquetry. A walk performed by an officer in ſurveying any diſtrict; from *ronde*, Fr.

ROUND, Adv. every way; on all ſides. In a circle or revolution, from *en rond*, or *a la rond*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, Prep. on every ſide of. Circularly about. All over.

To ROUND, V. A. to ſurround or encircle. To make circular. To raiſe figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make ſmooth; applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form.

ROU'NDABOUT, Adj. ample or extenſive. Indirect, or looſe. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, S. [*rondelet*, Fr.] a kind of poetry conſiſting of thirteen verſes, eight of which are of one kind of rhime, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the ſecond and third couplets.

ROUNDHEAD, S. a puritan, ſo named from their cuſtom of cropping their hair round.

To ROUSE, V. A. [ſee RAISE or RISE] to wake from reſt. To excite to action. To drive a beaſt from its laire. Neuterly, to awake

from ſlumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUT, S. [*rot*, Belg. *rotte*, Teut.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or buſtle. Confuſion of an army defeated; from *route*, Fr. A road or way.

To ROUT, V. N. to aſſemble in tumultuous and clamorous crouds. Actively, to deſeat, or diſperſe by defeating.

ROW, S. [*reib*, Teut. *rhis*, Brit. *rab*, *ruy*, Perſ.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, V. N. *rowan*, *rewan*, Sax. ῥεω, Gr.] to make a veſſel move on the water by oars. Actively, to drive by oars.

ROW'EL, S. [*rouille*, Fr.] the pointed part of a ſpur which turns on an axis. A ſeton or roll of hair, ſilk, &c. put into a wound to promote a diſcharge.

To ROW'EL, V. N. to pierce or wound with a ſpur.

RO'WEN, S. a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green.

RO'WER, S. one that moves a boat by oars.

RO'YAL, Adj. [*roial*, Fr.] kingly; belonging to, or becoming, a king. Figuratively, noble.

RO'YALIST, S. [Fr.] an adherent to a king.

ROY'ALTY, S. [*royalté*, Fr.] the character, office, ſtate, or enſigns of a king.

RO'YNISH, Adj. [*rogneux*, Fr.] paltry, ſcurvy, mean. Obſolete.

To RUB, V. A. [*rhubio*, Brit. *rub*, Perſ.] to clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething upon it. To touch, ſo as to wear off ſome of the ſurface. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by colliſion. To remove by friction. Uſed with *down*, to clean or curry. Uſed with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret or wear by friction. To poliſh.

RUB, S. an hindrance or obſtruction. The act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its courſe. A difficulty, or cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RU'BBAGE, or RU'BBISH, S. [from *rub*. *Rubbage* is now obſolete] ruins or fragments made in building. A confuſed maſs. Any thing vile or worthleſs.

RU'BBER, S. one that paſſes one thing hard over the ſurface of another. Any thing uſed to rub with. Two games out of three. A whetſtone.

RU'BICAN, Adj. [Fr.] bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light grey or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horſe.

RU'BBLE-STONE, S. a ſtone ſo called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RU'BICUND, Adj. [*rubicundus*, Lat.] inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED, Adj. [from *ruby*] of the colour of a ruby.

RU'BRIC, S. [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] directions in the common prayer and law books, ſo termed, becauſe originally printed and written with red ink.

RU'BIFORM, S. [*ruba* and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of red.

RU'BY, S. [*ruber*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a red colour, next, in hardneſs, to the diamond. Redneſs. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RU'BY, Adj. of a red colour.

RU'DDER, S. [*rood*, Hung. *roeder*, Belg. *roder*, Iſl.] an inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which its courſe is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs.

RU'DDINESS, S. the quality of approaching to redneſs.

RU'DDLE, S. red earth.

RU'DDY, S. [*rudde*, Sax.] pale red; approaching to red. Orange-coloured.

RUDE, Adj. [*rede*, Sax, *rudis*, Lat.] rough or of uncivil, tumultuous behaviour. Boiſterous. Harſh. Untaught. Unpoliſhed. Rugged or ſhapeleſs. Artleſs. Performed merely with ſtrength.

RU'DELY, Adv. in a coarſe, rough, or unſkilful manner.

RU'DENESS, S. want of civility, elegance, or inſtruction. Violence. Stormineſs, or rigour.

RU'DENTURE, S. [Fr.] in architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, wherewith the flutings of columns are uſually filled up.

RU'DIMENT, S. [Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] the firſt principles of a ſcience, or education. The firſt, inaccurate and unpoliſhed draught or beginning of any thing.

To RUE, V. A. [*reowſian*, Sax. *rouwen*, Belg. *rewen*, Teut.] to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, S. [Fr. *rhewy*, Brit. *ruta*, Lat.] an herb.

RU'EFUL, Adj. ſad or mournful.

RUE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF, S. [ſee RUFFLE] a linnen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A ſmall river fiſh, ſo called from the *roughneſs* of its ſcales.

RU'FFIAN, S. [*ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffian*, Fr.] a perſon who murders for hire. A murderer, robber, or boiſterous and miſchievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, Adj. brutal; ſavagely boiſterous.

To RU'FFIAN, V. N. to rage or raiſe tumults.

To RU'FFLE, V. A. [*ruyffelin*, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To diſcompoſe, applied to the temper. To ſurprize. To throw together in diſorder. To contract in plaits. Neuterly, to grow rough or boiſterous. To flutter.

RU'FFLE, S. plaited or gathered linnen worn as an ornament on the wriſtband. Plaited ſilk or other ſtuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the ſleeve of a woman's gown. A diſturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RUG, S. [*rugget*, Swed.] full of unevenneſs or inequalities on the ſurface. Without or-

der. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boiſterous, applied to weather. Rough or harſh, applied to ſound. Surly, applied to the aſpect. Rough or ſhaggy.

RU'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, S. a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, S. [Fr.] a ſurgeon's raſp.

RU'IN, S. [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.] the fall or deſtruction of cities or houſes. The remains of a building that is demoliſhed. Loſs of happineſs or fortune. Miſchief or bane.

To RU'IN, V. A. [*ruiner*, Fr.] to demoliſh or deſtroy. To deprive of happineſs or fortune. To impoveriſh. Neuterly, to fall down; to run to a ſtate of decay and deſtruction. To be impoveriſhed.

To RU'INATE, V. A. to deſtroy, demoliſh, or involve in poverty and miſery.

RUINA'TION, S. ſubverſion, or deſtruction. "*Ruination* of towns." *Camb.*

RU'INOUS, Adj. [*ruineux*, Fr. *ruinoſus*, Lat.] fallen into irreparable decay; pernicious or deſtructive.

RULE, S. [*reule*, Scot. from *regula*, Lat.] government or ſupreme command. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. A canon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour.

To RULE, V. A. to govern or controul with power and authority. To manage. To ſettle by rule. Neuterly, to exerciſe power or authority in governing.

RU'LER, S. a governor, or one who has authority to command or forbid. An inſtrument uſed in drawing lines.

RUM, S. a kind of ſpirits diſtilled from ſugar.

To RU'MBLE, V. N. [*rommelin*, Belg.] to make a hoarſe, low, and continued noiſe.

RU'MINANT, Adj. [Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] having the property of chewing the cud.

To RU'MINATE, V. N. [*ruminatus*, Lat.] to chew the cud. To muſe or think on for a time. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate on, over and over again.

RUMINA'TION, S. [*ruminatio*, Lat.] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation on the ſame thing.

To RU'MMAGE, V. A. to ſearch or plunder. Neuterly, to ſearch places.

RU'MMER, S. [*raemer*, Belg.] a drinking glaſs having a foot and an orbicular cavity.

RU'MOUR, S. [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] a flying report. Not well eſtabliſhed. A bruit.

To RU'MOUR, V. A. to ſpread a report.

RUMP, S. [*rumpff*, Teut.] the end of the back bone. The buttocks.

To RU'MPLE, V. A. [*rompelen*, Belg.] to wrinkle or diſorder.

RU'MPLE, S. [*brympelle*, Sax.] a pucker, or plait made by negligence and careleſſneſs.

To RUN, V. N. [*rinnan*, Goth. *runnung*, Sax. *rennen*, Belg.] to move the legs as ſwift as poſſible. Followed by *about*, to uſe the legs in moving; to move in a hurry. To paſs with a quick motion. To take a courſe; applied to ſhips. To contend in a race. *To run away*, to make an eſcape or leave unexpectedly. To ſtream or flow; applied to liquors. To be liquid or melt. To paſs; to go away or vaniſh. To move in any direction. To be buſied upon; applied to the mind, and uſed with *on*, or *upon*. Uſed with *over*, to be exuberant. To diſcharge matter; applied to wounds. To have a general tendency. Uſed with *after*, to ſearch, or go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to cloſe or comply, or agree. *To run over*, to be ſo much as to flow *over*; to be ſo full as to be overflown. Actively, to melt or caſt; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, riſk, or venture. *To run down*, to chaſe till weary; figuratively, to cruſh or overbear. *To run through*, to ſtab or pierce with a weapon, ſo that the point appear on the contrary ſide; to paſs through.

RUN, S. the act of running. Courſe, motion, or direction. Flow or cadence, applied to verſe. Uncontrolled courſe or humour. Long reception; continued ſucceſs. *At the long run*, ſignifies in the end, or at laſt.

RU'NAGATE, S. [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] an apoſtate, or one who deſerts from his country and religion.

RU'NAWAY, S. one who timorouſly flies from danger.

RU'NDLE, S. a round or ſtep of a ladder. Something put round an axis.

RU'NDLET, S. [perhaps from *runlet*, or *roundlet*] a ſmall barrel.

RU'NNER, S. one that runs. A racer. A meſſenger. One employed by a banker or newſmonger to collect money or news abroad. A ſhooting ſprig. One of the ſtones of a mill.

RU'NNET, S. [*gerunnen*, Sax.] a liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed in curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, ſpelt *rennet*.

RU'PTION, S. [*ruptio*, Lat.] a breach.

RU'PTURE, S. [Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] the act of breaking; the ſtate of a thing burſten. A breach of peace, or act of hoſtility. A preternatural eruption of the gut.

RU'RAL, Adj. [Fr. *ruralis*, Lat. from *rus*, *ruris*] country; belonging to, exiſting in, or reſembling, the country.

RUSH, S. [*riſc*, Sax.] a plant growing in marſhy grounds. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

To RUSH, V. A. [*bruſan*, Sax.] to move violently and unexpectedly.

RUSH, S. a violent courſe or motion.

RU'SHLIGHT, S. a candle made of a ruſh ſtripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RUSK, S. [*riſc*, Sax.] hard or rough bread made for ſtore.

RU'SSET, Adj. [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.] of a reddiſh brown; uſed by Sir Iſaac Newton for grey. Coarſe, ruſtic, or homeſpun.

RU'SSET, S. coarſe, or country dreſs.

RU'SSET, or RUSSETING, S. a name

given to ſeveral ſpecies of pears or apples, on account of their colour.

RUST, S. [Sax. *raeſt*, Belg. *roſt*, Dan. and Teut.] the red ſcales of iron owing to moiſture. The calx or flower of any metal. Loſs of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption.

To RUST, V. N. to have its ſurface corroded or tarniſhed. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleneſs. Actively, to make ruſty.

RU'STIC, Adj. [*ruſticus*, Lat.] rural; country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. Artleſs. Simple; plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, S. a clown, or unpoliſhed countryman. In architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature, particularly, when the ſtones in the face of a building are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer.

RU'STICAL, Adj. [*ruſtique*, Fr. *ruſticus*, Lat.] rough; brutal; ſavage; unpolite.

To RU'STICATE, V. N. [*ruſticor*, Lat.] to reſide in the country. Actively, to baniſh into the country.

RUSTI'CITY, S. [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, Lat.] the qualities of one who lives in the country. Broadneſs of pronunciation; rudeneſs of manners. Rural appearance.

RU'STINESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE, V. N. [*briſtlan*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like that of ſilk, when bruſhing againſt any thing; like that of trees when blown by the wind, or that of a hedge when pierced by a beaſt.

RU'STY, Adj. covered with ruſt. Impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, V. N. [*ruir*, Fr. *rutur*, Iſl.] to have a deſire of coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, S. [Fr. ſee the verb.] the copulation of deer. A hole worn by a wheel, from *route*, Fr.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the leaſt of all the counties in England. It is almoſt of a circular form, and ſeems to have been a part of Northamptonſhire before the conqueſt, and not named as a diſtinct county till long after the Norman invaſion. It has Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire on the E. and S. Leiceſterſhire on the S. and W. Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire on the N. It is about forty miles in circumference, containing only two market-towns, Okeham and Uppingham, and forty-eight pariſhes, but more parks than any ſhire in England for its magnitude. The air here is ſweet and ſalubrious, being quite clear from fogs and miſts; there is in this whole country but one ſtream that deſerves the name of a river, commonly called the Guaſh or Waſh, which interſects the ſhire from E. to W. quite through the middle of it, though ſeveral brooks run into it from moſt parts of the county, by which means the inhabitants are ſupplied with water as wholſome as the air, and with plenty of freſh fiſh; all the S. and E. parts in particular having good ſupplies from the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire. The ſoil is very fruitful in corn and paſture, the latter feeding great numbers of cattle, eſpecially ſheep, the wool from which is redder than in other countries, on account of the redneſs peculiar to the ſoil. The vale of Catmos, where Okeham ſtands, is not inferior to the vales of White-horſe and Belvoir in point of fertility. It likewiſe produces abundance of wood for firing. This county is included within the dioceſe of Peterborough, and ſubject to the archdeaconry of Northampton. It gives title of duke to the Manners's family. Rutland ſends two knights of the ſhire to parliament; and in it are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly that of the earl of Gainſborough at Exton, and the earl of Winchelſea's at Burley on the Hill, both near Okeham. The latter has noble ſtables, and a walled park five or ſix miles in circuit, with woods, rich paſture, game, &c. the houſe itſelf having been rebuilt, and elegantly furniſhed with curious paintings, a library, &c.

RU'THLESS, Adj. cruel; pitileſs; barbarous.

RU'TTISH, Adj. wanton or lecherous.

RYE, S. [*ryge*, Sax.] a coarſe kind of bread corn. A diſeaſe in hawks.

RY'EGRASS, S. a ſtrong and coarſe kind of graſs.

S A B

S, a conſonant, and the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. It occurs ſo often in our language, that foreigners have remarked it as a very great defect in its ſtructure. In the beginning of words it has one invariable ſound, but in the middle is ſometimes pronounced like an *z*, and is likewiſe pronounced ſo when it is uſed inſtead of *eth*, at the end of a verb. As no noun ſingular ends with a ſingle *i*, whenever a word ends with a ſhort vowel before *s*, the *s* is doubled, as in *aſs*, formerly written *aſſe*; and even in thoſe words which are written with diphthongs, and are naturally long, an *s* final is added for this reaſon, as in *gooſe*, *houſe*. The form of this letter is the ſame in the Goth. Sax. and Roman alphabets, and by inſpecting the Runic may eaſily be traced from the Greek Σ, or the *w* inverted thus ƨ. As an abreviature, it is ſometimes uſed for *ſocius*, a fellow, or *ſocietas*, a ſociety, as F. R. S. a fellow of the royal ſociety; and in medicinal preſcriptions for *ſecundum*, as S. A. *ſecundum artem*, i. e. according to art.

SABA'TH, S. [from שבת, Heb. reſt.] the ſeventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total ceſſation from work, in commemoration of God's reſting on the ſeventh day; but it is kept by Chriſtians on the firſt day of the week, in commemoration of Chriſt riſing from the dead on that day.

SABA'OTH, S. [Heb. an hoſt or armies] a name given to God in the holy ſcriptures, implying his omnipotence, or ſole diſpoſal of the events of war, and abſolute government of the angelic orders.

SA'BLE, S. [*zibella*, Lat.] fur. It is the

ſkin of a beaſt of this name, and is much eſteemed for its blackneſs.

SA'BLE, Adj. [Fr.] black. Uſed moſtly by heralds and poets.

SA'BLAIRE, S. [Fr.] is a piece of timber as long, but not as thick as a beam.

SA'BRE, S. [Fr. *ſebel*, Teut. *ſabel*, Dan.] a cimeter, or ſword with a convex edge.

SA'BULOUS, Adj. [*ſabulum*, Lat.] ſandy or gritty.

SACERDO'TAL, Adj. [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] belonging to prieſthood.

SA'CHEL, S. [a diminutive of *ſach*, Brit.] a ſmall leathern bag, uſed by children to carry their books in.

SACK, S. [*ſacc*, Sax. *ſach*, Brit. *ſac*, Fr. *ſacco*, Ital. *ſakkos*, Gr. פש, Heb.] a large bag. The meaſure of three buſhels; a looſe robe worn by a woman. A kind of ſweet wine, from *ſec*, Fr. The act of ſtorming, plundering, or pillage of a town. Pillage or plunder, from *ſacar*, Span.

SA'CKBUT, S. [*ſachabuche*, Span.] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, reſembling a trumpet in its uſe, but differing from it in form or ſize. It is compoſed of four pieces, and has frequently a wreath in the middle, and is ſo contrived as to be ſhortened or lengthened at will, and without reckoning the circles, or being drawn out, is uſually eight feet long.

SA'CKCLOTH, S. coarſe cloth of which ſacks are made; uſed formerly to be worn in times of public faſting and lamentation.

SA'CRAMENT, S. [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Lat.] an oath or any other ceremony producing a ſtrong and laſting obligation. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Chriſt himſelf, and received as a pledge to aſſure us of the reception of ſuch grace. The euchariſh or holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the ſacrament.

SA'CRED, Adj. [*ſacre*, Fr. *ſacer*, Lat.] ſet apart for holy uſes. Conſecrated; holy. Inviolable.

To SA'CRIFICE, V. A. [*ſacrifico*, Lat.] to offer up any thing to heaven. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe. To kill. To devote with loſs. Neuterly, to make offerings to GOD.

SA'CRIFICE, S. [Fr. *ſacrificium*, Lat.] the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven. Any thing deſtroyed or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRILEGE, S. [*ſacrilegium*, Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worſhip. The crime of profaning any thing ſacred.

SA'CRIST, or SA'CRISTAN, S. [*ſacriſtain*, Fr.] one that has the charge or care of the utenſils or moveables of a church.

SA'CRISTY, S. [*ſacriſte*, Fr.] an apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are kept.

SAD, Adj. [from *ſad*, Luſ.] full of ſorrow. Melancholy. Grave. Afflictive. Dark, applied to colour from *ſchatte*, Teut. a ſhadow. Heavy, or weighty. "More *ſad* than lump of lead." *Fairy Queen*. The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

To SA'DDEN, V. A. to make ſorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy. To darken. To make coheſive.

SA'DDLE, S. [*ſadl*, Sax. *ſadel*, Belg. Dan. and Boh.] the ſeat which is put on a horſe's back for a perſon to ſit on.

To SA'DDLE, V. A. to cover with, or put on a ſaddle. Figuratively, to load or burthen.

SA'DDLE-BACK, Adj. hunch-backed; applied to men. Having the back low and the head and neck raiſed; applied to a horſe.

SA'DDLER, S. one that makes ſaddles.

SA'DNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon in affliction. Melancholy looks. Seriouſneſs, or the appearance of gravity.

SAFE, Adj. [*ſauf*, Fr. *ſalvus*, Lat.] free from danger or hurt. Secure.

SAFE, S. a place to put victuals in free from any danger of mice, *&c.*

SA'FE-CONDUCT, S. a guard through an enemy's country. A paſs.

SA'FEGUARD, S. defence or ſecurity from danger. A convoy. A paſs or warrant to paſs.

SA'FENESS, S. the quality of being free from danger.

SA'FETY, S. freedom from danger or hurt. Cuſtody, or the ſtate of being ſecured from eſcaping.

SA'FFRON, S. [*ſaffran*, Fr. *zaffrana*, Ital.] a flower or plant which is uſed in tincturing any thing yellow, *&c.*

SA'FFRON, Adj. yellow, or of the colour of ſaffron.

To SAG, V. N. to hang heavy. Actively, to load.

SAGA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſagax*, Lat.] quick of ſcent, or thought.

SAGA'CITY, S. [*ſagacité*, Fr. *ſagacitas*, Lat.] quickneſs of ſcent. Acuteneſs of diſcovery. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas to diſcover the connection between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

SAGE, S. [*ſauge*, Fr.] a plant.

SAGE, Adj. [Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] wiſe, grave or prudent.

SAGE, S. a perſon of gravity and wiſdom.

SAGI'TTAL, Adj. [*ſagitta*, Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In anatomy, applied to a ſuture of the head, reſembling an arrow.

SA'GO, S. a kind of eatable grain.

SA'IC, S. [*ſaica*, Ital. *ſaique*, Fr.] a Turkiſh veſſel uſed in carrying merchandize.

SAID, pret. and part. paſſ. of SAY.

SAIL, S. [*ſægl*. Sax. *ſeybel*, *ſeyl*, Belg.] a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and by that means moves a veſſel on the water. In poetry, a wing. A ſhip or veſſel. *To ſtrike ſail*, is, to lower the ſail.

To SAIL, V. N. to move by means of ſails. To paſs by water. To ſwim. To paſs

paſs along ſmoothly. Actively, to paſs by means of ſails. To paſs through.

SA'ILER, or SA'ILOR, S. [*ſailer* is moſt agreeable to analogy, but *ſailor* is moſt commonly uſed] a ſeaman.

SAI'L-YARD, S. the pole on which the ſail is extended.

SAINT, S. [Fr. *ſanctus*, Lat.] a perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, V. A. to number or reckon among the ſaints. To canonize. Neuterly, to act with a ſhew of piety.

SAI'NTED, Adj. holy; reckoned among the ſaints.

SAKE, S. [*ſac*, Sax. *ſacke*, Belg.] final cauſe, end, or purpoſe. Regard to any purpoſe or thing.

SA'KER, S. a ſmall ſort of cannon.

SALA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſalace*, Fr. *ſalacis*, Lat.] luſtful.

SA'LAD, S. [*ſalade*, Fr. *ſalaet*, Teut.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SA'LARY, S. [*ſalairi*, Fr.] ſtated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SALE, S. [*ſaal*, Belg.] the act of ſelling. Market, or vent. Price. A public and proclaimed expoſition of goods by auction or at a market.

SA'LEABLE, Adj. poſſible to be ſold.

SA'LESMAN, S. one who ſells cloaths ready made. One who ſells cattle for others.

SA'LEWORK, S. work done in a careleſs manner, and fit only to be expoſed in ſhops.

SA'LIANT, Adj. [Fr.] in heraldry, in a leaping poſture. In fortification, projecting beyond the other works.

SA'LIENT, Adj. [*ſaliens*, Lat.] leaping; beating; ſpringing with a ſwift motion.

SALI'NE, or SALI'NOUS, Adj. [*ſalinus*, Lat.] ſaltiſh; conſiſting of ſalt.

SALI'SBURY, S. or New Sarum, in contradiſtinction to Old Sarum [which ſee] the capital of Wiltſhire, and the ſee of a biſhop: it is a large, well-built, and pleaſant city, at or near which four rivers unite their ſtreams; and three of them, namely, the Nadder, Willy, and Avon, run through the ſtreets by canals. It owes its riſe to the church, the foundation of which was laid anno 1219, under biſhop Poor, by Randulph, the pope's legate, and finiſhed in 1258. According to an account delivered in to king Henry III. who, with his nobility, &c. was preſent at its conſecration, September 30, it coſt 40,000 marks, near 27,000 l. ſterling of the preſent money. This, of a Gothic ſtructure, is the moſt elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It is built in the form of a lantern, with the ſpire in the middle, and nothing but buttreſſes and glaſs on the outſide, with not a bit of wall. The croſs aile is very beautiful and lightſome. The doors and chapels are ſaid to equal the months of the year; the windows, the days; and the pillars and pilaſters, the hours. The latter are of fuſile marble. The outſide is truly magnificent; but the inſide is not anſwerable, the painting being but indifferent; though the carving, what little there is of it, is good. The length of the whole fabric from E. to W. including the buttreſſes, &c. is 478 feet, height of the vaulting 80 feet, breadth of the W. front 889; the ſpire, which is of free ſtone, 410, being twice as high from the ground as the Monument of London. The cloyſter is of curious workmanſhip; ſome of the windows are of fine painted glaſs; and eight bells hang in a high-built ſteeple on the N. ſide of the churchyard. The chapter-houſe, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter, and 150 in circuit, the roof bearing all upon one ſmall pillar in the center. The poſt of chancellor of the moſt noble order of the garter, which is annexed to the biſhop of this ſee, was firſt conferred on Dr. Richard Beauchamp, till cardinal Campegio, by oppoſing King Henry VIII's divorce, loſt it and his biſhopric: ſo that the chancellorſhip continuing 130 years afterwards in lay hands, it was reſtored to Dr. Seth Ward, in the reign of king Charles II. and to his ſucceſſors. Biſhop Jewel built a library for this cathedral, and Dr. Gheaſt furniſhed it with books. John Coldwell, M. D. dean of Rocheſter, was the firſt married biſhop of this ſee. The above-mentioned Dr. Ward contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from Saliſbury to Chriſt-church in Hampſhire; and a quay was built at Harnham-bridge, to which barges come up with caſe: he alſo built an hoſpital for poor widows of clergymen, among which lived lately Dr. Sacheverel's mother. Beſides the cathedral, here are three other churches, with genteel houſes, and boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen and ladies, more of the latter being educated in this city than in any other in England. The market-place, in which ſtands a fine town-houſe, is a ſpacious ſquare, and well ſupplied with all neceſſaries. Beſides the manufacture of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury whites, for the Turky trade, here is a conſiderable manufacture of bone-lace: ſo that it is looked upon to be as flouriſhing a city as any in the kingdom, that depends entirely on a home trade. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and it ſends two members to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 10,000. The cloſe, adjacent to the cathedral, in which live the canons, &c. is large, and well-built. Among the monuments in the cathedral, is a figure of one Bennet, who endeavouring to faſt forty days and forty nights, being reduced to a ſkeleton, at laſt fell a victim to his preſumptuous folly: as alſo of lord Stourton, who, for killing a gentleman and his ſon at his own table, in the reign of Philip and Mary, died at the gallows like a common malefactor; and the ſilken halter in which he was hanged, was placed over his grave, inſtead of which here is a wire, ſtill to be ſeen. This city has given the title of earl to ſeveral families, but lately to a branch of the Cecils. Here are three charity-ſchools: its weekly markets are on Tueſday and Saturday; its annual fairs are Tueſday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth, Monday before

before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth, Whitſun-Monday and Tueſday for pedlary and horſes, and Tueſday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheeſe. It ſtands about 15 miles from Andover, 35 S. E. of Briſtol, and 83 W. of London.

SALI'VA, S. [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moiſtened. Spittle. Any thing ſpit.

SALI'VAL, or SA'LIVARY, Adj. relating to or conſiſting of ſpittle.

To SA'LIVATE, V. A. to evacuate the ſpittle. To bring on a ſpitting by art.

SALIVA'TION, S. a ſecretion of ſpittle. The ſtate of a perſon who is under cure for any venereal complaint, by ſecreting ſpittle.

SA'LLET, or SA'LLETTING, S. corrupted from *ſallad*.

SA'LLOW, S. [*ſalix*, Lat.] a tree of the willow kind.

SA'LLOW, Adj. [*ſalo*, Teut. black, *ſale*, Fr.] ſickly. Of a greeniſh yellow.

SA'LLY, S. [*ſallie*, Fr.] an unexpected iſſue or irruption from a place beſieged. A range or excurſion. A flight, applied to wit. An eſcape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, V. N. to burſt out ſuddenly from a place beſieged.

SA'LLY-PORT, S. a gate from which ſallies are made.

SALMAGU'NDI, S. [corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, Fr. according to my taſte; or *c'eſt a mon gout*] a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herring, *&c.*

SA'LMON, S. [*ſalmo*, Lat. *ſaumon*, Fr.] a large river fiſh.

SA'LMON-TROUT, S. a trout ſomewhat reſembling a ſalmon.

SALT, S. [Goth. *ſealt*, Sax. *ſel*, Fr.] a body of a pungent taſte, diſſolvable in water, and incombuſtible; which gives conſiſtence to all bodies, preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the varieties of taſte. A taſte or ſmack. Figuratively, wit.

SALT, Adj. having the taſte of ſalt. Impregnated or ſeaſoned with ſalt. Lecherous, from *ſalax*.

To SALT, V. A. to rub with ſalt. To ſeaſon with ſalt.

SA'LT-PAN, or SA'LT-PIT, a pit from whence ſalt is dug.

SA'LTCAT, S. a lump of ſalt, made in the ſalterns, and given to pigeons.

SA'LTER, S. one who ſells or makes ſalt.

SA'LTERN, S. a place where ſalt is made.

SALTI'ER, S. [pronounced *ſalteér*, from *ſaultiere*, Fr.] in heraldry, any thing borne in the form of a croſs.

SA'LT-PETRE, S. [from *ſal-petræ*, Lat.] nitre.

SA'LVAGE, S. [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] money paid by the owners for retaking a veſſel from an enemy.

SALVA'TION, S. [*ſalvatus*, Lat.] preſervation from eternal miſery. A ſtate of happineſs.

SALU'BRIOUS, Adj. [*ſalubris*, Lat.] wholeſome; promoting or confirming health.

SALU'BRITY, S. the quality of promoting health.

SALVE, S. [*ſalvus*, Lat. *ſealf*, Sax.] plaiſter, or any glutinous matter applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To SALVE, V. A. to cure with medicines. To help. To remedy. To help ſomething by an excuſe or reſervation.

SA'LVER, S. a veſſel on which glaſſes or other things are preſented to gueſts.

SA'LVO, S. [from *ſalvo jure*, Lat. a form uſed in granting any thing] an exception, excuſe or apology.

SA'LUTARINESS, S. [from *ſalutary*] wholeſomeneſs, or the quality of promoting health.

SA'LUTARY, Adj. [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Lat.] wholeſome. Promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſalutatio*, Lat.] the act or ſtile of greeting.

To SALU'TE, V. A. to pay a perſon a compliment or wiſh them well at meeting. To pleaſe or gratify. To kiſs.

SALUTI'FEROUS, Adj. [*ſalutifer*, Lat.] healthful.

SAME, Adj. [*ſamo*, Goth. *ſam*, Sax.] not another. Identical. Of the like ſort, kind or degree. Mentioned before.

SA'MENESS, S. Identity. The ſtate of being not another, or not different.

SA'MLET, S. [a diminutive of ſalmon, whence *ſalmoner*, or *ſalmonlet*, and *ſamlet*] a ſmall ſalmon.

SA'MPHIRE, S. [*ſaint pierre*, Fr.] a plant growing on rocks and uſually pickled.

SA'MPLE, S. [from *example*] a ſpecimen; a part ſhewed that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA'MPLER, S. [*exemplar*, Lat.] a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, *&c.*

SA'NATIVE, Adj. [from *ſano*, Lat.] having the power to heal or cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. from *ſanctifico*, Lat.] the ſtate of being freed, or the act of freeing, from the puniſhment of ſin. The act of making holy.

To SA'NCTIFY, V. N. to free from the pollution and power of ſin. To free from guilt. To make holy. To ſcreen from violence.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, S. [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] having the appearance of a ſaint for piety.

SA'NCTION, S. [Fr. *ſanctio*, Lat.] the act which confirms a thing and makes it oblige. Ratification.

SA'NCTITUDE, S. holineſs.

SA'NCTITY, S. [*ſanctitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of holineſs. The quality of being holy or good.

SA'NCTUARY, S. [*ſanctuairie*, Fr.] a holy place. A place of refuge, ſhelter or protection.

SAND, S. [Dan. and Belg. *ſandur*, Iſl.] a very ſmall gritty earth. Particles of ſtone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren country covered with ſands.

SA'N-

SA'NDAL, S. [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] a looſe ſhoe.

SA'NDARACH, S. [*ſandaraque*, Fr. *ſandaraca*, Lat.] a very beautiful native foſſil, injudiouſly confounded with arſenic. A dry hard reſin of a whitiſh colour of which pounce is made. The matter found in a bee-hive, commonly named *bees-bread*.

SA'ND-BLIND, Adj. afflicted with a defect in the ſight, in which ſmall particles ſeem continually flying before the eyes.

SA'NDEVER, S. [*ſuindever*, Fr.] the recrement or ſcum produced in making glaſs.

SA'NDISH, Adj. approaching to the nature of ſand. Looſe.

SA'ND-STONE, S. a ſtone that crumbles into ſand.

SA'NDY, Adj. abounding in, or conſiſting of, ſand.

SANG, preter. of SING.

SANGUIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the production of blood.

SA'NGUINARY, Adj. [*ſanguinaire*, Fr. *ſanguinaris*, Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

SA'NGUINE, Adj. [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, Lat.] red or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.

SANHE'DRIM, S. [*ſynedrium*, Lat.] the ſupreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NIOUS, Adj. [*ſanies*, Lat.] running with a thin and undigeſted matter.

SANK, preter. of SINK.

SAP, S. [*ſæp*, Sax. *ſap*, Belg.] the juice which aſcends in and nouriſhes plants.

To SAP, V. A. [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] to undermine; to demoliſh or ſubvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.

SA'PPHIRE, S. [*ſapphirus*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a beautiful ſky colour.

SA'PID, Adj. [*ſapidus*, Lat.] taſteful.

SA'PIENCE, S. [Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. Wiſdom.

SA'PIENT, Adj. wiſe or ſage.

SA'PLING, S. a young tree or plant.

SAPONA'CIOUS, or SA'PONARY, Adj. [from *ſapo*, Lat. ſope] having the qualities of ſope. Sopy.

SA'PPINESS, S. [from *ſappy*] the quality of abounding in ſap or juice. Figuratively, defect of underſtanding.

SA'PPY, Adj. abounding in ſap. Young. Weak or infirm.

SA'RCASM, S. [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] a keen reproach.

SA'RCENET, S. [from *ſericum ſaracenium*,] a fine thin-woven ſilk.

To SA'RCLE, V. A. [*ſarcler*, Fr. *ſarculo*, Lat.] to weed corn.

SARDO'NYX, S. a ſpecies of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate of a reddiſh colour.

SARK, S. [*ſcyrk*, Sax.] a ſhark. In Scotland, a ſhirt.

SARSE, S. [*ſas*, Fr.] a ſieve made of fine lawn.

To SARSE, V. A. [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift through a lawn ſieve.

SASH, S. a belt, or ſilken band of network, worn by officers, by way of diſtinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in groves, and are let up and down by pullies.

SAT, the preter. of SET.

SA'TCHEL, S. [*ſeckel*, Teut. *ſaculus*, Lat. ſee SACHEL] a little leathern bag, uſed by children to carry books in.

To SATE, V. A. [*ſatio*, Lat. *ſed*, Iſl.] to feed too much or beyond the deſires of nature. To glut.

SA'TELLITE, S. [in the plural number it is uſed by Pope as a word of four ſyllables, and accented by him on the ſecond ſyllable, from *ſatellite*, Fr. of *ſatelles*, Lat.] in aſtronomy, a ſecondary planet, which moves round ſome primary planet as its center.

To SA'TIATE, V. A. [*ſatiatus*, Lat.] to ſatisfy, fill, or glut. To gratify any deſire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive.

SA'TIN, S. [Fr. *drap di ſatin*, Ital. *ſattin*, Belg.] a ſoft, cloſe, piled, and ſhining ſilk.

SA'TIRE, S. [Fr. *ſatira*, Lat.] a poem in which wickedneſs and folly are cenſured.

SATI'RIC, or SATI'RICAL, Adj. [*ſatirique*, Fr. *ſatiricus*, Lat.] belonging to ſatire. Cenſoriouſneſs. Severe in reproach.

To SA'TIRIZE, V. A. [*ſatirizer*, Fr.] to cenſure for faults.

SATISFA'CTION, S. [*ſatisfactio*, Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleaſure. The ſtate of being pleaſed. Freedom from uncertainty or ſuſpence. Gratification. Attonement; recompence or revenge for a crime or injury.

To SATI'SFY, V. A. [*ſatis* and *fio*, Lat.] to pleaſe to ſuch a degree that nothing more is deſired. To feed to the full. To recompence. To convince. To give atonement or revenge for an injury. Neuterly, to pay.

To SA'TURATE, V. A. [*ſaturatus*, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

SA'TURDAY, S. [*ſætterddæg*, *ſæternſdæg*, Sax. from *ſeater*, a Saxon idol, and *dæg*, Sax. a day] the laſt day of the week.

SA'TURNINE, Adj. [*ſaturnius*, Lat.] gloomy, grave or melancholy.

SA'TYR, S. [*ſatyrus*, Lat.] a ſylvan god, ſuppoſed to be rude and lecherous.

SA'VAGE, Adj. [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſelveggo*, Ital.] wild or uncultivated. Untamed or cruel. Untaught, or barbarous.

SA'VAGE, S. a perſon who is neither taught nor civilized.

To SA'VAGE, V. A. to make wild or ſavage. "*Savaged* by woe." *Tomſ.*

SAVA'NNA, S. [Span.] an open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, S. [*ſauce*, *ſauſſe*, Fr. *ſalſa*, Ital.] any liquid or other thing made to be eaten with food. *To ſerve the ſame ſauce*, is, to return one injury by another.

To

To SAUCE, V. A. to accompany food with ſomething to give it a higher reliſh. To gratify the palate. To intermix with ſomething good or bad.

SA'UCEBOX, S. an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAU'CEPAN, S. a ſmall ſkillet uſed generally in making ſauces.

SAU'CER, S. a ſmall platter on which a tea-cup ſtands.

SAU'CISSON, [Fr.] in fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together.

SAU'CY, Adj. [perhaps beſt derived from *ſalſus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of ſuperiors. Impertinent.

To SAVE, V. A. [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, Fr. *ſalvo*, Lat.] to preſerve or reſcue from danger, deſtruction, or eternal miſery. To reſerve or lay by money. To prevent from ſpending. To ſpare or excuſe. *To ſave one's tide*, is to embark juſt time enough to accompliſh a voyage before the tide turns; and figuratively, to take, embrace, or not loſe an opportunity.

SAVE, Adj. [perhaps rather the imperative of *ſave*,] except; not including.

SA'VEALL, S. a ſmall pan fixed in a candleſtick to burn the ends of candles.

SA'VING, Adj. frugal. Laying by money, and refraining from expence.

SA'VING, S. the act of avoiding expence. Any thing preſerved from being expended. An exception in favour.

SAVIOUR, S. [*ſauveur*, Fr.] the title given to our bleſſed Lord, who, by his death and ſufferings, has made a propitiation for the ſins of mankind, and ſaves thoſe that *believe in him* from eternal miſery.

To SAU'NTER, V. N. [*aller a la ſainte terre*, i. e. to go to the holy land; alluding to thoſe perſons who wandered about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or rather from *ſans terre*, Fr. without any ſettled home] to wander about in an idle manner.

SA'VOUR, S. [*ſaveur*, Fr.] a ſcent or odour. Figuratively, a taſte.

To SA'VOUR, V. N. [*ſavourer*, Fr.] to have any particular ſcent, or taſte. To betoken or have any appearance of ſomething. Actively, to like. To reliſh or take pleaſure in. To give a taſte of.

SAXONY, its limits are differently deſcribed. It formerly extended over both the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for ſome time it has been reſtricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony. In the large ſenſe, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Sileſia, and on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Heſſe-Caſſel, and on the W. by Weſtphalia. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 18 deg. E. Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunſwick, the principality of Halberſtadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Sileſia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Heſſe. Its capital is Wittemberg; but the elector, who is alſo king of Poland, now at Warſaw, uſually reſides at Dreſden; but this latter city is now in the hands of the Auſtrian allies, as Leipſic is in thoſe of the Pruſſians; and the country in general in the preſent war has been the ſcene of a deal of bloodſhed, particularly that of Torgau, November 3, 1760, in which the king of Pruſſia beat the Auſtrians under Marſhal Count Daun. That part properly called the electorate is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. The elector is great marſhal of the empire, its vicar during an interregnum in all places not ſubject to the palatinate vicariate; and he appoints the meetings of all diets, except the collegial diets, &c. His country is very fruitful and populous (but in the preſent war between the elector and Pruſſia very much impoveriſhed and ſtripped of its inhabitants) being reckoned one of the wealthieſt princes of Germany, except the archduke of Auſtria. The preſent elector, like his father, renounced the Proteſtant religion, and embraced that of Rome, at twenty-one years of age, with a view to qualify him for the throne of Poland; but the other princes and their ſubjects are Lutherans, or of the Augſburg confeſſion; though among them there are ſome Calviniſts and Roman Catholics. The Saxons have capacities, ſays baron de Polnitz, equal to any nation, being naturally magnanimous and abhorrent of ſlavery; they are well made, robuſt, agile, laborious, and good ſoldiers. The German language is ſpoken in Saxony with the greateſt purity. The univerſities of this country abound with illuſtrious ſcholars; and almoſt every town is famous for politeneſs and the cultivation of the arts and ſciences, as Cranach the famous Saxon painter, and the late Handel, prince of muſicians, were born at Dreſden. The Saxons reverence Luther as much as ever, being zealous ſticklers for his doctrine.

The preſent electoral family is deſcended from Frederick the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the Margrave of Miſnia, on whom the emperor Sigiſmund conferred that dignity preferably to John I. brother to the elector Albert II. claiming inveſtiture as neareſt of kin to Albert IV. who died without iſſue in the year 1422.

SAW, preter. of SEE.

SAW, S. [*ſaga*, *ſge*, Sax. *ſie*, Fr. *ſawe*, Belg.] an inſtrument with teeth, uſed to cut wood or metal with.

To SAW, V. A. [participle *ſawed* or *ſawn*; *ſawidan*, Perſ.] to cut timber or other materials with a ſaw.

SA'W-PIT, S. a pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn.

SA'WER, or SA'WYER, S. a perſon who cuts timber with a ſaw.

To SAY, V. A. [preter. *ſaid*; *ſecgan*, Sax.]

to

to ſpeak, tell, or utter words. To alledge, or affirm. Neuterly, to ſpeak. In poetry, this word is elegantly uſed in the imperative to introduce a queſtion.

SAY, S. [*ſaga*, Sax. *ſachon*, Perſ. *ſzoo*, Hung. *xaen*, Arm. *xan*, Ep.] a ſpeech. A ſample, contracted from *eſſay*. A trial by a ſample. A kind of ſilk, from *ſoie*, Fr. A kind of woolen ſtuff.

SA'YING, S. [ſee SAY the noun] an expreſſion or ſentence.

SCAB, S. [*ſcæb*, Sax. *ſcabbia*, Ital. *ſchabbe*, Belg. *ſcabies*, Lat.] a hard cruſt of matter covering a wound or ſore. The itch or mange in horſes. A paltry perſon, or one who is loathſome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BBARD, S. [*ſchap*, Teut.] the ſheath of a ſword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, Adj. covered with ſcabs.

SCA'BROUS, Adj. [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Lat.] rough.

SCA'FFOLD, S. [*eſchafaut*, Fr.] an occaſional gallery or ſtage, raiſed either for ſhows, executions, or ſpectators. Frames of timber erected on the ſides of a building for the workmen to ſtand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, S. a gallery or hollow floor. A frame or ſtage erected for a particular occaſion. A building erected in a ſlight manner.

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO, S. [Fr *ſcalado*, Span. *ſcala*, Lat.] a ſtorm carried on againſt a place by ladders raiſed againſt the walls.

To SCALD, V. A. [*ſcaldare*, Ital. of *calidus*, Lat.] to injure the ſkin by boiling water.

SCALD, S. ſcurf on the head.

SCALE, S. [*ſcale*, Sax. *ſchal*, Belg. *ſkal*, Iſl.] a balance, or veſſel in which things are weighed, ſuſpended on a beam. The ſign *Libra* in the zodiac. The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lie over each other and make the coats of fiſhes. A thin plate which ariſes on metals. A ladder or means of aſcent, from *ſcala*, Lat. The act of ſtorming by ladders. A regular gradation or ſeries which riſes gradually higher. A ruler uſed in meaſuring proportions. The ſeries of muſical proportion. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

To SCALE, V. A. [*ſcalare*, Ital.] to ſtorm by ladders. To weigh, meaſure, or compare. To take off a thin plate or lamina. To pare off a ſurface. Neuterly, to pare off in thin pieces.

SCALE'NE, or SCALENUM, S. [Fr. and Lat.] a geometrical figure which has its three ſides unequal to each other.

SCALL, S. [*ſkalladur*, Iſl. bald] leproſy, baldneſs.

SCA'LLOP, S. [*eſcallop*, Fr.] a fiſh with a hollow and pectinated ſhell. The ſhell of a ſcallop fiſh. Any thing dreſt in a ſcallop ſhell.

To SCA'LLOP, V. A. to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To dreſs any thing in a ſcallop ſhell.

SCALP, S. [*ſchelpe*, Belg. a ſhell, *ſcalpa*, Ital.] the ſkull or bone that incloſes the brain. The ſkin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, V. A. to cut off the ſkin which covers the head.

SCA'LY, Adj. covered with ſcales.

To SCAMBLE, V. N. to be turbulent or rapacious. To ſcramble or get by ſtruggling with others. To ſhift in an aukward manner. Actively, to mangle or maul.

To SCA'MPER, V. A. [*ſchampſan*, Belg. *ſcampare*, Ital.] to fly with ſpeed and fear.

To SCAN, V. A. [*ſcandre*, Fr. *ſcando*, Lat.] to prove a verſe by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, S. [*ſcandale*, Fr. of σκανδαλον, Gr.] an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aſperſion.

To SCA'NDAL, V. A. to treat opprobriouſly. To charge falſly with faults.

To SCA'NDALIZE, V. A. [*ſcandaliſer*, Fr. σκανδαλιζω, Gr.] to offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. To reproach or defame.

SCA'NDALOUS, Adj. [*ſcandaleux*, Fr.] giving public offence. Infamous. Reproachful. Shameful.

To SCANT, V. A. [*geſcænan*, Sax. *ſkanter*, Dan.] to limit, ſtraiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT. Adj. wary; ſcarce. Leſs than what is required.

SCA'NTILY, Adj. niggardly.

SCA'NTINESS, S. narrowneſs; want of ſpace, amplitude, quantity, or of greatneſs.

SCA'NTLET, S. a ſmall pattern or quantity.

SCA'NTLING, S. [*eſchantillon*, Fr. *cientellino*, Ital.] a ſmall quantity cut as a pattern. A ſmall piece, portion, or quantity.

SCA'NTY, Adj. narrow; ſmall; ſhort of its proper quantity. Poor; ſparing.

To SCAPE, V. A. [contracted from *eſcape*] to ſhun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCAPE, S. flight from danger. A means of eſcape; an evaſion. A freak or ſtart owing to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCAR, S. [*eſcar*, *eſcare*, Fr. ϛοχαρα, Gr.] a mark made by a wound, or left by a ſore.

To SCAR, V. N. to leave a mark after a ſore or wound.

SCA'RAMOUCH, S. [*eſcaramouch*, Fr.] a buffoon in a motley dreſs.

SCARCE, Adj. [*ſcarſo*, Ital. *ſchaers*, Belg.] hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or SCAR'CELY, Adv. with difficulty; hardly.

SCA'RCENESS, or SCA'RCITY, S. the quality of a thing which is hardly to be met with. Rarity or uncommonneſs.

To SCARE, V. A. [*ſcorare*, Ital.] to fright. To ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, S. an image or clapper uſed to frighten birds. Any thing to raiſe terror.

SCARF,

SCARF, S. [*eſcharpe*, Fr.] any ornament that hangs looſe on the ſhoulders.

To SCARF, V. A. to throw looſely on. To dreſs in any looſe garment.

SCA'RFSKIN, S. the outward ſkin of the body.

SCARIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſcarificatio*, Lat.] an operation wherein ſeveral inciſſions are made in the ſkin by an inſtrument.

To SCA'RIFY, V. A. [*ſcarifier*, Fr. *ſcarifico*, Lat.] to let blood by making ſeveral inciſſions in the ſkin.

SCA'RLET, S. [*eſcarlate*, Fr. *ſcarlato*, Ital.] a colour made of a mixture of red and yellow. Cloth dyed ſcarlet.

SCA'RLET, Adj. of ſcarlet colour.

SCARP, S. [*eſcarpe*, Fr.] the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.

SCATCH, S. [*eſchacha*, Fr.] a kind of horſebit for bridles. In the plural, ſtilts uſed to walk in dirty places, from *chauſſes*, Fr.

SCATE, S. [Swed. *ſkid*, Iſl.] a kind of wooden ſhoe, having a plate of ſteel underneath, uſed in moving on ice. A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornbacks, from *ſquatus*, Lat.

To SCATE, V. N. to move on the ice by means of ſcates.

To SCATH, V. A. [*ſkathgan*, Goth.] to waſte, hurt, damage, or deſtroy. Seldom uſed.

SCATH, S. [*ſcathe*, Sax.] waſte; damage; loſs; miſchief. Obſolete.

To SCA'TTER, V. A. [*ſchateran*, Sax. *ſchatteren*, Belg.] to throw looſely about. To ſprinkle. To diſſipate or diſperſe. To ſpread thinly. Neuterly, to be diſperſed or thinly ſpread.

SCA'VENGER, S. [from *ſcafan*, Sax.] a pariſh officer who is to ſee that the ſtreets are kept clean.

SCE'NARY, S. [from *ſcene*] the appearance of a place or things. The repreſentation of a place in which an action is performed. A collection of ſcenes uſed in a playhouſe.

SCENE, S. [*ſcene*, Fr. *ſcena*, Lat. from σκηνη, Gr.] the ſtage. The general appearance of any action. A part of a play, generally applied to ſo much as paſſes between the ſame perſons, in the ſame place. The place repreſented by the ſtage. A picture or hanging repreſenting ſome place or building on a ſtage.

SCENT, S. [*ſentir*, Fr. *ſentio*, Lat.] the power or ſenſe of ſmelling. Chace, followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT, V. A. [*ſentir*, Fr.] to ſmell; to perceive any thing by the noſe or organ of ſmelling. To perfume, or communicate odours.

SCEPTRE, S. [Fr. *ſceptrum*, Lat.] a royal ſtaff borne in the hand by kings, &c. as a mark of their ſovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, Adj. bearing a ſceptre.

SCE'PTIC, Adj. ſee SKEPTIC.

SCHE'DULE, S. [pronounced *ſedule*, from *ſchedule*, Fr. *ſchedula*, Lat.] a ſmall ſcroll, or inventory.

SCHEME, S. [σχημα, Gr.] a plan, or deſign wherein ſeveral things are brought into one view. A project.

SCHE'SIS, S. [Gr.] an habit.

SCHI'RRHOUS, Adj. conſiſting of a hard inſenſible tumour.

SCHI'RRHUS, S. [*ſcirrhe*, Fr.] a hardened gland.

SCHISM, S. [pronounced *ſciſm*, from σχισμα, Gr.] a criminal ſeparation or diviſion in religion.

SCHO'LAR, S. [*ſcholaris*, Lat.] one who receives inſtruction from a maſter. A man of letters. A mere pedant.

SCHO'LARSHIP, S. knowledge acquired by reading. Education as it conſiſts in the ſtudy of authors. An exhibition or penſion allowed a ſcholar at the univerſity.

SCHO'LASTIC, Adj. [*ſcholaſtique*, Fr. from *ſchola*, Lat.] practiſed in the ſchools; acquired at, or befitting, a ſchool.

SCHO'LIAST, S. [*ſcholiaſte*, Lat.] an author of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION, or SCHO'LIUM, S. [Lat.] a note, or explanation.

SCHOOL, S. [*ſchola*, Lat.] a houſe where perſons are inſtructed in any ſcience or art. A ſtate of education. A ſect which holds a particular ſyſtem.

To SCHOOL, V. A. to inſtruct or teach. To teach with authority.

SCHO'OL-MASTER, S. one who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCIA'TIC, or SCIA'TICA, S. [*ſciatique*, Fr. *iſchiadica paſſio*, Lat.] the gout in the hip.

SCI'ENCE, S. [Fr. *ſcientia*, Lat.] a clear and certain knowledge grounded on demonſtration and ſelf-evident principles. A ſyſtem of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reaſon, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge.

SCIE'NTIAL, Adj. producing certainty or knowledge. Obſolete.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'FICAL, Adj. producing certainty or demonſtrative knowledge.

SCI'MITAR, S. ſee CIMETAR.

SCI'ON, S. [Fr.] a ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCI'RE-FACIAS, S. [Lat. you may make to know] in law, a writ whereby a perſon is called on to *ſhew cauſe*, why a judgment paſſed ſhould not be put in execution.

SCI'SSARS, S. [writ variouſly, according to the word from whence it is ſuppoſed to be derived; thoſe who deduce it from *incido*, or *cædo*, write *ciſors*; thoſe that derive it from *ſcindo*, write *ſciſſors*; and others again write *ciſars*, *tixars*, or *ſciſſars*, from *ciſeaux* Fr.] a ſmall pair of blades, with a ſharp edge moving on a rivet, and uſed for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always uſed in the plural.

SCI'SSURE, S. [*ſciſſum*, Lat.] a breach, rupture, or fiſſure.

SCLE-

SCLERO'TIC, Adj. [*ſclerotique*, Fr. σκληρος, Gr.] hard; generally applied to one of the tunics of the eye.

To SCOAT, or SCOTCH, V. A. to ſtop a wheel by putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it.

To SCOFF, V. N. [*ſchopper*, Belg.] to ridicule with inſolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language. Uſed with *at*.

To SCOLD, V. N. [*ſcholden*, Belg.] to quarrel with or chide in a vehement and rude manner.

SCOLD, S. a clamorous, rude, and quarrelſome woman.

SCO'LLOP, S. ſee SCALLOP.

SCONCE, S. [*ſchantz*, Teut.] a fort, or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candleſtic, which moves on a rivet, and is fixed againſt a wall. A fine.

To SCO'NCE, V. A. (according to Skinner from *ſconce*, a head; it ſignifying to fix a fine on any one's head] to fine or make a perſon pay a ſum or money for a fault. A Word much uſed in the univerſity.

SCOOP, S. [*ſchaipe*, Belg.] a kind a large ladle, uſed to throw out liquor. An inſtrument made of bones and uſed in the eating the pulp of an apple. A ſweep or ſtroke. "At one fell *ſcoop*." *Shak.*

To SCOOP, V. A. [*ſchoepen*, Belg.] to get by means of a ſcoop. To laid out. To empty or carry off in a hollow inſtrument. To cut hollow or deep.

SCO'PE, S. [*ſcopus*, Lat.] the object of a perſon's actions or deſign. An aim, intention or drift. The final end. Room, or ſpace; liberty or freedom. Licentiouſneſs. An act of riot. Quantity extended.

SCORBU'TIC, or SCORBU'TICAL, Adj. [*ſcorbutique* Fr. *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] reſembling or partaking of the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, V. A. [*eſgorete*, Ruſſ. *ſcorened*, Sax. burnt] to change the colour of any thing by heat. Neuterly, to change the colour of any thing, applied to heat. To be dried up.

SCORE, S. [*ſkora*, Iſl.] a notch cut with an edged inſtrument. A line drawn. An account, kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn with chalk. A debt. An account of ſomething paſt. Part of a debt. A reaſon or motive. Sake. Twenty. A ſong in *ſcore*, is that which is written under the mucal notes.

To SCORE, V. A. to ſet down as a debt. To impute or change. To mark by a line.

SCO'RIA, S. [Lat.] droſs.

SCO'RIUS, Adj. [*ſcoria*, Lat.] droſſy.

To SCORN, V. A. [*ſchernen*, Belg. *eſcorner*, Fr.] to treat with ſlight or contempt. Neuterly to ſcoff or treat with contemptuous language; uſed with *at*.

SCORN, S. [*eſcorne*, old Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt.

SCO'RNER, S. one who treats a perſon or thing with contempt or ridicule.

SCO'RNFUL, Adj. looking upon or treating with inſolence or contempt.

SCO'RPION, S. [Fr. *ſcorpio*, Lat.] a reptile reſembling a lobſter, whoſe tail ends in a point, and has a very venemous ſting.

SCOT, S. [*ecôt*, Fr.] ſhort payment. What is due from a perſon. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a perſon as a pariſhoner.

SCOTLAND, part of which is the ancient *Caledonia*, has ſince the union been called *North Britain*. It is the northern part of the main iſland, which comprehends England and Wales, and with theſe conſtituting one united kingdom ever ſince the 5th of Queen Ann in the year 1707, and that by the conſent of the parliaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction ſtyled Great Britain, and are under the ſame government of one King and parliament, with a reſerve of all the ſtatute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, &c. prior to that æra: ſo that the legiſlation, which formerly was veſted in the King and parliament of Scotland independently of thoſe of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great Britain (ſixteen peers from Scotland repreſenting their nobility, and forty-five members their gentry and commonalty) the laws in common are now paſſed by the two countries in conjunction. All that part of the main iſland north of Cumberland and Northumberland, two of the moſt northerly Countries of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great number of iſlands, particularly on the weſtern, ſouth-weſtern, and northern ſides, as the Ebude, Orcades, Shetland, &c. It has the Iriſh ſea on the W. the Deucaledonian on the N. and that part of the German ocean on the E. which in our maps is called the Britiſh or north Sea. It is about 300 miles long from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W. being indented, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or firths of the ſea, as they are called, forming excellent harbours, at the ends and on the ſides of which are ſeveral conſiderable rivers, beſides leſſer ſtreams, abounding with fine ſalmon, trout, eels, and flounders. Scotland, excluſive of its iſlands, lies between lat. 54 deg. 30 min. and 59 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. 1 and 6 deg. W. The longeſt day is upwards of eighteen hours, and the ſhorteſt night forty-five minutes, and in ſome of the Shetland iſles leſs. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons at 1,500,000, which is half a million more than he computes in Ireland, though, excluſive of the iſles, he makes the latter to contain more ground. The ſoil in general does not come up to that of England in fertility; not but that ſome counties, particularly the Lothians, Fife, Buchan, Angus, Mearns, Aberdeenſhire, Roſs, Murrayland, &c. have good ſtore of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, Norway, &c. The ſkirts of the country, eſpecially

pecially northward, abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, &c. of a vaſt magnitude. The air is very temperate, and not half ſo cold as might be imagined in ſo northernly a climate. This, as in England is owing to the warm vapours and breezes which come continually off the ſea; and likewiſe purify the air, and puts it in ſuch a conſtant agitation, as keeps the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic diſtempers. Great part of the country, particularly towards the N. and W. including the Grampian hills, is mountainous, hilly, and heathy; but yielding good paſture in ſeveral places: between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, and always a ſtout ſtream both in the N. and S. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter, with the horſes, are moſtly of a ſmall breed. Great numbers of the cattle are driven into England, and there being ſold lean, after fattening in the Engliſh paſtures, they furniſh the London markets with delicate beef. Scotland likewiſe breeds great numbers of ſheep, many of which are ſent into England, as is the greateſt part of their wool. It has alſo a very good fiſhery of herring, cod, ling, ſalmon, &c. great quantities of which are exported, beſides great plenty of haddock, whiting, ſkait, &c. with a variety of ſhell-fiſh, as muſcels, wilks or perriwinkles, cockles, clams or ſcollops, oyſters, &c. for home-conſumption. Scotland has the better of England both for catching of herrings ſooner, and curing them better; the pickled Herrings of Glaſgow, Lochbroom, &c. being equal to thoſe of the Dutch: their ſituation for exporting them is likewiſe more commodious; ſo that they can be ſooner at market than the Dutch, the Glaſcow merchants on the coaſts of Spain, Portugal, and up the Streights; as the merchants of Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. on the Eaſtern coſt, in the Baltic, and German ocean. The Scots have manufactures of cloth, woollen ſtuffs, particularly plaids, ſome of variegated colours, others of ſcarlet, either of wool or ſilk, and finer than thoſe made in any part of Britain. Theſe are chiefly manufactured at Glaſgow, as are ſtockings, &c. at Aberdeen. Beſides ſtriped muſlins, cambrics, and thoſe tolerably fine, the main article of the Scottiſh manufacture is linnen-cloth, vaſtly encouraged and improved by virtue of premiums, &c. within theſe few years; eſpecially by the taking off the duty on it in England, and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for vaſt quantities of it are not only ſent to England, but exported to our Britiſh colonies in N. America. Scotland is ſaid to have this advantage to boaſt of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade with other countries, the balance is on its ſide; that is, ſhe ſends out more commodities in value than ſhe receives back; and conſequently the difference or overplus muſt be made good in ſpecie. Scotland has produced men of eminence in every branch of literature: and Chriſtianity ſeems to have been planted very early in this country; for Tertulian ſays, "That thoſe parts of Britain into which the Romans had not penetrated, became ſubject to Chriſt." The capital rivers, particularly the Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Neſs, &c. divide it into peninſulas; theſe running ſo far into the country as to be intercepted only by a ſmall iſthmus, or neck of land, but more eſpecially the ſmall diſtance of Loughneſs from the Weſtern ſea. Scotland may be divided into two Claſſes; namely, ſouth of the firth of Forth, whoſe capital, and that of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and the North of the ſame Firth, the principal town in which is Aberdeen. The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is the Calviniſtical or Preſbyterian, as contained in the Confeſſion of Faith, authoriſed in the firſt parliament of King James VI. or which is much the ſame, the Confeſſion of divines at Weſtminſter, which the church (commonly the kirk) of Scotland have adopted. In this kingdom are ſeveral diſſenters or epiſcopalians, who originally in their extemporary prayers uſed the Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they moſtly have adopted now the Church of England form: however, the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have meeting-houſes; and ſuffered only to preach and read the divine ſervice to a very ſmall number, ſince the year 1745; whereas ſuch miniſters as take the oaths, and pray for his Majeſty in expreſs terms, have meeting-houſes.

To SCOTCH, V. A. to cut, or make marks with an edged inſtrument.

SCOTCH, S. a ſlight cut.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, or SCOTCHED-COLLOPS, S. [from *ſcotch*, to cut] ſmall pieces of veal marked or cut acroſs with a knife, and then fried.

SCOUNDREL, S. [*ſchondaruolo*, Ital.] a word of reproach, uſed to convey the idea of baſeneſs.

To SCOUR, V. A. [*ſhurer*, Dan. *ſcheuren*, Belg.] to rub a ſurface hard with any thing rough in order to cleanſe it. To remove by ſcouring. To cleanſe. To clear from enemies or obſtacles, applied to the ſea. In phyſic, to purge violently. To paſs ſwiftly over, applied to the motions of animals. Neuterly, to run with great ſwiftneſs.

SCOURGE, S. [pronounced *ſcurge*, from *eſcourgée*, Fr. *ſcorregia*, Ital. *corrigia*, Lat.] an inſtrument made of ſeveral cords or thongs uſed to ſtrike offenders with. Figuratively, a puniſhment. One that afflicts, harraſſes, or deſtroys. A whip uſed for a top.

To SCOURGE, V. A. to laſh with a whip. To puniſh or chaſtiſe.

SCOUT, S. [*eſcout*, Fr. from *eſcouter*, Fr.] one who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of an enemy. A perſon employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, V. N. to go out in order to make ſecret obſervations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOUT, V. N. to frown, or look angry or ſour.

To SCRA'BBLE, V. N. [*krabbelen, ſcaffelen*, Belg.] to paw or ſcratch with the hands.

SCRAG, S. [*ſchraghe*, Belg.] any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGED, Adj. [corrupted from *cragged*] rough; full of protuberances or aſperities.

SCRA'GGY, Adj. lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRA'MBLE, V. N. [ſee SCRABBLE] to ſtruggle ſo as to catch or ſeize any thing with the hands before another. To climb by the help of the hands; followed by *up*.

SCRA'MBLE, S. an eager ſtruggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to ſeize before another. The act of climbing by the help of hands.

To SCRANCH, V. A. [*ſcrantzer*, Belg.] to grind ſomething crackling or brittle between the teeth.

SCRAP, S. [from *ſcrape*] a ſmall piece; a bit or fragment.

To SCRAPE, V. A. [*ſcreopan*, Sax. *ſchrapan*, Belg.] to take off the ſurface by the action of a ſharp inſtrument. To eraſe or take off by the motion of an edged inſtrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains and care. To *ſcrape acquaintance*, is, to curry favour. Neuterly, to make a harſh noiſe. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an aukward bow.

SCRA'PER, S. an edged inſtrument uſed to ſcrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a perſon cleans his ſhoes. A miſer. A bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, V. A. [*kratzen*, Belg.] to mark with ſlight, uneven, and ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound lightly. To wound with any thing keen, which leaves a line or mark on the ſkin. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, S. a ragged and ſhallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A ſlight wound. A peruke, which is eaſily combed out.

SCRAW, S. [Iſl. and Erſe] ſurface or ſcurf.

To SCRAWL, V. A. [*ſkrzelec*, Pol. *krelyntl*, Boh.] to form in an irregular and aukward manner. To write ill.

SCRAWL, S. writing performed in an aukward manner.

To SCREAK, V. N. [*krekete*, Ruſſ. *ſkwierczec*, Pol. *ſkrehati*, Boh. *ſkrige*, Dan.] to make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe like that of a perſon terrified, or like that of a ruſty hinge.

SCREAK, S. [*ſkierk*, Pol. *ſkrehot*, Boh.] a ſhrill noiſe made by a perſon on the ſight of ſomething terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, V. N. [*hreman*, Sax.] to cry out with a ſhrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, S. a ſhrill loud cry made by a perſon in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, V. N. [ſee SCREAK, *ſkrækia*, Iſl.] to utter a loud, ſhrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREEN, S. [*eſcran*, Fr.] any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment, or is uſed to exclude cold or light.

To SCREEN, V. A. to ſhelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*.

SCREW, S. [*ſcroeve*, Belg. *eſcrou*, Fr.] a cylinder having a ſpiral edge, uſed in piercing and faſtening timber.

To SCREW, V. A. to turn by, or faſten with a ſcrew. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To ſqueeze or preſs. To extort.

To SCRI'BBLE, V. N. [*ſcribo*, Lat.] to write in a careleſs and incorrect manner. To fill with careleſs writing.

SCRI'BBLE, S. careleſs or worthleſs writing.

SCRIBE, S. [Fr. *ſcriba*, Lat.] a writer. A public notary. In ſcripture, a perſon ſkilled in the Jewiſh law, and employed in tranſcribing it for the uſe of others.

SCRIP, S. [*ſkræppa*, Iſl.] a ſmall bag, or ſatchel. A ſmall piece of paper, or writing, from *ſcriptio*, Lat.

SCRI'PTURAL, S. [from *ſcripture*] contained in the Old or New Teſtament.

SCRI'PTURE, S. [*ſcriptura*, Lat.] the Bible, or ſyſtem of divine truth contained in the Old or New Teſtament, ſo named by way of eminence.

SCRI'VENER, S. [*ſcrivano*, Ital.] one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing.

SCRO'FULA, S. [from *ſcroſa*, Lat.] the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS, Adj. reſembling, or of the nature of the king's evil.

SCROLL, S. [*eſcrou*, Fr.] a writing rolled up into a cylindrical ſhape.

To SCRUB, V. A. [*ſchrobben*, Belg.] to rub hard with ſomething coarſe.

SCRUB, S. a mean or baſe perſon. Any thing mean or deſpicable.

SCR'BBED, or SCRU'BBY, Adj. [*ſcrubet*, Dan.] mean; vile; worthleſs.

SCRU'PLE, S. [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulus*, Lat.] a doubt, or difficulty, which the mind cannot reſolve. In medicine, a weight containing 20 grains.

To SCRU'PLE, V. N. to doubt or heſitate.

SCRUPULO'SITY, S. nice and exceſſive caution, or doubtfulneſs. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict ſome precept.

SCRU'PULOUS, Adj. [*ſcrupuleux*, Fr. *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat.] afraid to do, or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loſs or danger.

SCRU'TINY, S. [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] a nice, exact, and ſcrupulous ſearch, examination, or enquiry.

To SCRU'TINIZE, or SCRU'TINY, V. A. to ſearch or examine with exactneſs.

SCRUTOI'RE, S. [from *ſcritoiri*, or *eſcritoiri*, Fr.] a caſe containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, V. N. [*ſquittire*, Ital. *ſkutta*, Swed. *ſkieter*, Iſl.] to fly or run away in a hurry.

To SCU'DDLE, V. N. to run with an affected haſte.

SCU'FFLE, S. [derived by Skinner from *ſhuffle*] a confuſed tumult or broil.

To SCU'FFLE, V. A. to fight in a confuſed and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, V. N. [*ſculke*, Dan.] to lurk or lie cloſe in hiding places.

SCULL, S. [*ſkala*, Iſl.] the bone which defends and includes the brain. A ſmall boat; one who rows in a ſmall boat.

SCU'LLCAP, S. a head-piece.

SCU'LLER, S. [*ſkiela*, Iſl.] a boat which has but one rower. One that rows a ſmall boat.

SCU'LLERY, S. a place where kettles or diſhes are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION, S. [*eſcuelle*, Fr.] a perſon who waſhes the diſhes and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

SCU'LPTOR, S. [*ſculptor*, Lat. *ſculpteur*, Fr.] one who cuts or carves wood or ſtone.

SCU'LPTURE, S. [Fr. *ſculptura*, Lat.] the art of carving wood or ſtone, carved work; the art of engraving.

SCUM, [*eſcume*, Fr. *ſciama*, Ital. *ſkum*, Dan. *ſchu*, Belg.] the froth which riſes on the top of any liquor; the droſs, or that part of filth which ſwims on the top of any liquid or metal in fuſion.

To SCUM, V. A. to take off the filth which riſes to the top of any liquor when boiling, commonly pronounced *ſkim*.

SCU'MMER, S. [*eſcumoir*, Fr.] a veſſel or inſtrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor; pronounced *ſkimmer*.

SCU'PPERHOLES, S. [*ſchœpen*, Belg.] ſmall holes on the deck of a veſſel, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF, S. [*ſcurf* Sax. *skurfa*, Iſl.] a kind of miliary ſcab; a ſoil or filth ſticking on the ſurface.

SCURRILITY, S. [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] reproach expreſſed in groſs terms.

SCU'RRILOUS, Adj. [*ſcurrilis*, Lat.] uſing low, mean, and vile reproaches.

SCU'RFY, S. [ſee SCURF] a diſtemper wherein red itching blotches, and ſometimes livid ones appear on the ſkin.

SCU'RVY, S. [from *ſcurf*] covered with ſcabs; affected with the ſcurvy; vile or baſe.

SCUT, S. [*skott*, Iſl.] a tail, applied to ſuch animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

SCU'TCHEON, S. [*ſcuccione*, Ital. from *ſcutum*, Lat.] the ſhield or bearing of a family in heraldry.

SCU'TTLE, S. [*ſcutella*, Lat. *ſcutell*, Celt.] a wide, ſhallow veſſel, ſo called from a diſh or platter which it reſembles. A ſmall grate; a quick pace; an affected hurry in walking, from *ſcud*. In a ſhip the ſmall holes cut for paſſage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabbins for the ſake of light.

To SCU'TTLE, V. N. to run with an affected hurry.

SEA, S. [*ſæ*, Sax. *ſee*, or *zee*, Belg. *zau*, Perſ. *ſice*, and *xoi*, Arm. *zeo*, Span.] the water, oppoſed to land. A particular part of the ocean. Figuratively, any thing agitated or in commotion; "a troubled *ſea* of paſſion." *Milt.*

SE'A-BREEZE, S. a wind blowing from the ſea.

SE'A-CALF, S. the ſeal, ſo called from its making a noiſe like a calf.

SE'A-CHART, S. a map on which the coaſts of the ſea are delineated.

SE'A-COAL, S. a coal ſo called becauſe conveyed by the ſea.

SE'A-COAST, S. a ſhore; or land which borders on the ſea.

SE'A-COMPASS, S. the inſtrument by which mariners ſteer their veſſels.

SE'A-COW, S. the manatee, a cataceous animal, about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 in circumference.

SEAFA'RER, S. one that travels by ſea.

SEAFA'RING, Adj. uſed to the ſea; travelling by ſea.

SE'A-FIGHT, S. a battle fought on the ſea.

SE'A-GREEN, Adj. reſembling the colour of the ſea.

SE'AMAN, S. [plural *Seamen*] a ſailor.

SEA-MARK, S. a point or mark in the ſea, which mariners make uſe of to direct their courſe by.

SE'A-PIECE, S. a picture repreſenting a proſpect of the ſea.

SE'A-SICK, Adj. ſick on board a veſſel at ſea; a diſorder attending people at the firſt going to ſea.

SEA-SU'RGEON, S. a ſurgeon employed on board a ſhip.

SE'A-TERM, S. a word uſed by ſailors.

SEAL, S. [*ſeol*, *ſele*, Sax. *ſeel*, Dan. *ſelur*, Iſl.] the ſea-calf. An inſtrument carved *in creux*, uſed in faſtening letters, and affixed to writings as a teſtimony. The impreſſion of a ſeal in wax, or on a wafer.

To SEAL, V. A. to cloſe, or faſten, to confirm or atteſt with a ſeal. To ratify. To ſhut or cloſe, followed by *up*. To mark with a ſtamp. Neuterly, to fix a ſeal, followed by *unto*.

SE'ALING-WAX, S. a compoſition uſed in faſtening or cloſing letters.

SEAM, S. [Sax. *zoom*, Belg.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ſhip. A ſcar. A meaſure, from *ſeam*, Sax. a load.

To SEAM, V. A. to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to faſten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a ſcar.

SEA'MLESS, Adj. having no viſible joining.

SEA'MSTRESS, S. [*ſeameſtre*, Sax.] a woman who lives by making linen, and ſewing.

SEAN, S. [*ſegne*, Sax. *ſeine*, Fr. *ſagena*, Lat.] a very large net, uſed to catch fiſh in the ſea, made like a drag net, but ſometimes without a cod, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth.

To SEA'R, V. A. [*fearian*, Sax.] to burn or cauterize.

SEA'RCLOTH, S. [*ſarcloth*, Sax. from *ſar*, Sax. and *cloth*, Sax.] a plaiſter.

To SEARCE, V. A. [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift finely.

SA'RCE, S. a fine ſieve.

To SEA'RCH, V. A. [*chercher*, Fr.] to examine into; to look through; to enquire; to ſeek after ſomething loſt, hid, or unknown. In ſurgery, to probe. Uſed with *out*, to acquire by ſeeking. Neuterly, to make enquiry; to try to find; followed by *for* or *after*.

SEA'RCHER, S. an enquirer. One who ſeeks after any thing hid or unknown. An officer, in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SEA'SON, S. [*ſaiſon*, Fr.] one of the four parts of the year. A particular time or period of time. A fit time. A ſmall ſpace of time. That which gives a reliſh to food; from the verb.

To SEA'SON, V. A. [*aſſaiſſonner*, Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a reliſh. To give a reliſh to. To qualify by blending ſomething elſe. To fit for any uſe by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpoſe.

SEA'SONABLE, Adj. done at a proper time. Convenient or proper with reſpect to time.

SEA'SONABLENESS, S. propriety with reſpect to time.

SEA'SONING, S. that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a reliſh.

SEAT, S. [*ſital*, Goth. *ſetol*, Sax. *ſett*, old Teut.] a chair, bench, or any thing which ſupports a perſon when ſitting: A chair of ſtate. Figuratively, a poſt of authority. Reſidence or abode. Situation.

To SEA'T, V. A. [ſee the noun] to place on a ſeat. To place in a poſt of authority. To fix or ſettle in any place. To place in a firm manner.

SEA'WARD, Adj. towards the ſea.

SE'CANT, S. [*ſecante*, Fr. *ſecans*, Lat.] in geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with a another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, V. N. [*ſecedo*, Lat.] to withdraw, or refuſe aſſociating in an affair.

SECE'DER, S. one who ſhews his diſapprobation by withdrawing.

To SECE'RN, V. A. [*ſecerno*, Lat.] to ſeparate finer from groſſer matter. To make a ſeparation of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, S. [*ſeceſſio*, Lat.] the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE, V. A. [*ſecludo*, Lat.] to confine from. To ſhut up from. To exclude.

SE'COND, Adj. [Fr. *ſecundus*. It is obſervable that the Engliſh, Goths, and Saxons have no ordinal for two, as the Latins likewiſe have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *ſecundus* from *ſequor*, the French and Engliſh call *ſecond*, the Goths *anthar*, or *anchara*, and the Saxons *ſe other*, or *æſtera*, i. e. the other, or that which is after] the next in order to the firſt; inferior; next in value, or dignity.

SE'COND, S. one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who ſupports or maintains. In meaſuring time, the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SE'COND, V. A. to ſupport, or maintain. To follow in the next place.

SE'COND-HAND, S. poſſeſſion of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.

SE'COND-HAND, Adj. applied to knowledge, implicit, or borrowed from another. Applied to dreſs, worn, or laid aſide by another. *At ſecond hand*, implies in imitation; borrowed, or tranſmitted, oppoſed to primarily, or originally.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, Adj. having the power of ſeeing things future.

SE'COND-SIGHT, S. the power of ſeeing things future.

SE'CONDARILY, Adv. in ſecond degree, or order.

SE'CONDARY, Adj. [*ſecondarius*, Lat.] not the chief, not the primary, or firſt. Acting by commiſſion. *A ſecondary* fever, is that which ariſes after a criſis.

SE'CONDLY, Adv. in the ſecond place.

SE'COND-RATE, S. ſecond in order, dignity, or value. Uſed in converſation, for one of the ſecond order.

SE'CRECY, S. [from *ſecret*] the ſtate of being concealed, or hidden. Solitude. The quality of preſerving from diſcovery. Cloſe ſilence.

SE'CRET, Adj. [Fr. *ſecretus*, Lat.] kept hidden, or undiſcovered. Unſeen. Faithful in keeping any thing from diſcovery. Unknown. Privy.

SE'CRET, S. ſomething kept from public notice, or knowledge. A thing unknown. Privacy.

SE'CRETARY, S. [*ſecretaire*, Fr.] one intruſted with the management of public buſineſs. One who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE, V. A. [*ſecretus*, Lat.] to put aſide, or hide. To ſeparate.

SECRE'TION, S. in medicine, the act of ſeparating the various fluids of the body. The fluid ſeparated.

SE'CRETLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be publicly known.

SE'CRETNESS, S. the quality of being hid, or of keeping any thing revealed to one from public notice.

SECRE'TORY, Adj. performing the office of ſeparating the fluids.

SECT, S. [Fr. *ſecta*, Lat.] a body of men following ſome particular maſter, or adopting ſome peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, S. [*ſectaire*, Fr.] one who refuſes to comply with the public eſtabliſhment, and joins with others of an opinion contrary to it.

SE'CTION, S. [Fr. *ſectio*, Lat.] the act of cutting or dividing. A part. A ſmall or diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SE'CULAR,

SE'CULAR, Adj. [*ſeculier*, Fr. *ſecularis*, Lat.] relating to the affairs of the preſent world, oppoſed to ſpiritual or holy. Belonging to the laity. Happening once in an age, from *ſeculum*, Lat. an age.

To SE'CULARISE, V. A. [*ſeculariſer*, Fr.] to convert from holy to common uſe.

SE'CUNDINE, S. [*ſecondines*, *ſecondes*, Fr. *ſecundæ*, Lat.] the after-birth, or membrane in which a fœtus is wrapped.

SECU'RE, Adj. [*ſecurus*, Lat.] free from fear, terror, or danger. Careleſs through confidence of being out of the reach of danger. Safe.

To SECU'RE, V. A. to make certain, or put out of hazard. To make ſafe, or place out of the reach of danger. To inſure. To make faſt.

SECU'RITY, S. the ſtate of being free from fear or danger. Want of care from too great a confidence of ſafety. Any thing given as a pledge. A perſon bound for another; ſafety, or certainty.

SEDA'N, S. [*ſedens*, Lat.] a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men.

SEDA'TE, Adj. [*ſedatus*, Lat.] calm; unruffled.

SEDA'TENESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind free from diſturbance.

SE'DENTARY, Adj. [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſedentario*, Ital. from *ſedens*, Lat.] paſſed in ſitting ſtill, or without motion and action. Inactive, or ſluggiſh.

SE'DGE, S. [*ſegge*, Arm. *ſæcg*, Sax.] a flag, or a growth of flags.

SE'DGY, Adj. overgrown with flags.

SE'DIMENT, S. [Fr. *ſedimentum*, Lat.] that which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDI'TION, S. [Fr. *ſeditio*, Lat.] a tumult, or inſurrection. A tumultuous aſſembly in order to ſubvert an eſtabliſhed government.

SEDI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſedicieux*, Fr. *ſeditioſus*, Lat.] turbulent; tumultuouſly factious.

To SEDU'CE, V. A. [*ſeduco*, Lat.] to draw aſide from the right.

SEDU'CEMENT, S. means uſed to draw from the right.

SEDU'CTION, S. the act of drawing aſide from the right.

SEDU'LITY, S. [*ſedulitas*, Lat.] intenſeneſs and aſſiduity of labour.

SE'DULOUS, Adj. [*ſedulus*, Lat.] intenſely, and conſtantly induſtrious.

SEE, S. [*ſedes*, Lat.] the ſeat or diſtrict of a biſhop.

To SEE, V. A. [preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen*; *ſeon*, Sax.] to perceive by the eye. Figuratively, to obſerve or find. Neuterly, to have the ſenſe of ſight. To diſcern, ſo as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*.

SEE, Interj. [the imperative of *ſee*] obſerve! behold!

SEED, S. [*ſæd*, Sax. *ſeed*, Dan. *ſaed*, Belg.] the product of a plant from whence new plants are produced. An original or firſt principle. Progeny, race, or offſpring. In medicine, the fluid by which the ſpecies is propagated.

To SEED, V. N. to produce ſeed.

SEE'D-PEARL, S. ſmall grains of pearl.

SEE'D-PLAT, S. the ground on which plants are raiſed from ſeed.

SEE'D-TIME, S. the ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEE'DLING, S. a young plant raiſed from ſeed.

SEE'DY, Adj. abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING, S. the faculty of perceiving by the eyes.

SEE'ING, or SEE'ING THAT, Adv. ſince. It being ſo that.

To SEEK, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſought*; *ſockgan*, Goth.] to look or ſearch for. To endeavour to gain or find. Neuterly, to make ſearch or enquiry. To endeavour. To make the object of purſuit, followed by *after*. *To ſeek*, is an adverbial expreſſion, implying at a loſs, or without expedients or experience.

To SEEL, V. A. [*ſeoller*, Fr. *celo*, Lat.] in falconry, to cloſe the eyes. Neuterly, applied to veſſels, to lean on one ſide, from *ſyllan*, Sax.

To SEEM, V. N. [*ziemen*, Teut. *ſien*, Belg. *ſembler*, Fr.] to look alike, appear or have the appearance of. *It ſeems*, ſignifies that there is an appearance only, without reality, and at other times it is ſynonimous to *foreſooth*.

SEE'MING, S. ſhow. External or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MLINESS, S. comelineſs; grace of appearance.

SEE'MLY, Adj. [*ſoemmelight*, Dan. *ziemlich*, Teut.] decent. Becoming; proper or graceful.

SEEN, Adj. ſkilled. "Well *ſeen* in muſic." *Shakeſ.*

SEEN, part. paſſ. of *ſee*.

SEER, S. one who perceives objects by the ſight. One who can foreſee future events.

SEE'-SAW, V. A. moving up and down alternately.

To SEETH, V. A. [preter. *I ſod*, or *ſeethed*, part. paſſ. *ſodden*; from *ſeodan*, Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil. To ſteep in hot water till all its virtues are loſt. Neuterly, to boil or be hot.

SEI'GNIOR, or SEI'GNIOUR, S. [*ſenior*, Lat. *ſeigneur*, Fr.] a lord.

SEI'GNIORY, S. [*ſeigneurie*, Fr.] a lordſhip.

SEEN, S. [*ſegne*, Sax. *ſeine*, *ſenne*, Fr.] ſee SEAN.

To SEIZE, V. A. [*ſaiſſir*, Fr.] to hold faſt by a ſudden effort. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law. To have in one's poſſeſſion. Neuterly, to fix one's graſp on any thing.

SEI'ZEN, S. [*ſaiſin*, Fr.] the act of taking poſſeſſion. Any thing poſſeſſed.

SEI'ZURE, S. the act of ſeizing. The thing ſeized. Poſſeſſion; gripe. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion of.

SE'LDOM, Adv. [ſuppoſed to be contracted from *ſeldæn*, or *ſeld*, Sax.] not frequently or often; rarely.

To SELE'CT, V. A. [*ſelectus*, Lat.] to chuſe by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, Adj. choſen from others on account of ſuperior excellence.

SELF, Pron. [plural. *ſelves*; *ſilba*, Goth. *ſylf*, Sax.] when uſed as an adjective, it ſignifies very or identical. "That *ſelf* way." *Shakeſ.* It is frequently united to the perſonal pronouns, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and ſubſtantives, but when united with *my*, *him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is uſed as a nominative.

SE'LFISH, Adj. attentive to one's own intereſt with abſolute diſregard of others. Mercenary.

SE'LF-SAME, Adj. the very ſame.

To SELL, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſold*; *ſyllan*, Sax.] to diſpoſe of any thing for money. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LVAGES, S. [according to Skinner from *ſalvage*, becauſe it ſaves the cloth] the edge of cloth, eſpecially of linnen.

SELVES, plural of SELF.

SE'MBLABLE, Adj. [Fr.] like. "His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf." *Shakeſ.* Obſolete.

SE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeneſs. Reſemblance. Appearance or ſhow.

SE'MI, [Lat.] a word uſed in compoſition, and ſignifying half.

SE'MINAL, Adj. [Fr. *ſemen*, *ſeminis*, Lat.] belonging to ſeed. Contained in the ſeed. Radical.

SE'MINARY, S. [*ſeminaire*, Fr.] the ground on which any thing is ſown. The ſpot from whence any thing is brought. A place of education.

SE'MI-VOWEL, S. a conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound.

SE'MSTRESS, S. [*ſeamſtere*, Sax.] ſee SEAMSTRESS.

SE'NATE, S. [*ſenat*, Fr. *ſenatus*, Lat.] an aſſembly of counſellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which reſpect the ſtate.

SE'NATE-HOUSE, S. a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, S. [*ſenator*, Lat. *ſenateur*, Fr.] one that ſits in a public council.

SENATO'RIAL, Adj. belonging to the ſenate.

To SEND, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſent*; *ſandgan*, Goth. *ſendan*, Sax.] to diſpatch from one place to another. To commiſſion to go to another. To emit, inflict, or grant from a diſtant place. To diffuſe. To let fly, caſt or ſhoot. Neuterly, to deliver or diſpatch a meſſage; followed by *for*, to deſire a perſon to come by a meſſenger; to cauſe to be brought by another.

SE'NESCHAL, S. [Fr.] a perſon who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houſes.

SE'NIOR, Adj. [Lat.] one older than, or born before, another. An aged perſon.

SENIO'RITY, S. the quality of being born before another.

SE'NNIGHT, S. [contracted for *ſeven-nights*] a week.

SENSA'TION, S. [Fr.] perception by the ſenſes.

SENSE, S. [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſus*, Lat.] the faculty or power by which we perceive external objects. Figuratively, apprehenſion, applied to the mind. Underſtanding. Reaſon, or reaſonable meaning. Opinion. Conſciouſneſs. Moral perception. Meaning.

SE'NSELESS, Adj. void of life, perception, reaſon, underſtanding, or pity.

SENSIBI'LITY, S. [*ſenſibilité*, Fr.] quickneſs of ſenſation or perception.

SE'NSIBLE, Adj. [*ſenſibilis*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reaſonable or judicious.

SE'NSITIVE, Adj. having ſenſe or perception.

SENSO'RIUM, or SE'NSORY, S. [Lat.] that part wherein the ſenſes tranſmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The ſeat of ſenſe. An organ of ſenſation.

SE'NSUAL, Adj. [*ſenſuel*, Fr.] conſiſting in, or depending on, ſenſe. Pleaſing the ſenſes. Carnal, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Devoted to ſenſe. Lewd.

SENSUA'LITY, S. the quality of being lewd or devoted to corporal pleaſures.

To SE'NSUALIZE, V. A. to plunge in ſenſual pleaſures, or to ſubject the mind to the ſenſes.

SENT, the participle paſſive of SEND.

SE'NTENCE, S. [Fr. *ſententia*, Lat.] the determination or deciſion of a judge. Doom. A moral inſtruction or maxim, delivered in a few words. A branch of a period in writing.

To SE'NTENCE, V. A. [*ſentencier*, Fr.] to paſs the laſt judgment. To condemn.

SENTE'NTIOUS, Adj. [*ſentencieux*, Fr.] abounding with ſhort periods, or moral maxims.

SE'NTERY, S. [commonly written and pronounced *ſentry*, corrupted from *ſentinel*] one ſet to watch in a garriſon or the outlines of an army.

SE'NTIMENT, S. [Fr.] an idea or notion. Senſe, conſidered diſtinctly from language. A ſtriking ſentence in compoſition.

SE'NTINEL, S. [*ſentinelle*, Fr.] a ſoldier who watches to prevent ſurprize.

SE'NTRY, S. [corrupted from *ſentinel*] ſee SENTERY.

SEPARABI'LITY, S. [from *ſeparable*] the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or diſunited.

SE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken, or diſjoined.

To SE'PARATE, V. A. [*ſeparatus*, Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other. To ſever from the reſt. To ſet apart. To withdraw; uſed with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit. To be diſunited.

SE'PARATE, Adj. [*ſeparatus*, Lat.] divided from the reſt. Diſunited from the other parts. Diſengaged or abſtracted. Apart.

SE'PARATELY, Adv. apart; ſingly.

SEPARA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſeparatio*, Lat.] the act of breaking the union between parts. Diſunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a ſtate wherein the two parties do not live together.

SE'PA-

SE'PARIST, S. one who quits the communion of the church.

SEPT, S. [from *septum*, Lat.] is used in composition, and signifies seven.

SE'PTIC, or SE'PTICAL, Adj. [*σηπτικος*, Gr.] in medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

SE'PTUAGINT, S. [*septuaginta*, Lat.] the ancient Greek version of the old Testament, so called from the supposition that it was the work of *seventy* elders.

SEPU'LCHRAL, Adj. [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulcralis*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SEPU'LCHRE, S. [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave or monument.

To SE'PULCHRE, V. A. [accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; but by Johnson and Prior on the first] to bury.

SE'PULTURE, S. [Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] burial.

SEQUA'CIOUS, Adj. [*sequax*, *sequacis*, Lat.] following or attendant.

SE'QUEL, S. [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.] the conclusion or succeeding part. An event. A consequence or inference.

SE'QUENCE, S. [*sequens*, Lat.] order of succession. Series. In gaming, cards which follow one another in arithmetical order, as 3, 4, 5.

To SEQUE'STER, V. A. [*sequestrer*, Fr. *secrestar*, Span.] to quit the society of others for the sake of privacy. To put aside or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession.

To SEQUE'STRATE, S. to separate from company. Used with *from*.

SEQUESTRA'TION, S. [Fr.] retirement. Disunion. The state of being set aside. Deprivation of the possession, use, or profits.

SERA'GLIO, S. [Pers. pronounced *seralio*] the palace of a lord or great person in Turkey or Persia. Figuratively, a house of lewd women.

SE'RAPH, S. [שראף Heb.] one of the orders of angels; so named from the ardour of their devotions.

SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, S. [*seraphique*, Fr.] angelic, or like a seraph.

SE'RAPHIM, the plural of SERAPH.

SE'RE, Adj. [*serian*, Sax.] dry or withered.

SERENA'DE, S. [Fr. *serenata*, Ital. whence *serenate* in Milton, from *serenus*, Lat. because practised mostly in fair weather] music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To SERENA'DE, V. A. to entertain with music in the night.

SERE'NE, Adj. [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.] without any disturbance. Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather.

SE'RGE, S. [*serge*, Fr. *xerga*, Span.] a kind of cloth.

SE'RGEANT, S. [*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Ital.] an officer who attends on or executes the orders of magistrates. A petty officer in the army. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

SE'RIES, S. [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other. A course or succession.

SE'RIOUS, Adj. [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.] grave or solemn, opposed to levity. In earnest, opposed to jest.

SE'RMON, S. [Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SERO'SITY, S. [*serosité*, Fr.] a thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'ROUS, Adj. [*serieux*, Fr. *sereosus*, Lat.] thin or watery, applied to the blood.

SE'RPENT, S. [*serpens*, Lat. נחש, Heb.] animal that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm.

SE'RPENTINE, Adj. [*serpentinus*, Lat.] resembling a serpent's winding.

SE'RRATED, or SE'RRATED, Adj. [*serratus*, Lat.] having indentures like the teeth of a saw.

To SE'RRY, V. A. [*serrer*, Fr. *serrato*, Ital.] to press or drive close together.

SE'RVANT, S. [Fr. *servus*, Lat.] one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility, implying a readiness of doing good to another.

To SE'RVE, V. A. [*servir*, Fr. *servire*, Lat.] to attend; to obey. To supply with food. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing. To obey as a soldier. To promote. To stand instead of any thing, followed by *for*. In divinity, to worship. Neuterly to act as a servant. To be in subjection. To attend. To produce the end desired. To suit. To conduce. To officiate, or minister.

SE'RVICE, S. [Fr. *servitium*, Lat.] business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Attendance on a superior. An expression of respect, intimating a being ready to assist, or to acknowledge subjection. Obedience. Employment. Purpose. Use. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A course or order of dishes. A paper of sweatmeats.

SE'RVILE, Adj. [*servil*, Fr. *servilis*, Lat.] slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or crying.

SE'RVILENESS, or SERVI'LITY, S. base or mean submission and subjection. The condition of a slave.

SE'RVITOR, S. [*serviteur*, Fr.] a servant. A person of the lowest order in the university, so called because serving his superiors.

SE'RVITUDE, S. [Fr. *servitus*, Lat.] the state of a slave. Service.

SE'RUM, S. [Lat.] the thin or watry part of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, a word used in composition, borrowed from the Latin, and signifying one and a half.

SE'SS, S. [for *asses*] a rate or tax.

SE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ſeſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſetting. An aſſembly of magiſtrates, or ſenators. The time or ſpace during which an aſſembly ſits without intermiſſion. A meeting of juſtices.

SE'STERCE, S. [Fr. *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] among the Romans, a ſum about 8 l. 1 s. and 8 d. half penny.

To SE'T, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *ſet*, *ſatagan*, Goth. *ſettan*, Sax.] to place or put in any ſituation, condition or poſture. To regulate, or adjuſt by ſome rule. To ſuit or fit with muſic. To plant. To interſperſe, or mark. To fix or determine. To place in view, or purpoſe as an object, uſed with *before*. To ſtake at play. To fix in metal. To bring to an edge by rubbing on a hone. Uſed with *againſt*, to oppoſe, or to alienate a perſon's affection from another. *To ſet apart*, to neglect for a ſeaſon, or reſerve for ſome particular purpoſe. Uſed with *aſide*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the preſent. *To ſet down*, to mention in writing, or to regiſter; to fix, or eſtabliſh. *To ſet forth*, to diſplay, explain, or place in order, or ſhow. Uſed with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or aſſault; to employ in an affair. *To ſet out*, to begin a diſcourſe, or journey; to adorn, or emblemiſh; to raiſe, or equip, applied to fleets or armies. To ſhow, diſplay, recommend or prove. *To ſet up*, to ſupply with money for carrying on Trade at firſt. Neuterly to fall below the horizon, applied to the ſun &c. To be fixed. To be extinguiſhed, or unable to ſee, appplied to the eyes. To fit muſic to words. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and diſcovers them.

SET, *participle*, regular, not looſe or careleſs.

SET, a number of things ſuiting each other, and neceſſary to form a whole. Any thing put into the ground for growth. A wager at dice. A game; a ſufficient number of perſons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*ſeta*, Lat.] briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SE'TON, S. [Fr. from *ſeta*, Lat.] in ſurgery, the ſtate of a wound when the ſkin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twiſt of hair or ſilk that the humours may vent themſelves.

SETT'EE, S. [*ſetol*, Sax.] a large long ſeat with a back.

SE'TTING-DOG, S. [*cane ſentachione*, Ital.] a dog taught to find game, and ſhow it by laying down near it.

SE'TTLE, S. [*ſetol*, Sax.] a ſeat, or bench.

To SE'TTLE, V. A. to place in a certain or ſafe ſtate after calamity, or diſturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity or doubt. To fix and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make cloſe. To fix inſeparably or ſtrongly, uſed with *upon*. To make the dregs or ſediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a ſtate of calmneſs. To people a country. Neuterly, to ſink and continue at the bottom. To fix one's abode. To chuſe or fix a method of life. To reſt, or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife.

SE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of ſettling. The act of giving poſſeſſion. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A colony, or place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'VEN, Adj. [formerly ſpelt *ſeavan*, from *ſibun*, Goth. *ſeafon*, Sax.] conſiſting of four and three, or one more than ſix.

SE'VENFOLD, Adj. [*ſeafon faldic*, Sax.] repeated, or folded ſeven times.

SE'VEN-SCORE, S. ſeven times 20, or 140.

SE'VENTEEN, Adj. [*ſeafon tyne*, Sax. from *ſeafon*, Sax. ſeven, and *tyn*, Sax. ten,] conſiſting of ſeven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, Adj. [*ſeafonteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſeventeen, the next after the ſixteenth.

SE'VENTH, Adj. [*ſeofotha*, Sax.] the next in order to the ſixth. *Seventh day*, uſed by the quakers for ſaturday. *The ſeventh Month*, uſed by the ſame ſect, for July.

SE'VENTIETH, Adj. [*hundſeofontigotha*, Sax.] the tenth ſeven times repeated.

SE'VENTY, Adj. [*ſibuntiguns*, Goth. *hundſeofontig*, Sax. *ſiavatihi*, Run.] ſeven times ten.

To SE'VER, V. A. [*ſevrer*, Fr.] to part from the reſt by force. To diſtinguiſh, ſeparate, or put into different orders or places. To keep diſtinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a ſeparation or diſtinction; followed by *between*.

SE'VERAL, Adj. unlike each other; divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular or ſingle; Diſtinct.

SE'VERAL, S. a ſtate of ſeparation. Each particular taken ſingly, generally uſed in the plural.

SE'VERE, Adj. [Fr *ſeverus*, Lat.] apt to blame, or puniſh with rigour. Cruel. Sharp, applied to ſeaſon: cloſe, or conciſe, applied to language.

SEVE'RITY, S. the quality of blaming or puniſhing with rigour. Cruel treatment.

To SEW, V. A. [*ſuo*, Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread. To drain a pond of its fiſh.

SE'WER, S. [*eſcuyer tranchant*, Fr. *aſſeoir*, Fr.] an officer who ſerves up a feaſt. A paſſage for water to run through; now corrupted to *ſhore*, but derived from *iſſue*, or *iſſuer*. One that uſes a needle; from the verb.

SEX, S. [*ſexe*, Fr. *ſexus*, Lat.] that property by which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed into male and female.

SEX, from the Latin is uſed in compoſition and ſignifies ſix.

SE'XTON, S. [corrupted from *ſacriſtan*] an under-officer who digs graves; ſometimes applied

applied to the perſon who opens pews in a church.

SHA'BBY, Adj. [*ſkaby*, Pol. *skarpy*, Boh. *skop*, Sclav.] mean, with reſpect to dreſs; paultry.

To SHA'CKLE, V. A. [*ſceakelen*, Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *ſceacul*, Sax. *ſceackel*, Belg.] chains for priſoners; fetters.

SHADE, S. [*ſcade*, Sax. *ſchade*, Belg.] the blackneſs made by intercepting the light; darkneſs. A place where the rays of the ſun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of colour. The figure formed by interception of light. A ſpirit. The ſoul ſeparated from the body.

To SHADE, V. A. to intercept the light; to ſhelter or hide; to cover or ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DOW, S. [*ſcadu*, *ſcaduwe*, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Belg.] the repreſentation of a body when the light is intercepted; darkneſs; ſhelter formed by intercepting the light or heat; an obſcure or dark place; the dark part of a picture; a ghoſt, or any thing perceptible to the ſight; an imperfect or faint repreſentation; favour or protection.

To SHA'DOW, V. A. to intercept the light; to cloud or darken; to conceal, hide, or ſcreen; to protect; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in dark colours; to repreſent imperfectly or typically.

SHA'DY, Adj. full of ſhade; free from the glare of light or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, S. [*ſceaft*, Sax.] an arrow; a narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit, from *ſchaft*, Belg. Any thing ſtrait, as the ſpire of a ſteeple, &c.

SHAG, S. [*ſceaga*, Sax.] a kind of cloth or ſtuff, with a long, rough pile of wool or hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, Adj. rugged, hairy, rough.

SHA'GREEN, S. [*chagrin*, Fr.] the ſkin of a fiſh remarkably rough.

To SHAKE, V. A. [preter. *ſhook*, part. paſſ. *ſhaken* or *ſhook*; *ſceacan*, Sax. *ſchecken*, Belg.] to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down or off by a violent motion; to drive from a reſolution, or make afraid. *To ſhake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave; *To ſhake off*, to rid one's ſelf from; to free from, or diveſt. Neuterly, to tremble or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter.

SHAKE, S. a tottering or tremulous motion.

SHAKESPEAR, [William] was the ſon of John Shakeſpear, and was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, April 1564. His father, who was a conſiderable dealer in wool, being incumbered with a large family of ten children, could afford to give his eldeſt ſon but a ſlender education. He had bred him at a free-ſchool, where he acquired what Latin he was maſter of. However, our author's father was obliged to withdraw him early from ſchool, in order to have his aſſiſtance in his own employment, towards ſupporting the reſt of the family. As to want of learning, Mr. Pope makes the following juſt obſervation: that there is certainly a vaſt difference between learning and languages. How far he was ignorant of the latter, I cannot (ſays he) determine; but it is plain he had much reading, at leaſt, if they will not call it learning; nor is it any great matter if a man has knowledge, whether he has it from one language or from another. Nothing is more evident, than that he had a taſte for natural philoſophy, mechanics, ancient and modern hiſtory, poetical learning, and mythology. We find him very knowing in the cuſtoms, rites, and manners of the Romans. In Coriolanus and Julius Cæſar, not only the ſpirit, but manners of the Romans, are exactly drawn; and ſtill a nicer diſtinction is ſhewn between the manners of the Romans in the former and the latter. We have tranſlations from Ovid, publiſhed in his name, among thoſe poems which paſs for his, and for ſome of which, we have undoubted authority, being publiſhed by himſelf, and dedicated to the earl of Southampton. He appears alſo to have been converſant with Plautus, from whence he has taken the plot of one of his plays: he follows the Greek authors, and particularly Dares Phrygius in another; although I will not pretend, continues Mr. Pope, to ſay in what language he read them. Dr. Warburton has ſtrongly contended for Shakeſpear's learning, and has produced many imitations and parallel paſſages with ancient authors. Upon his quitting the grammar-ſchool, he ſeems to have entirely devoted himſelf to that way of living, which his father propoſed; and in order to ſettle in the world, after a family manner, thought fit to marry while he was yet very young. His wife was the daughter of one Hatchway, ſaid to have been a ſubſtantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. In this kind of domeſtic obſcurity, he continued for ſome time, till, by an unhappy inſtance of miſconduct, he was obliged to quit the place of his nativity, and take ſhelter in London; which luckily proved the occaſion of diſplaying one of the greateſt geniuſes that ever was known in dramatic poetry. He had the misfortune to fall into ill company: among theſe were ſome who made a frequent practice of deer-ſtealing, and who engaged him more than once in robbing a park, that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, who was, it is ſaid, afterwards ridiculed by Shakeſpear, under the well known character of Juſtice Shallow. It is at this time, and upon this accident, that he is ſaid to have made his firſt acquaintance in the playhouſe. We ſhall here relate a ſtory which Sir William Davenant told Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe;

Rowe; Rowe told it Mr. Pope, and Mr. Pope, told it to Dr. Newton, the late editor of Milton, and from a gentleman, who heard it from him, it is here related. It is concerning Shakeſpeare's firſt appearance in the playhouſe. When he came to London, he was without money or friends; and being a ſtranger, he knew not to whom to apply, nor by what means to ſupport himſelf.—At that time coaches not being in uſe, and, as gentlemen were accuſtomed to ride to the playhouſe, Shakeſpear, driven to the laſt neceſſity, went to the playhouſe door, and picking up a little money by taking care of the gentlemens horſes who came to the play, he became eminent even in that profeſſion, and was taken notice of for his diligence and skill in it; he had ſoon more buſineſs than he himſelf could manage, and at laſt hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakeſpear's boys; ſome of the players accidentally converſing with him, found him ſo acute, and maſter of ſo fine a converſation, that ſtruck therewith, they recommended him to the houſe, in which he was firſt admitted in a very low ſtation; but he did not long remain ſo, for he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, if not as an extraordinary actor, at leaſt as a fine writer. His name is printed, as the cuſtom was in thoſe times, amongſt thoſe of the other players, before ſome old plays, but without any particular account of what ſort of parts he uſed to play: and Mr. Rowe ſays, "That though he very "carefully enquired, he found the top of his "performance was the ghoſt in his own Ham-"let." "I ſhould have been much more "pleaſed, continues Rowe, to have learned "from ſome certain authority, which was the "firſt play he writ." The higheſt date which Rowe has been able to trace, is Romeo and Juliet, 1597, when the author was 33 years old; and Richard II. and III. the next year. Though the order of time in which his ſeveral pieces are written be generally uncertain, yet there are paſſages in ſome few of them, that ſeem to fix their dates. So the chorus at the end of the fourth act of Henry V. by a compliment very handſomely turned to the earl of Eſſex, ſhews the play to have been written when that lord was general to the queen, in Ireland; and his eulogium upon queen Elizabeth, and her ſucceſſor, king James, in the latter end of his Henry VIII. is a proof of that play's being written after the acceſſion of the latter of theſe two princes to the throne of England. Queen Elizabeth had ſeveral of his plays acted before her; and that princeſs was too quick a diſcerner, and rewarder of merit, to ſuffer that of Shakeſpear to be neglected. She was ſo well pleaſed with the admirable character of Falſtaff, in the two parts of Henry IV. that ſhe commanded him to continue it in one play more, and to make him in love. This is ſaid to have been the occaſion of his writing the Merry Wives of Windſor. How well ſhe was obeyed the play itſelf is a proof. It appears by the epilogue to Henry IV. that the part of Falſtaff was written originally under the name of Oldcaſtle. Some of that family being then remaining, the queen was pleaſed to command him to alter it; upon which he made uſe of the name of Falſtaff. Shakeſpear, beſides the queen's bounty, was patroniſed by the earl of Southampton, famous in the hiſtory of that time for his friendſhip to the unfortunate earl of Eſſex. It was to that nobleman he dedicated his poem of Venus and Adonis; and it is reported, that his lordſhip gave our author 1000l. to enable him to go through with a purchaſe he heard he had a mind to make. His acquaintance with Ben Johnſon began with a remarkable piece of humanity and good nature: Mr. Johnſon, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the ſtage, in order to have it acted, and the perſon into whoſe hand it was put, having turned it careleſsly over, was juſt upon returning it to him with an ill-natured anſwer, that it would be of no ſervice to their company; when Shakeſpear, luckily caſting his eye upon it, found ſomething ſo well in it, as to engage him firſt to read it through, and afterwards to recommend Mr. Johnſon and his writings to the public. The latter part of the author's life was ſpent in eaſe and retirement; he had the good fortune to gather an eſtate equal to his wants, and in that to his wiſh, and is ſaid to have ſpent ſome years before his death in his native Stratford. His pleaſant wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendſhip of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It is ſtill remembered in that county, that he had a particular intimacy with one Mr. Combe, an old gentleman, noted thereabouts for his wealth and uſury. It happened that in a pleaſant converſation amongſt their friends, Mr. Combe merrily told Shakeſpear, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph, if he happened to outlive him; and ſince he could not know what might be ſaid of him when dead, he deſired it might be done immediately; upon which Shakeſpear gave him theſe lines,

'Ten in the hundred lies here engraved,
'Tis a hundred to ten his ſoul is not ſaved:
If any man aſketh who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe.

But the ſharpneſs of the ſatire is ſaid to have ſtung the man ſo ſeverely, that he never forgave it. Shakeſpear died in the 53d year of his age, and was buried on the north ſide of the chancel, in the great church at Stratford, where a monument is placed on the wall. The following is the inſcription on his grave ſtone;

Good friend, for Jeſus ſake forbear,
To dig the duſt incloſed here.
Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
And curſt be he that moves my bones.

He had three daughters, of whom two lived to be married; Judith, the elder, to Mr. Thomas Quincy, by whom ſhe had three ſons, who all died without children; and Suſannah, who was his favourite, to Dr. John Hall, a phyſician

cion of good reputation in that county. She left one child, a daughter, who was married to Thomas Nash, Esq. and afterwards to Sir John Bernard, of Abington, but died likewise without iſſue. His dramatic writings were firſt publiſhed together in folio, 1623, by ſome of the actors of the different companies they had been acted in, and perhaps by other ſervants of the theatre, into whoſe hands copies might have fallen. They have been republiſhed by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Doctor Warburton. Our age has had the honour of raiſing a monument in Weſtminſter-Abbey; to effect which, the tragedy of Julius Cæſar was acted at the theatre-royal in Drury Lane, April 28, 1738, and the profits ariſing from it depoſited in the hands of the earl of Burlington, Mr. Pope, Dr. Mead, and others, in order to be laid out upon the ſaid Monument. A new prologue and epilogue were ſpoken on that occaſion; the prologue was written by Benjamin Martyn, Eſq. the epilogue by the honourable James Noel, Eſq. and ſpoke by Mrs. Porter. On Shakeſpear's monument is a noble epitaph, taken from his own Tempeſt, as follows:

The cloud cap't towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve,
And, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
Leave not a wreck behind.

SHALL, V. Defect. [from *skal*, Goth. or *ſcal*, Sax.] as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future, from *willan*, Sax. it ſhould be obſerved that *will* implies reſolution to do ſomething at a future time, and *ſhall* only a poſſibility of doing it.

SHALLO'ON, S. a ſlight woolen ſtuff.

SHA'LLOW, Adj. [ſuppoſed to be compounded from *ſhoal*, or *ſhore*, and *low*] not deep, or at a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface; not very knowing or wiſe, applied to the underſtanding; not deep, applied to ſound.

SHA'LLOW, S. a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not at a great diſtance from the ſurface of the water.

SHA'LLOW-BRAINED. Adj. fooliſh.

SHA'LLOWNESS, S. want of depth, or thought.

SHALT, S. the ſecond perſon of *ſhall*, which is thus declined; *I ſhall, thou ſhalt, he ſhall*; according to the Saxon, *Ic ſceal, thu ſcealt, he ſceal.*

To SHAM, V. A. [*ſhomen*, Brit.] to cheat by falſe pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, S. a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a perſon is not. An impoſtor. A ſhirt or ſleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, Adj. falſe; counterfeit; pretended.

SHA'MBLES, S. [*ſcannaglia*, Ital. *ſcamel*, Sax. *ſcraamael*, Belg.] a place where cattle are killed, or meat is expoſed to ſale.

SHA'MBLING, Adj. [ſee SCAMBLING] moving in an aukward manner.

SHAME, S. [*ſcome*, Sax. *ſchaemte*, Belg. *ſhamaganie*, Iſelg.] an uneaſineſs ariſing in the mind from a conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething that may wound one's reputation or bring diſgrace. The cauſe of ſhame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach.

To SHAME, V. A. [ſee the noun; *ſhamabiti*, Sclav.] to make a perſon bluſh by convincing him that he has done ſomething which will forfeit him the eſteem of others, or ruin his reputation.

SHA'ME-FACED, Adj. eaſily bluſhing; eaſily put out of countenance.

SHAME-FA'CEDNESS, S. the quality of being too fearful of loſing the eſteem of others, or doing ſomething that may give them a bad opinion.

SHA'MEFUL, Adj. ſuch as ought to make a perſon bluſh. Infamous.

SHA'MELESS, Adj. wanting ſhame, or bluſhing at nothing. Regardleſs of the eſteem or opinion of others.

SHA'MMER, S. a counterfeit or impoſtor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS, S. [pronounced *ſhamy*, from *chamois*, Fr.] a kind of wild goat.

SHA'MROCK, S. [Ir.] a kind of three-leaved graſs.

SHANK, S. [*ſceankea*, Sax. *ſchenkel*, Belg.] the middle joint of the leg. The bone of a leg. The long part of any inſtrument. "The *ſhank* of a key." *Moxon.*

SHA'NKER, S. [*chancre*, Fr.] an excreſcence appearing in venereal diſorders.

To SHAPE, V. A. [preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* or *ſhapen*; *ſcheapan*, *ſcyppan*, Sax.] to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjuſt. To image or conceive.

SHAPE, S. the form or figure of any thing. The make of the body. A form, or perſon of a particular form. An idea, or pattern. In low converſation, manner.

SHA'PELESS, Adj. wanting regularity or ſymmetry.

SHA'PELY, Adj. well made or formed.

SHARD, S. [*ſchaerde*, Fr. *skrida*, Il.] a fragment or piece of a broken earthen veſſel. A plant, from *chard*, Fr. a fiſh.

To SHARE, V. A. [*ſcearan*, *ſcyran*, Sax. *skara*, Goth.] to divide or part among many. To partake with others. To cut or ſeparate. Neuterly, to have a part.

SHARE, S. a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plough that cuts the ground, from *ſcear*, Sax. *ſchaar*, Teut.

SHARP, Adj. [*ſcearp*, Sax. *skarpe*, Dan.] having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, ſeeing, or underſtanding. Sour, applied to taſte. Shrill, applied to ſounds. Severe, or cruel, applied to ſeaſon or diſpoſition. Painful. Fierce, applied to conteſt. Attentive or vigilant, followed by *look out*. Subtle. Hard. Keen.

SHARP, S. an acute ſound. A pointed weapon.

To

To SHARP, V. A. to make keen. Neuterly, to play thieviſh tricks.

To SHA'RPEN, V. A. to make keen or pointed. To make quick, applied to the underſtanding. To encreaſe the appetite. To make ſhrill or ſour.

SHA'RPER, S. a perſon who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHA'RPNESS, S. the quality of cutting or piercing eaſily. Sourneſs, applied to taſte. Severity, applied to language or treatment. Painfulneſs. Quickneſs of apprehenſion, applied to the mind or ſenſes.

SHA'RP-SET, Adj. hungry. Eager or vehemently deſirous.

SHA'RP-VISAGED, Adj. having a thin or lank countenance.

To SHATTER, V. A. [*ſchetteren*, Belg.] to break into many pieces. Neuterly, to break into fragments by a fall or any force.

SHA'TTER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into ſeveral pieces.

To SHAVE, V. A. [preter. *ſhaved*; part. paſſ. *ſhaven*, or *ſhaved*, from *ſcafan*, Sax.] to cut hair by a razor. To cut cloſe. To ſkim by paſſing lightly over. To cut in thin ſlices; to ſtrip or oppreſs by extortion.

SHA'VING, S. any thin piece pared off from a body.

SHAW, S. [*ſcua*, Sax. *ſchauve*, Belg. *skugga*, Iſl.] a thicket or ſmall wood.

SHA'W-FOWL, S. an artificial bird, made for fowlers to ſhoot at.

SHAWME, S. [*ſchawme*, Teut.] a haut-boy or cornet.

SHE, Pron. [in the oblique caſes, *her*, from *ſi*, Goth. *ſe* or *ſeo*, Sax.] the pronoun demonſtrative of the feminine gender, alluding to ſome woman mentioned before, and ſometimes uſed abſolutely for a female or woman. The female of any ſpecies.

SHEAF, [plural *ſheaves*; from *ſceaf*, Sax.] corn tied in a bundle after mowing. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEAR, V. A. [preter. *ſhore* or *ſhear'd*, part. paſſ. *ſhorn*, *ſcearan*, Sax.] to cut by two blades moving on a rivet.

SHEAR, or SHEARS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, *ſceara*, Sax.] an inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving in a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is placed; diſtinguiſhed from *ſciſſors*, becauſe longer. A year, applied to the age of a ſheep.

SHEATH, S. [*ſceathe*, Sax. *ſard*, Brit.] the caſe of any thing. The ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, or SHEATHE, V. A. [*ſchethan*, Sax.] to put into a caſe or ſcabbard. To defend or preſerve by an outward caſe or covering.

To SHED, V. A. [*ſcedan*, Sax.] to pour out, or ſpill. Neuterly, to let fall in parts.

SHED, S. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſhade*] a ſlight covering or pent-houſe. In compoſition, it implies effuſion or ſpilling, as "*blood ſhed.*"

SHEEP, S. [plural *ſheep*; *ſceap*, Sax. plur. *ſcep*, *ſchaep*, Belg.] the animal whoſe hide is covered with *wool*, and whoſe fleſh is called mutton. Figuratively, an ignorant and ſilly perſon.

SHEE'P-COT, S. a ſmall incloſure for ſheep.

SHEE'P-FOLD, S. [*ſceapa-fald*, Sax.] an incloſure for ſheep.

SHEE'P HOOK, S. a hook faſtened to a pole, uſed by ſhepherds.

SHEE'P-SHEARING, S. the time, or feaſt made, when ſheep are ſheared.

SHEE'P'S-EYE. S. a modeſt or diffident look caſt by lovers at each other.

SHEER, Adj. [*ſcyre*, Sax. *skyr*, Iſl. *ſczry*, Pol.] pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, Adv. clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER, V. A. ſee SHEAR. Neuterly, to *ſheer off*; to ſteal or ſlip away.

SHEET, S. [*ſceate*, Sax. *ſzaca*, *ſſata*, Pol.] a broad or large piece of linnen. The linnen of a bed. In a ſhip, the ropes bent to the clews of the ſails. Figuratively, the canvas of the ſail. As much paper as is made at once. Any thing expanded.

SHEE'T-ANCHOR, S. the largeſt anchor in a ſhip.

To SHEET, V. A. to ſupply or furniſh with ſheets. To cover.

SHE'KEL, S. [שקל Heb.] a Jewiſh coin valued at 2s. 6d. ſterling.

SHELF, S. [plural *ſhelves*; *ſcylf*, Sax. *ſcelf*, Belg.] a board placed edgeways againſt a wall on a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed on it. A ſand bank or ſhallow part of the ſea.

SHE'LVY, Adj. full of ſhallows, ſand banks or rocks.

SHELL, S. [*ſceal*, *ſcyll*, Sax. *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Belg.] the hard covering or external cruſt of any thing. The hard covering in which fiſh, ſnails, &c. are lodged. The covering of the ſeeds of ſuch plants as have pods. The outward part of a houſe. The external part. A kind of rough coffin in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finiſhed.

To SHELL, V. A. to take off the ſhell. To ſtrip off the ſhell.

SHE'LTER, S. [according to Skinner from *ſhell*; but according to Davies from *ſcyld*, Sax. a ſhield] a cover from external injury or violence. A protector. The ſtate of being protected.

To SHE'LTER, V. A. To cover, defend or protect from external violence. To go under a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make uſe of a ſhelter.

SHE'LVING, Adj. [from *ſhelf*] ſloping; declining.

To SHEND, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*, from *ſcenden*, Sax. *ſchenden*, Belg.] to ruin, ſpoil, diſgrace, or blame.

SHE'PHERD, [*ſcaphyrd*, Sax.] one who tends ſheep. Figuratively, a miniſter.

SHEPHERDESS, S. a woman that tends ſheep.

SHERBE'T, S. [*ſharbet*, Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. Lemonade.

SHE'RIFF, S. [plural *ſhrieves*. *Scyregereſa*, Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to ſee the king's orders executed; to impannel juries; bring cauſes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE'RRIS, or SHE'RRY, S. [from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia] a kind of Spaniſh wine.

SHIELD, S. [*ſcylde*, Sax. *ſebild*, Belg. and Teut. *ſkield*, Dan.] a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection. A protector. In heraldry, the ſcutcheon on which the bearings of an armory are placed.

To SHIELD, V. A. [*ſcyldan*, *ſceeldan*, Sax.] to cover with a ſhield. Figuratively, to defend.

To SHIFT, V. A. [*ſkipta*, Run. a change, *ſcippare*, Ital.] to change place. To change or give place to ſomething elſe. To change cloaths, eſpecially linen. To find ſome expedient for ſubſiſtence or ſafety. To practiſe indirect methods. Actively, to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to ſend a perſon away by ſome expedient. To change the poſition of a thing. To change cloaths, or dreſs in freſh ones. Uſed with *off*, to defer, or ſend away by ſome expedient.

SHIFT, S. an expedient in order to free one's ſelf from a preſſing neceſſity. A mean expedient, or laſt recourſe. An evaſion or artifice. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHI'LLING, S. [from *ſcild*, Sax. becauſe of the ſhield thereon] a ſilver coin in value 12 pence, or the twentieth part of a pound ſterling. There were none coined till 1504, and theſe Stow calls *groats*; but Fabian mentions them under their proper name, 34 Hen. VIII.

SHILL-I-SHALL-Y, Adv. [a corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?*] hefitating: in ſuſpence.

SHIN, S. [*ſcina*, Sax. *ſchien*, Teut.] the forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, V. N. [preter. *I ſhone*, or *have ſhone*, and ſometimes *I ſhined*, or *have ſhined*, from *ſkienan*, Goth.] to gliſten; to emit light or brightneſs. To appear gloſſy. To be gay, beautiful, conſpicuous or eminent. Followed by *upon*, to ſhew favour, or be propitious. To enlighten.

SHINE, S. Splendor or brightneſs.

SHI'NESS, S. [from *ſhy*] the quality of being unwilling to be familiar.

SHI'NGLES, S. [wants the ſingular, from *cingulum*, Lat.] a herpes conſiſting of puſtules breaking out in various parts of the body, which it ſurrounds like a belt. Small pieces of wood in form like a wedge, uſed in covering roofs inſtead of tiles.

SHIP, a termination uſed in compoſition, borrowed from the Saxon, *ſcip*, *ſcyp*, or *ſchipper*, Belg. and ſignifies office or employment.

SHIP, S. [*ſkip*, Goth. and Iſl. *ſcip*, Sax. *ſkipare*, Dan. *ſchip*, *ſchipper*, Belg. *ſchiff*, Teut.] a large hollow building with decks, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

To SHIP, V. A. to put or tranſport in a ſhip.

SHIPBOARD, S. ſeldom uſed but adverbially, as *a ſhipboard*, or *on ſhipboard*, i. e. within a ſhip.

SHIPWRECK, S. the deſtruction of ſhips by rocks, ſhallows, or ſhelves. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. Deſtruction or miſcarriage.

SHI'PWRECK, V. A. to deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhelves. To reduce to a deplorable condition.

SHI'PWRIGHT, S. a builder of ſhips.

SHIRE, S. [pronounced *ſheer*, from *ſcire*, Sax. of *ſcirau*, Sax. *ſkyre*, Erſe.] a diviſion of a country. A part of a kingdom under the ſheriff.

SHIRT, S. [*ſcyrc*, *ſcyric*, Sax. *ſhiert*, Dan. *ſkirta*, Iſl.] the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, V. A. to cover or clothe with a ſhirt.

SHI'TTIM, S. [Heb.] a kind of precious wood, hard, rough, ſmooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

To SHI'VER, V. A. [*ſchaveren*, Teut.] to quake or ſhudder with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *ſchuyve*, Belg. a ſlice.

SHI'VER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAL, S. [*ſcoele*, Sax.] a throng or multitude. A ſand bank or ſhallow place.

To SHOAL, V. N. to throng or croud together. To be ſhallow.

SHOAL, Adj. ſhallow.

SHOCK, S. [*ſhoe*, Fr. *ſhocken*, Belg. *ſkok*, Sclav. Pol. Dalm.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. Mutual violence or concuſſion. The conflict of armies. An offence. A pile of ſheaves of corn, from *ſhocke*, old Belg. A rough dog: a ſhort head of hair, from *ſhagg*.

To SHOCK, V. A. [*ſchocken*, Belg. *skociti*, Boh. ſee *Shake*.] to ſhake by violence. To offend or diſguſt. Neuterly, to be offenſive.

SHOD for *ſhoed*, the preter. and part. paſſ. of SHOE.

SHOE, S. [plural *ſhoes*, formerly *ſhoon*; from *ſko*, Goth.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *ſhod*] to fit with, or put on, a ſhoe.

SHOETY'E, S. the ribband with which the ſhoes are tied.

To SHOG, V. A. ſee SHAKE or SHOCK.

SHONE, the preter and part. paſſ. of *ſhine*.

SHOOK, the preter of *ſhake*.

To SHOOT, V. A. [preter *ſhot*, part. paſſ. *ſhot* or *ſhotten*; *ſceotan*, Sax. *ſchieten*, Belg.] to diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed and violence. To diſcharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing diſcharged from a bow or gun. To To ſprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To puſh forward. To paſs through with ſpeed. To be emitted. To protuberate or ſtick out, followed by *out*. To become any thing ſuddenly, uſed with *up*. To move along ſwiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT,

SHOOT, S. the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow. The act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with something discharged from a bow or gun. A branch issuing from the main stock, from *schouten*, Belg.

SHOP, S. [*scoppe*, Sax. *eschoppe*, Fr. *schoppe*, Teut.] a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHORE, S. [*score*, Sax. *sicore*, Isl.] the coast or land which borders on the sea. A drain, properly spelt *sewer*. The support of a building. A buttress; *schooren*, Belg.

To SHORE, V. A. [*schooren*, Belg.] to prop, or support from falling; followed by *up*.

SHORN, participle of *shear*.

SHORT, Adj. [*scort*, Sax. *corto*, Ital. *court*, Fr. *curtus*, Lat.] measuring little, opposed to long. Not as long as it ought to be; of small continuance. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a person's merits or excellencies. Not able to attain an end, after *fall*. Not long distant, or coming soon. Directly, or unexpectedly. Not going so far as intended. Narrow. Brittle.

SHORT, S. a concise or summary account.

SHORT, Adv. used in composition, a small space of time. Not long.

To SHO'RTEN, V. A. to deprive of length, applied to space or time. To contract. To hinder from going on. To lop.

SHO'RT-HAND, S. a method of writing so as to save time and paper.

SHOT, the preter. and part. pass. of *shoot*.

SHOT, S. [*schot*, Belg. *skot*, Isl.] the act of shooting. Any thing discharged from a gun. A globule of lead used in charging firearms. A sum charged on a reckoning; from *escot*, Fr.

SHO'TTEN, Adj. without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To SHOVE, V. A. [*scufan*, Sax. *schuyven*, Belg.] to push by main strength. To drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of a river. To push or rush against. Neuterly, to push before one. To row in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, S. the act of shoving. A push.

SHO'VEL, S. [*scoft*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Belg.] an instrument with a broad blade raised on the edges and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, *&c.*

To SHO'VEL, V. A. to throw or heap with a shovel. To gather in great quantities.

SHO'VEL-BOARD, S. a long board on which pieces of metal are pushed towards a mark.

SHOULD, V. N. [pronounced *shoold*, from *sceold*, imperfect. of *sceoldan*, Sax. *scude*, Belg. It is thus declined, *I should, thou shouldest, he should*. Like the Sax. *Ic sceold, thu sceoldest, he sceold*] this is a kind of auxiliary verb, used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty, as "*I should go*," i. e. it is my business or duty to go; when preceded by *if*, it implies chance, as "*If I should go*," i. e. if it happens *that I go*.

SHOU'LDER, S. [*sculdre*, Sax. *schulder*, Belg.] the joint which connects the arm to the body. In butcher's meat, the upper part of the foreleg.

To SHOU'LDER, V. A. to push with violence and insolence. To put on the shoulder.

To SHOUT, V. N. [formed from the sound] to cry aloud in triumph or joy.

SHOUT, S. a loud and vehement cry of joy or triumph.

To SHOW, V. A. [preter. *shewed* and *shown*, part. pass. *shown*] to produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To publish or proclaim, followed by *forth*. To make known. To direct or point out the way. To explain, teach, or tell. Neuterly, to appear, or have the appearance.

SHOW, S. some spectacle or something remarkable, exposed to view for money. A superficial or mere external appearance. An ostentatious display. An object, attracting attention, or notice. A splendid appearance. Likeliness. Speciousness.

SHO'W-BREAD, or SHE'W-BREAD, S. the loaves of bread among the Jews, that the priest of the week placed every sabbath-day on the golden-table, covered with loaves of gold and twelve in number.

SHOW'ER, S. [*schauer*, Belg.] a moderate or violent fall of rain. Any thing descending thick. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To SHOW'ER, V. A. to wet or drown with rain. To pour. To distribute liberally or profusely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHOW'ERY, Adj. rainy.

SHO'WISH, Adj. gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

SHOWN, pret. and part. pass. of *show*.

SHRANK, preter. of *shrink*.

To SHRED, V. A. [preter. *shred*; *screadan*, Sax. *skrida*, Isl.] to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly applied to cloth or herbs.

SHRED, S. [see the verb] a small piece cut off. A fragment.

SHREW, S. [*schreyen*, Teut. *shrei*, Sclav.] a peevish and clamorous woman.

SHREWD, Adj. [contracted from *shrewed*] having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; cunning; maliciously sly. Bad, painful, pinching.

SHRE'WMOUSE, S. [*shreawa*, S.] a mouse whose bite is falsely supposed to be venemous. Hence some derive *shrew*.

SHREWSBURY, S. the metropolis of Shropshire, or the county of Salop. It stands delightfully on the Severn, and rose out of the ruins of Uriconium, now Wroxeter, a village about four miles off. The Saxons stiled it Scrobesberg, from the hill on which it stands, having formerly been full of shrubs. It has two fair bridges on the Severn, which surrounds it, except on the N. side, in the form of a horseshoe, rendering it a peninsula by that means. Several religious foundations have anciently been here. At Shrewsbury king Richard II. held a parliament. Hither Henry, earl

earl of Richmond, afterward king Henry VII. marched from Wales, where he landed, and was joined by ſir Gilbert Talbot and his nephew the earl of Shrewſbury. Here, April 15, 1551, the ſweating ſickneſs, ſays Camden, proved ſo mortal, eſpecially to the middle-aged, that hence it diſperſed itſelf throughout the kingdom. Shrewſbury gave the title of earl for many years to the Montgomerys and Talbots, and it ſtill continues in a deſcendant of the latter. Though the reſentment of parliament fell heavy on this town, for adhering to king Charles I. who came hither in the beginning of the civil wars, after his diſappointment at Nottingham, and formed an army; yet it has ſince recovered itſelf, and is now very flouriſhing. Its weekly markets for corn, cattle and proviſions, are on Wedneſday and Saturday; every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons and flannels. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The corporation has the power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high treaſon. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, who on Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide repair to Kingſland, on the S. ſide of the town, and oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation at their reſpective bowers or arbors erected on purpoſe, and diſtinguiſhed by ſome devices ſuitable to their crafts. Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the bones of men of a large ſize, particularly teeth three inches long, and the ſame dimenſions round; alſo thigh-bones a full yard in length. The annual fairs kept at Shrewſbury are on Saturday next after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, and Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday. Theſe are conſiderable for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, and linen-cloth: on July 3 and Auguſt 12, for horned cattle, horſes, pigs, cheeſe, linen, ſheep, and lambs wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, butter, cheeſe, and linen. In the neighbourhood was fought the bloody battle between young Henry Piercy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, and Henry IV. king of England; in which the former was killed, and his army overthrown, the place being to this day called Battlefield. It ſtands 157 miles N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. W.

To SHRIEK, V. N. [*ſhrieger*, Dan. *ſcricciſſare*, Ital.] to cry out with anguiſh, or terror. See SCREAK.

SHRIEK, S. [*ſhrieg*, Dan. *ſericcio*, Ital.] a loud cry cauſed by anguiſh or terror.

SHRIFT, S. [*ſeift*, Sax.] a confeſſion made to a prieſt.

SHRILL, Adj. [formed from the ſound] ſounding with a piercing and tremulous noiſe.

To SHRILL, V. N. to ſound ſharp and quick.

SHRIMP, S. [*ſchrumpe*, Teut. a wrinkle, *ſcrympe*, Dan.] a ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh. A little man or dwarf.

SHRINE, S. [*ſcrin*, Sax. *eſcrin*, Fr. *ſcrinium*, Lat.] a caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited. Uſed poetically, for an altar.

To SHRINK, V. N. [preter. *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*, participle *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrunken*; *ſcrincan*, Sax.] to contract into leſs room. To ſhrivel from loſs of moiſture. To withdraw or fall back in order to avoid danger. Actively, to leſſen the meaſure of a thing by contracting it.

To SHRIVE, V. A. [preter. *ſhrove*; *ſcrifan*, Sax.] to hear as confeſſion. To confeſs a perſon.

To SHRI'VEL, V. [*ſcrincan*, Sax. *ſchrompelen*, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract in wrinkles, uſed with *up*.

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Salop, in England. It is bounded on the E. by Staffordſhire; on the N. by Cheſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the W. by the ſhires of Montgomery and Denbigh, in North Wales. The river Severn riſing in Plinlimon hills, in Montgomeryſhire, runs through the county from W. to S. E. dividing it into two parts. This is a large inland county, being, according to Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty three in breadth; others reckon it thirty-four miles from Woſerton below Ludlow on the S. to Over near Trent on the N. and twenty-five from Tong on the S. to Oſweſtry on the W. It is of an oval or nearly circular form, containing about 890,000 acres, with about 139,000 inhabitants, 15 market towns, and 170 pariſhes; which are all diſtributed into fifteen hundreds, in the dioceſs of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry, and St. Aſaph. The air of this country is very ſalubrious, as is generally the caſe in ſuch as are mountanous or hilly. The ſoil, which in many parts, is of a reddiſh clay, is of various fertility; the S. and S. W. parts, which are moſtly hilly, not being altogether ſo fruitful as the low grounds, of which this county has its ſhare. Here plenty of wheat and barley is produced, together with other ſorts of grain, beſides inexhauſtible pits of coal. This country, as being formerly a frontier between the the Welch and Engliſh, has had more caſtles than any other in England, ſo that it ſeems to be parted by a continued wall of caſtles: and Speed reckons no leſs than thirty-two, beſides the fortified towns, that were once in this ſhire. The county of Salop lies in the Oxford circuit, and it ſends twelve members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the ſhire, with two burgeſſes each for Shrewſbury, Brudges or Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Biſhop's-caſtle. Its capital is Shrewſbury.

SHROU'D, S. [*ſcrud*, Sax.] a cover or ſhelter. A winding ſhirt, or dreſs of a dead perſon. The ſail ropes, or ſails.

To SHROU'D, V. A. to dreſs in a ſhroud; to ſhelter from danger; to cover, hide or conceal. Neuterly to harbour.

SHRO'VE, preter of *ſhrive*.

SHRO'VE-TIDE, or SHRO'VE-TUESDAY, S. [from *ſhrove*, preter of *ſhrive*, to

to confeſs, and *tide or tweſday*] the time of confeſſion; the day before aſh-wedneſday or lent, on which anciently perſons went to confeſſion.

SHRUB, S. [*ſyrebe*, Sax. *ſcrubbe*, Belg.] a buſh or ſmall tree; a liquor made of orange-juice, ſpirits and ſugar.

To SHRU'G, V. N. [*ſchriken*, Dan. *ſchracken*, Teut. fear] to expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction, by moving the ſhoulders near the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by *ſhoulder*.

SHRUG, S. a motion of the ſhoulders upwards to expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction.

SHRU'NK, the preter. and part. paſſ. of *ſchrink*.

To SHU'DDER, V. N. [*ſchuddren*, Belg.] to quake with fear or averſion.

To SHU'FFLE, V. A. [*ſcyfferling*, Sax.] to throw into diſorder ſo that one thing may take place of another; to remove or put by with ſome artifice; to ſhake or get rid of by ſtruggling, uſed with *off*; to form in a confuſed and clandeſtine manner, uſed with *up*. Neuterly, to put a pack of cards into new order; to play mean tricks, frauds or evaſions; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

SHU'FFLE, S. the act of diſordering things, or moving them ſo as to take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

To SHUN, V. A. [*ſcunian*, Sax.] to endeavour to avoid or eſcape; to decline.

To SHUT, V. A. [preter. and part paſſ. *ſhut*; *ſcyttan*, Sax. *ſchutten*, Belg.] to put together ſo, that nothing can get in or out, oppoſed to open. To incloſe or confine. To bar or exclude. To draw the eyelid cloſe over the eye. To contract, applied to the hand; uſed with *out*, to exclude or deny admiſſion; uſed with *up*, to confine; to conclude. Neuterly, to be cloſed. To cloſe itſelf.

SHUT, S. the act of cloſing. A ſmall door or cover.

SHU'TTER, S. one that cloſes any thing that ſtood open. A door or board by which windows are ſecured in the night.

SHU'TTLECOCK, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *ſhittlecock*. Johnſon ſuppoſes it may properly be called *ſhuttlecork*, i. e. a cork driven to and fro like a weaver's *ſhuttle*] a cork ſtuck with feather's and driven on high with a battledore.

SHU'TTLE, S. [*ſchietſpole*, Belg. *skutul*, Iſl.] the inſtrument with which a weaver ſhoots the croſs threads of his work.

SHY, Adj. [*ſchouwe*, Belg. *ſuchtwen*, Teut. *ſcif*, Ital.] reſerved; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious; keeping at a diſtance and unwilling to approach. Suſpicious or jealous.

SI'CE, S. [*ſaius*, Goth. *ſix*, Fr.] the number ſix at dice.

SICK, S. [*ſeco*, Sax. *ſinks*, Goth. *ſyke*, Iſl. *ſieck*, Belg.] deprived of health; affected with diſeaſe. Diſordered in the ſtomach or ſqueemiſh. Diſguſted.

To SI'CKEN, V. A. to deſtroy health. To impair. Neuterly, to be diſeaſed; to be filled with diſguſt or loathing.

SI'CKLE, S. [*ſitol*, Sax. *ſeckel*, Belg. *ſicahrs*, Pol. *ſecare*, *ſecati*, Sclav.] the inſtrument with which corn is cut. A reaping-hook.

SI'CKLINESS, S. the quality of being habitually ſick.

SI'CKLY, Adj. diſeaſed, infirm, with reſpect to health.

SI'CKNESS, S. [*ſeoconeſſe*, Sax.] the ſtate of being infirm in health. A diſeaſe. Squeamiſhneſs.

SIDE, S. [*ſid*, *ſide*, Sax, *ſyde*, Belg.] the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body oppoſed to another part. A margin or edge. Situation. Party intereſt.

[illegible]E, Adj. oblique, oppoſed to direct.

[illegible]IDE, V. A. to join with any party; followed by *with*.

SI'DE-BOARD, S. a table on which plate and other conveniencies are placed by the ſide of that at which the gueſts ſit.

SI'DE-BOX, S. a box on one ſide of the theatre.

SI'DESMAN, S. an aſſiſtant to a churchwarden.

SI'DE-WAYS, Adv. on one ſide, obliquely, indirectly.

SIE'GE, S. [Fr.] the act of beſetting a fortified place. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion.

SIEVE, S. [pronounced *ſive* ſhort like *give*. See SIFT. *ſito*, Sclav. *ſita*, Dalm. and Boh.] an inſtrument uſed in ſeparating ſmall particles from groſſer, conſiſting of a piece of lawn, hair, or cyprus, ſtrained and faſtened to a hook.

To SIFT, V. A. [*ſiftan*, Sax. *ſiften*, Belg.] to ſeparate by a ſieve. To paſs through a ſieve. To ſeparate or part. Figuratively, to try or examine.

SIG, uſed in compounds, is derived from *ſig*, victory. Thus *ſigward*, implies a victorious preſerver.

To SIGH, V. N. [*ſicettan*, Sax. *ſuchten*, Belg.] to breathe ſo as to be heard, when oppreſſed with ſorrow. Actively, to lament.

SIGH, S. a violent breathing which may be heard when oppreſſed with grief.

SIGHT, S. [*geſithe*, Sax. *ſecht*, *geſecht*, Belg.] the perception of objects by the eye. The act of ſeeing or beholding. Open view, or a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look through. A ſhow, or ſomething remarkable to be ſeen.

SI'GHTLESS, Adj. blind, offenſive to the eye.

SI'GHTLY, Adj. pleaſing the eye.

SIGN, S. [*ſigne*, Fr. *ſignum*, Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown; a wonder or miracle; a picture or board hung on the outſide of a tradeſman's houſe. A memorial; a conſtellation in the zodiac; a mark; a ſymbol or type; the ſubſcription of a perſon's name.

To SIGN, V. A. [*ſigno*, Lat. *ſigner*, Fr.] to mark; to ratify by ſubſcribing one's name; to beroken or repreſent.

SI'GNAL, S. [Fr. *ſemal*, Span.] notice given by ſome token. A ſign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, Adj. remarkable, eminent.

To SI'GNALIZE, V. A. [*ſignaler*, Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable.

SI'GNATURE, S. [Fr.] a ſign or mark impreſſed on a thing; a mark on plants by which their medicinal uſe is pointed out; a proof or evidence. Among Printers, a letter of the alphabet, or other mark, made uſe of to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNET, S. [*ſignette*, Fr.] a ſeal, peculiarly applied to that of a king.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY, S. [*ſee* SIGNIFY] the power of ſignifying; force; energy; importance.

SIGNI'FICANT, Adj. [Fr. *ſignificans*, Lat.] expreſſive of ſomething elſe. Standing as a ſign of ſomething. Forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNIFICATION, S. [Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat.] the act of making known, or conveying ideas by ſigns. A meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

To SI'GNIFY, V. A. [*ſignifier*, Fr.] to declare by ſome token or ſign. To mean; to expreſs. To import or weigh, when uſed interrogatively. To make known. Neuterly, to ſtand for an idea, to expreſs a meaning.

SI'GNIORY, S. [*ſignoria*, Ital.] ſee SEIGNIORY.

SI'LENCE, S. [Fr. *ſilentium*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or ſtate of refraining from ſpeaking. Stilneſs.

To SI'LENCE, V. A. to ſtill or oblige to refrain from ſpeaking.

SI'LENT, Adj. [*ſilens*, Lat.] not ſpeaking. Not talkative. Still or without noiſe.

SI'LIQUA, S. [Lat.] among gold refiners, a carat of which ſix make a ſcruple. In botany, the ſeed veſſel or pod of plants that are of the pulſe kind.

SI'LIQUOSE, or SI'LIQUOUS, Adj. having a pod or capſula.

SILK, S. [*ſeolc*, Sax.] a fine thread ſpun by a butterfly; a manufacture made of the ſilkworms threads.

SI'LKEN, Adj. made of ſilk. Dreſſed in ſilk. Figuratively, ſoft or tender.

SILL, S. [*ſyl*, Sax. *ſueil*, Fr. *ſulle*, Belg. *ſalgua*, Goth. to ſound] the timber or ſtone at the foot of a door. A threſhold.

SY'LLABUB, S. curds made by milking on vinegar, cider, or wine.

SI'LLY, Adj. [*ſelig*, Teut.] harmleſs. Fooliſh.

SI'LVER, S. [*ſeolfer*, Sax. *ſilubr*, Goth.] a white, ſhining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of ſoft or whitiſh ſplendor.

SI'LVER, Adj. white, like ſilver; having a pale luſtre.

To SI'LVER, V. A. to cover the ſurface with ſilver. To adorn with a whitiſh luſtre. To cover with ſomething white and ſhining.

SIMA'R, S. [*cimarre*, Fr.] a woman's looſe robe.

SI'MILAR, Adj. [*ſimiliar*, Fr.] having one part like another. Reſembling.

SI'MILE, S. [Lat.] a compariſon by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SI'MILITUDE, S. [Fr. *ſimilitudo*, Lat.] likeneſs. A compariſon or ſimile.

SI'METER, S. ſee CIMETER.

To SI'MMER, V. A. [formerly ſpelt *ſimber*; formed from the ſound] to boil gently. To boil with a gentle hiſſing or motion.

SI'MNEL, S. [*ſimbel*, Sax.] a kind of cake made of ſugar, flower, plumbs, and ſaffron, &c.

SIMO'NIAC, S. [*ſimoniaque*, Fr.] one that buys or ſells preferments in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, Adj. guilty of buying or ſelling livings in the church.

SI'MONY, S. [*ſimonie*, Fr.] the crime of buying or ſelling church preferments.

To SI'MPER, V. A. [perhaps from *ſimmer*, as it ſeems to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling] to ſmile; generally applied to fooliſh ſmiling.

SI'MPER, S. a ſmile, generally applied to a fooliſh one.

SI'MPLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſimplex*, Lat.] plain; without deſign or artifice. Harmleſs. Uncompounded. Single. Only one. Silly.

SI'MPLE, S. [Fr.] a ſingle ingredient; a drug; properly uſed for an herb.

To SI'MPLE, V. N. to gather herbs.

SI'MPLENESS, S. the quality of being without art, experience, or compoſition.

SI'MPLETON, S. a ſilly, harmleſs, and unexperienced perſon.

SIMPLICITY, S. [*ſimplicité*, Fr. *ſimplicitas*, Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cunning, or fraud. Plainneſs of meaning.

SIMULA'TION, S. [*ſimulation*, Lat.] the act or vice of pretending ſomething to be which is not.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſimultaneus*, Lat.] acting together; exiſting at the ſame time.

SIN, S. [from *ſinne*, Sax.] any act which is contrary to the laws of God. Figuratively, an habitual negligence of religion. A man enormouſly wicked. "Thou ſcarlet *ſin!*" SHAK. This is a beautiful imitation of the Latin; *ubi illic ſcelus eſt?* Ter. And. A. 3. S. 5.

To SIN, V. A. [*ſingian*, Sax. *ſyndga*, Ill. *ſynder*, Dan.] to act contrary to the laws of God, and to neglect the rites and laws of religion.

SINCE, Adj. [*ſint*, Teut. *ſind*, Belg.] it being true; becauſe that; from the time that; ago; before this; after that time.

SINCE'RE, Adj. [Fr. *ſincerus*, Lat.] juſt; faithful. Pure. Honeſt.

SINCE'RITY, S. [*ſincerité*, Fr. *ſinceritas*, Lat.] freedom from hypocriſy or diſſimulation. Faithfulneſs, applied to friendſhip.

SINE, S. [*sinus*, Lat.] in geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end.

SI'NE, uſed in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and ſignifies *without*.

SI'NECURE, S. [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, Lat. care] an office where a perſon is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SI'NEW, S. [*ſenwe*, Sax. *ſidewen*, Belg.] a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved. Figuratively, that which gives ſtrength or ſupport.

SI'NEWY, Adj. conſiſting of ſinews or nerves. Figuratively, ſtrong, nervous, or forcible.

SINFUL, Adj. [*ſinfulle*, *ſinnefulle*, Sax.] contrary to any divine command. Wicked or impious.

To SING, V. N. [preter. *ſang* or *ſung*, part. paſſ. *ſung*, *ſiggwan*, Goth. *ſingan*, Sax.] to form the voice muſically. To utter in a melodious or muſical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praiſe. To pronounce in a muſical manner.

To SINGE, V. A. [*ſængan*, Sax.] to ſcorch, or burn in a ſlight or ſuperficial manner.

SI'NGLE, Adj. [*ſingulus*, Lat.] not more than one. Only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone, or without any aſſiſtant. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt. Simple. That in which one alone is oppoſed to one; followed by *combat*.

To SI'NGLE, V. A. to chooſe out from among others, uſed with *out*. To take alone or ſeparate.

SI'NGULAR, Adj. [*ſingularis*, Lat. *ſingulier*, Fr.] repreſenting only one determinate thing or perſon. Particular, or unexpected. Different from others. In grammar, applied only to one.

SINGULA'RITY, S. [*ſingularité*, Fr.] ſome character by which a perſon is, or affects to be diſtinguiſhed from others.

SI'NISTER, Adj. [Lat.] being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; perverſe; unfair.

To SINK, V. N. [preter. *I ſunk*, formerly *I ſank*, part. paſſ. *ſunk* or *ſunken*, Goth.] to deſcend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To penetrate into any Thing. To contract or grow leſs, with reſpect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, uſed with *beneath* or *under*. To be received or impreſſed deeply, uſed with *down*. To fall into a ſtate of reſt or indolence. Actively, to force under water, and render incapable of floating or ſwimming. To make deep by digging. To depreſs or degrade. To diminiſh in quantity or value. To cruſh or overbear. To make to decline. To ſuppreſs, conceal, or convert to one's uſe by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, S. [*ſinc*,] Sax. a drain or jakes. Any place where filth is ſuffered to collect.

SI'NLESS, Adj. free from ſin.

SI'NUOUS, Adj. [*ſinueux*, Fr. from *ſinus*, Lat.] bending in and out.

SI'NUS, S. [Lat.] the bay of a ſea. In ſurgery, a hollow paſſage under the fleſh.

To SUP, V. A. [*ſupan*, Sax. *ſippen*, Belg.] to drink by ſmall draughts wherein the lips do but juſt touch the veſſel. To drink in ſmall quantities. Actively, to drink a very ſmall quantity.

SIP, S. a ſmall draught or mouthful.

SI'PHON, S. [Fr. σιφων, Gr.] a crooked tube having one leg longer than the other, and uſed in drawing liquors out of veſſels.

SIR, S. [*ſyr*, *ſyre*, Brit. שר, Heb. *ſire*, Fr.] a title of reſpect, uſed where we ceremoniouſly give another the preference. The title of a knight or baronet, and generally added to the word *loin*, when applied to beef, becauſe that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, S. [Fr.] in poetry, a father. A complimental addreſs to a great perſonage. Applied in common language to beaſts.

SI'REN, S. [Lat.] an imaginary monſter, ſuppoſed to have a human face and a bird's body, which enticed men by its ſinging and devoured them.

SI'RRAH, S. [contracted from *Sir* and *ah*] a word conveying reproach and inſult.

SI'RUP, or SY'RUP, S. [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a conſiſtence with ſugar.

SI'STER, S. [*ſweſtar*, Goth. *ſweoſter*, and *ſyſter*, Sax. *ſyſtra*, *ſeſtra*, Ruſſ. Sclav. and Boh. *zuſter*, Belg.] a woman born of the ſame parents with another perſon. Figuratively, a woman of the ſame kind, manners, ſentiments, or perſuaſion. *Siſter in law*, is a huſband's or wife's ſiſter.

To SIT, V. N. [preter. *I ſat*; *ſitan*, Goth. *ſittan*, Sax.] to reſt upon the buttocks. To be in a ſtate of reſt. To reſt or preſs as a burthen. To ſettle or abide. To brood, applied to birds. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any ſolemn aſſembly. To decline being engaged or to make a party. *To ſit up*, to change a lying poſture for a ſitting one. To watch or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep one's ſeat, followed by a reciprocal pronoun; to place on a ſeat.

SITE, S. [*ſitus*, Lat.] ſituation of one place with reſpect to another.

SITHE, S. [*ſithe*, Sax. this word being variouſly ſpelt, Johnſon prefers this as the moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology] a crooked blade joined to a pole and uſed in mowing.

SI'TUATE, Adj. [*ſitus*, Lat.] placed with reſpect to any thing elſe. Placed.

SITUA'TION, S. [Fr.] poſition or place with reſpect to ſomething elſe. Condition or ſtate.

SIX, Adj. [*ſaiſo*, Goth. *ſix*, Sax. and Fr.] twice three, the next in order after five. To be at *ſixes and ſevens*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder, confuſion, and danger.

SI'X-PENCE, S. a ſilver coin valued at

half a ſhilling, or as many pence as its name expreſſes.

SI'X-SCORE, S. ſix times twenty, or one hundred and twenty.

SIXTEEN, Adj. [*ſixtyne*, Sax. *ſiaxtan*, Run.] ſix and ten.

SI'XTEENTH, Adj. [*ſixteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſixteen, or the ſixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, Adj. [*ſaihta*, Goth. *ſixta*, Sax. *ſexta*, Lat.] the ordinal of ſix, or the next in order beyond the fifth.

SI'XTIETH, Adj. [*ſixteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſixty, or the ſixth ten times repeated.

SIZE, S. [Johnſon ſuppoſes it ſhould be *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Lat. or from *aſſiſe*, Fr.] the bulk of a body conſidered as compared with that of another. A ſettled quantity or allowance. Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE, V. A. to arrange or place according to bulk. To beſmear with any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

SI'ZER, S. [from *ſize*] an inferior ſcholar in Cambridge, ſynonimous to a ſervitor at Oxford.

SI'ZY, Adj. viſcous or glutinous.

SKAIN, S. [*eſcaigne*, Fr.] a knot of thread or ſilk.

To SKAIT, to ſlide on the ice with Skaits.

SKATE, S. [*ſceadda*, Sax.] a flat ſea fiſh. A kind of ſhoe, armed with iron and uſed in ſliding on the ice.

SKEAN, S. [Ir. and Erſe, *ſagene*, Sax.] a ſhort ſword or knife.

SKE'GGER, S. a ſmall ſalmon, bred of ſuch as never go into the ſea.

SKE'LETON, S. [σκελετος, Gr. from σκελλω, Gr.] in anatomy, an aſſemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their fleſh, and diſpoſed in their natural ſituation. An aſſembly of the principal parts.

SKE'PTIC, SCE'PTIC, S. [from σκεπτομαι, Gr.] one who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL, SCE'PTICAL, Adj. belonging to a ſkeptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICISM, SCE'PTICISM, S. [*ſcepticiſme*, Fr.] a pretence or profeſſion of doubting of every thing.

SKETCH, S. [*ſchedula*, Lat.] an outline or rough draught. A plan.

To SKETCH, V. N. to trace the outlines of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKE'WER, S. [*ſkeve*, Dan.] a wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKE'WER, V. A. to faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF, S. [*ſkiffi*, Teut. *eſquiphe*, Fr. *ſcapha*, Lat.] a ſmall light boat.

SKI'LFUL, Adj. [from *ſkill* and *full*] knowing; poſſeſſing any art.

SKILL, S. [*ſkil*, Iſl.] knowledge, readineſs of practice in any art. Any particular art.

SKI'LLET, S. [*eſcuellet*, Fr.] a ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, V. A. ſee SCUM.

SKIN, S. [*ſkeina*, Run. *ſkind*, Dan.] the natural covering of fleſh.

To SKIN, V. A. to flay or ſtrip the ſkin off. To cover with ſkin. To cover the ſurface, uſed with *over*.

SKI'NNY, Adj. conſiſting only of ſkin. Wanting fleſh.

To SKIP, V. N. [*ſquittire*, Ital. *eſquirer*, Fr.] to fetch quick bounds. To leap up or paſs by quick leaps. To leap for joy. To paſs without notice. Actively, to miſs or paſs.

SKIP, S. a light leap or bound.

SKI'RMISH, S. [from *ys* and *carm*, Brit. the ſhout of war, *eſcarmouche*, Fr.] a ſlight engagement, leſs than a pitched battle. A conteſt.

To SKI'RMISH, V. N. [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr.] to fight in ſmall parties without coming to a general engagement.

SKIRT, S. [*ſkurte*, Iſl.] that part of a garment which hangs looſe below the waiſt. The edge of a garment. An edge or border of a country.

To SKIRT, V. A. to border or run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH, Adj. [*ſkye*, Dan. *ſcheco*, Belg.] ſhy, or eaſily frighted. Wanton. Volatile; changeable; fickle.

SKONCE, S. ſee SCONCE.

SKREEN, S. ſee SCREEN.

SKUE, Adj. [the etymology is uncertain] ſidelong. See ASKEW.

SKULL, S. [*ſkiola*, Iſl.] ſee SCULL.

SKY, S. [*ſky*, Iſl. and Dan.] the region of the clouds. The heavens. The weather.

SKY'-LIGHT, S. a window which lets light in on the cieling.

SLAB, S. a puddle. A plain ſtone.

To SLA'BBER, V. N. [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Belg.] to let the ſpittle fall out of the mouth. To ſhed or pour any thing on one's cloaths, &c.

SLACK, Adj. [*ſleac*, Sax. *ſlaken*, Iſl.] looſe, or not drawn tight. Remiſs, or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding faſt.

To SLACK, or SLACKEN, V. N. to be remiſs or negligent. To fall to pieces. To grow looſe. To languiſh. Actively, to looſen. To remit. To eaſe. To relieve or unbind, applied to the mind.

SLACK, S. coal broken into duſt.

SLA'CKNESS, S. want of tightneſs. Attention, tendency, or force.

SLAG, S. the droſs of metal.

SLAIN, participle paſſive of SLAY.

To SLAKE, V. A. [according to Skinner from *ſlack*; but rather from *ſlock*, Iſl. to extinguiſh or quench] to quench or extinguiſh. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow leſs tight.

To SLAM, V. A. [*lema*, Iſl. *ſchlagan*, Belg.] to ſlaughter or cruſh. To fling a door to with violence.

To SLA'NDER, V. A. [*eſcalaundre*, Fr. *ſcandalum*, Lat.] to ſpeak ill of another falſely.

SLA'NDER, S. a falſe report or reproach. A diſgrace.

SLANG, preter of SLING.

SLANT, or SLANTING, Adj. [*ſlangbe*, Belg.] Oblique.

SLAP, S. [*ſchlap*, Teut.] a blow with the hand open, or ſomething flat.

To SLASH, V. A. [*ſlaſa*, Iſl.] to cut, or wound with long cuts. Neuterly, to ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, S. a cut or wound. A cut in cloth.

SLATE, S. [from *ſlit*, or *eſclate*, Fr.] a grey foſſile ſtone, which eaſily ſlits into thin pieces, and is uſed to cover houſes or to write on.

To SLATE, V. A. to cover a roof with ſlate.

SLA'TTERN, S. [*ſlaetti*, Swed.] a woman who is negligent and ſlovenly in her dreſs.

SLAVE, S. [*eſclave*, Fr. *ſlaga*, Ruſſ. *ſluga*, Sclav.] one taken priſoner in war, or bought and obliged to ſerve a perſon during life.

To SLAVE, V. N. to drudge or labour very hard.

SLA'VER, S. [*ſlæfa*, Iſl. *ſaliva*, Lat.] ſpittle running from the mouth.

To SLA'VER, V. N. [ſee SLABBER] to be ſmeared with ſpittle. To let ſpittle drop from the mouth. Actively, to ſmear with ſpittle.

SLA'VERY, S. the condition of a perſon who has loſt his liberty.

SLAU'GHTER, S. [*onſlaught*, Sax. of *ſlagan* or *ſlegan*, Sax.] deſtruction by the ſword, including the idea of multitude.

To SLAU'GHTER, V. A. to maſſacre or kill.

SLA'VISH, Adj. like a ſlave. Mean; baſe.

To SLAY, V. A. [preter. *ſlew*, part. paſſ. *ſlain*; *ſlaban*, Goth. *ſlean*, Sax.] to kill or put to death.

SLEA'ZY, Adj. [*ſlaicht*, Goth. *ſlith*, Sax.] weak, or wanting ſubſtance.

SLED, S. [*ſlade*, Run. *ſlæd*, Dan.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, S. [*ſleeg*, Sax. *ſlæggia*, Iſl.] a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very ſhort ones; more properly *ſled*.

SLEEK, Adj. [*ſlaibt*, Goth. *ſlithe*, Sax. *ſlechd*, Belg.] ſmooth. Gloſſy.

To SLEEK, V. A. to comb ſmooth and even. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

To SLEEP, V. N. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſlept*; *ſlepan*, Goth. *ſleepun*, Sax.] to take one's reſt with a total ſuſpenſion of all the faculties of the mind. To reſt or be motionleſs. To live without care or thought, followed by *over*. To be inattentive.

SLEEP, S. [*ſlep*, Goth. *ſlæp*, Sax. *ſlepe*, Ruſſ.] that ſtate wherein the body ſeems perfectly at reſt, and external objects act on the organs of ſenſe, without exciting their uſual ſenſations.

SLEE'PLESS, Adj. without ſleeping.

SLEE'PY, Adj. drowſy or diſpoſed to ſleep. Not awake. Cauſing ſleep.

SLEET, S. [*ſlet*, Dan.] ſmall hail or ſnow falling in ſingle particles.

To SLEET, V. N. to ſnow in ſmall particles.

SLEEVE, S. [*ſlif*, Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or ſkain. "The ravell'd *ſleeve* of care." SHAK. *To laugh in one's ſleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *ſleeve*, Belg. a cover. *To hang on one's ſleeve*, is to be dependant.

SLEE'VELESS, Adj. wanting ſleeves; without ſleeves. Wanting propriety or effect. Unreaſonable, or groundleſs.

SLEIGHT, S. [*ſlayd*, Iſl.] an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.

SLE'NDER, Adj. [*ſlendir*, Belg.] thin or ſmall in circumference. Small in the waiſt. Not bulky or ſtrong. Small, applied to income.

SLEPT, participle of SLEEP.

SLEW, preter. of SLAY.

To SLICE, V. N. [*ſlitten*, Sax.] to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.

SLICE, S. [*ſlite*, Sax.] a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle.

SLID, preter. of SLIDE.

To SLIDE, V. N. [preter. *ſlid*, part. paſſ. *ſlidden*; *Slidan*, *ſlidende*, Sax.] to paſs along ſmoothly. To move without lifting up the feet. To paſs unnoticed. To paſs inſenſibly from good to bad. Actively, to paſs imperceptibly, uſed with *in*.

SLIDE, S. a ſmooth and eaſy paſſage. A ſmooth path worn on the ice by ſliding. A ſlow or even courſe.

SLIGHT, Adj. [*ſlicht*, Belg.] ſmall or inconſiderate, applied to value. Weak, applied to argument or ſtrength.

SLIGHT, S. a contemptuous neglect. An artifice.

To SLIGHT, V. A. to neglect or contemn. To diſregard. To treat or perform carelеſsly.

SLI'GHTNESS, S. weakneſs. Negligence or diſregard.

SLIM, Adj. ſlender.

SLIME, S. [*ſlim*, Sax. *ſligm*, Belg.] viſcous mire.

SLI'MY, Adj. viſcous; covered with ſlime.

SLING, S. [*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Belg.] a kind of weapon made with a ſtrap and two ſtrings, by which a body is caſt at a diſtance by jirking it and looſing one of the ſtrings. A bandage worn to ſupport a broken limb.

To SLING, V. A. to throw by a ſling. To hang looſely by a ſtring. To move or raiſe by means of a rope and crane.

To SLINK, V. N. [preter. *ſlunk*; *ſlingan*, Sax.] to ſneak or ſteal out of the way.

To SLIP, V. N. [*ſlipan*, Sax. *ſlippen*, Belg.] to ſlide or not tread firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of its place. To remove ſlily or unperceived. To fall into a fault or error. To eſcape or be worn out of the memory. Actively, to convey ſecretly. To loſe by negligence. To ſeparate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let looſe, applied to a dog. To throw off any reſtraint. To paſs over negligently.

SLIP, S. the act of ſlipping; a falſe ſtep. An error or miſtake. A twig from the main ſtock.

ſtock. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held. An eſcape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the ſides of the theatre.

SLI'PPER, S. a ſhoe, ſometimes without a hind quarter.

SLI'PPERY, Adj. ſmooth, glib; not affording firm footing. Hard to hold or keep. Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaſte.

To SLIT, V. A. [preter. and part. *slit*, and *slitted*; *slitan*, Sax.] to cut lengthwiſe.

SLIT, S. [Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, or SLI'VER, V. A. [*slifan*, Sax.] to ſplit, or cut off a large piece lengthwiſe.

SLI'VER, S. a ſlit; or a large piece cut off.

SLO'BBER, S. ſee SLABBER.

SLOE, [*sla*, Sax. *slone*, Dan.] the fruit of the black thorn.

SLOOP, S. a ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP, V. A. to ſcatter water about.

SLOP, S. [Sax. *sloove*, Belg.] a pair of trowſers or open breeches.

SLOPE, Adj. [*slap*, Belg. looſe; *loopen*, Belg.] oblique, declining; applied to any ſurface, one of whoſe ſides approaches nearer the ground than the other.

SLOPE, S. an oblique direction or declining ſurface.

To SLOPE, V. A. to form or ſhape obliquely. Neuterly, to declare.

SLO'PPY, Adj. [ſee SLOP] miry or wet.

SLOT, S. [*slad*, Iſl.] the track of a deer.

SLOTH, S. [*slæwth*, *slewth*, Sax.] want of vigour or expedition. Lazineſs.

SLO'THFUL, Adj. ſlow in motion or action.

SLOUCH, S. [formerly ſpelt *sloach*; *sluſſziti*, Sclav.] a downcaſt look; a perſon who has an ungainly, heavy, or clowniſh look.

To SLOUCH, V. N. to have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN, S. [*slasf*, Belg. *ysluyn*, Brit.] a man who has no regard to neatneſs or cleanneſs of dreſs.

SLOUGH, S. [*slog*, Belg.] a deep miry place. A hole full of dirt. The ſkin which a ſerpent has caſt off. The foul part of a ſore.

SLOW, Adj. [*slaw*, *slaww*, Sax. *sleuw*, Friſ.] wanting ſwiftneſs, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Not eaſily provoked. In compoſition, it has the ſenſe of an adverb.

SLO'W-WORM, S. [*slawyrm*, Sax.] the blind worm.

To SLU'BBER, V. A. [perhaps from *lubber*, or *slobber*] to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner. To ſtain or daub. To cover in a coarſe manner.

SLUG, S. [Dan. *slack*, Belg.] a heavy, ſleepy, and lazy perſon. An obſtruction. A ſlow creeping ſnail. An oval piece of metal uſed in loading a gun, from *sleeg*, Sax. a hammer head.

To SLUG, V. N. to be lazy or move ſlowly.

SLU'GGARD, S. a perſon too much given to ſleep and lazineſs.

SLUICE, S. [*sluyſe*, Belg. *eſcluſe*, Fr. *ſcluſa*, Ital.] a watergate or vent for water that is pent up.

To SLUICE, V. A. to let out by floodgates. To wet with a large quantity of water.

To SLU'MBER, V. N. [*slumeran*, Sax. *slugineren*, Belg.] to ſleep ſlightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a ſtate of negligence. Actively, to be aſleep. To ſtun.

SLU'MBER, S. light and imperfect ſleep.

SLUNG, the preter. and participle paſſ. of SLING.

SLUNK, the pret. and part. paſſ. of SLINK.

To SLUR, V. A. [*sloore*, Belg.] to ſully or ſoil. To paſs lightly; to baulk or miſs. To cheat.

SLUR, S. a faint reproach. A light diſgrace.

SLUT, S. [*sladde*, Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanlineſs or decency in dreſs or buſineſs.

SLY, Adj. [*slith*, Sax. *sle*, Ruſſ.] ſecretly inſidious or malicious. Crafty.

SLYNESS, S. [from *ſly*] the quality of being deſigningly artful.

To SMACK, V. N. [*smæcken*, Sax.] to have a taſte. To make a noiſe by the ſudden ſeparation of the lips after having preſſed them ſtrongly together. To kiſs ſo as to be heard. Actively, to make a quick and ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, S. a taſte, or favour. A ſmall quantity. A loud kiſs. A ſmart and ſharp noiſe. A ſmall ſhip, from *snacca*, Iſl.

SMALL, Adj. [Sax. *smal*, Belg. *smaan*, Iſl.] little in ſize, quantity, quality, importance, or value.

SMALL-COAL, S. little wood coals uſed in lighting fires.

SMALL-CRAFT, S. a little veſſel below the rank of a ſhip.

SMALL-POX, S. a contagious diſeaſe, conſiſting of a general eruption of puſtules tending to ſuppuration, and accompanied with a fever.

SMART, S. [*smeorta*, Sax. *smerten*, Belg.] a quick, ſharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To SMART, V. N. [*smeortan*, Sax. *smerten*, Belg.] to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, Adj. cauſing a ſharp pain. Quick, vigorous, or active. Briſk.

SMART, S. a perſon remarkably briſk, lively, and neatly dreſſed.

SMATCH, S. [corrupted from *ſmack*] a taſte or twang.

To SMA'TTER, V. N. to have a ſlight taſte or a ſuperficial and imperfect knowledge. To talk ignorantly.

SMA'TTER, S. imperfect or ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, V. A. [*ſmeran*, Sax. *ſmaren*, Belg.] to ſpread with any thing viſcous; to ſoil.

SMITH, S. [*ſmith*, Sax. *ſmeth*, Teut.] one who forges with a hammer. One who

works in metals. A perſon who makes any thing.

SMI'THERY, or SMI'THY, S. the ſhop or forge of a ſmith.

SMI'TTEN, participle paſſive of SMITE.

SMOCK, S. [*ſmoc*, Sax.] the under linen garment of a woman. Uſed ludicrouſly for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.

SMO'CK-FACED, Adj. pale-faced; having a beardleſs face.

SMOKE, S. [*ſmeoc*, Sax. *smoock*, Belg.] the ſooty or blackiſh cloud which aſcends from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, V. N. to cauſe a dark cloud or exhalation from any thing burning. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled. To move with ſuch rapidity as to raiſe duſt or ſmoke. To uſe tobacco in a pipe. To ſmell or hunt out. Actively, to ſcent or dry in ſmoke. To ſmell or find out. To ſneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMOOTH, Adj. [*ſmeth*, *ſmoeth*, Sax.] having no unevenneſs or aſperity on the ſurface. Gloſſy; equal, or without any bounds or jirks, applied to motion. Mild or ſoothing.

To SMOOTH, V. A. to level, or make a ſurface even. To free from obſtructions. To free from harſhneſs, applied to ſound. To palliate or ſoften, applied to excuſe. To calm or mollify. To eaſe.

SMOTE, preter. of SMITE.

To SMO'THER, V. A. [*ſmoran*, Sax.] to ſuffocate by ſmoke, or by the oppreſſion of ſomething which hinders a perſon from breathing. Figuratively, to ſuppreſs. Neuterly, to ſmoke without vent. To be ſuppreſſed or kept low.

SMOU'LDERING, or SMOU'LDRY, Part. Adj. [*smoel*, Belg.] burning or ſmoking for want of vent.

SMUG, Adj. [*ſmuckea*, Belg.] nice; ſpruce; dreſſed neatly.

To SMU'GGLE, V. A. [*ſmockelen*, Belg.] to run goods, or to import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER, S. one who imports or exports goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMUT, S. [*ſmittec*, Sax. *ſmette*, Belg. *ſmecke*, Ruſſ.] a ſpot made with ſoot or coal. Blackneſs gathered on corn. Immodeſt language.

To SMUT, V. A. to ſtain or mark with ſoot or coal. To tarniſh with mildew.

To SMUTCH, V. A. to blacken with ſmoke.

SNACK, S. from *ſnatch*] a ſhare.

SNA'FFLE, S. [*ſnavel*, Belg.] a bridle which croſſes the noſe.

SNAG, S. [the etymology uncertain] a jag or ſharp protuberance. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding out beyond the reſt.

SNAIL, S. [*ſnægl*, Sax. *ſnegel*, Belg.] a ſlimy animal which creeps with its ſhell on its back. Figuratively, a ſlow or ſluggiſh perſon.

SNAKE, S. [*ſnaca*, Sax. *ſnake*, Belg.] a ſerpent of the oviparous kind.

To SNAP, V. A. to break at once, or to break ſhort. To ſtrike with a ſnapping noiſe. To bite. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly. To treat with ſharp language. Neuterly, to be brittle or break with a ſmart noiſe. To make an effort to bite.

SNAP, S. the act of breaking ſhort. A greedy perſon. A quick and eager bite. A morſel or bite.

SNA'PPSACK, S. [Swed.] a ſoldier's bag.

SNARE, S. [*ſnara*, Swed. *ſnare*, Dan.] any thing ſet to catch an animal. Any thing in which a perſon is entrapped, or brought unwarily into danger.

To SNARE, V. A. to entrap.

To SNARL, V. N. [*ſnarren*, Belg.] to growl, applied to the noiſe made by a dog, &c. when angry. Figuratively, to ſpeak rough, or in ſharp language.

To SNATCH, V. A. [*ſnacken*, Belg.] to ſeize any thing haſtily. To tranſmit or carry ſuddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at ſomething eagerly.

SNATCH, S. an haſty and eager catch or ſeizure. A ſhort fit of vigorous action. A ſmall or broken part.

To SNEAK, V. N. [*ſnican*, Sax. *ſnige*, Dan.] to creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen. To behave in a mean and ſervile manner.

SNE'AKER, S. a large veſſel of drink.

To SNEAP, V. A. [a corruption of *ſnip*, or *ſnap*, a reprimand] to reprimand or check. To nip.

SNEAP, S. a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, V. A. [properly derived from the ſame root as *ſnore* or *ſnort*] to ſhow contempt by an oblique look. To ſhow contempt obliquely. To praiſe in a jeering manner.

SNEER, S. the act of praiſing ironically. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, V. A. [*nieſan*, Sax. *nieſen*, Belg.] to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the noſe.

To SNIB, V. A. [*ſnibbe*, Dan.] to check, nip, or reprimand.

SNICK and SNEE, S. a combat with knives.

To SNI'CKER, V. N. [or *ſnigger*] to laugh ſlily, or to laugh in one's ſleeve.

To SNIFF, or SNI'FFLE, V. A. [*ſniffa*, Swed.] to draw the breath audibly up the noſe.

To SNI'GGLE, V. N. to catch eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.

To SNIP, V. A. [*ſnippen*, Belg.] to cut at once with ſciſſars.

SNIP, S. a cut made with ſciſſars. A ſmall ſhred.

SNI'VEL, S. [*ſnavel*, or *ſnevel*, Teut.] the viſcous humour of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL, V. N. to run at the noſe. Figuratively, to cry like a child.

To SNORE, V. N. [*ſnorken*, Belg.] to breathe audibly through the noſe in ſleep.

SNORE, S. an hard and audible breathing through the noſe in ſleep.

To SNORT, V. A. [*ſnorken*, Belg.] to breathe ſhort and audibly through the noſe like a high mettled horſe.

SNOT, S. [Belg. *snote*, Sax.] the viſcous humour of the noſe.

SNOUT, S. [*snuyt*, Belg.] the noſe of a hog, &c. The noſe of a man, in contempt. The noſe or end of any open pipe.

SNOW, S. [*snáis*, Goth. *snaw*, Sax.] a meteor formed in the middle region of the air of vapours raiſed by the ſun, &c. whoſe parts are there congealed and returned to the earth in white flakes.

To SNOW, V. N. [*snawan*, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Belg.] to fall in white flakes.

SNUB, S. [*snebbe*, Belg.] a jag or knot in wood. A check or reprimand.

To SNUB, ſee SNIB.

SNUFF, S. [*snuf*, Belg.] that part of the wick of a candle which is burnt black and becomes uſeleſs. A candle almoſt burnt out. Reſentment expreſſed by drawing the breath audibly up the noſe. Tobacco ground to powder taken up the noſe.

To SNUFF, V. A. [*snuffen*, Belg.] to draw up the noſe together with the breath. To ſcent. To crop the wick of a candle. Neuterly, to ſnort or draw the breath by the noſe. To ſhow contempt by drawing the breath audibly up the noſe.

SNU'FFERS, S. an inſtrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To SNU'FFLE, V. N. [*snuffelen*, Belg. to ſpeak through the noſe.

To SNUG, V. N. [*sniger*, Belg.] to lie cloſe.

SNUG, Adj. cloſe or free from inconvenience or notice.

To SNUG, or SNU'GGLE, V. N. to lie cloſe together.

SO, Adv. [*swa*, Goth. and Sax. *zoo*, Belg. *ſo*, Teut.] when anſwering to *as*, in like manner. In ſuch a degree or manner. Thus. For this cauſe or reaſon. When anſwered by *as*, on theſe terms, or on this condition. Provided. When uſed as an abrupt beginning of a ſentence, it implies; well. *So much as*, implies how much ſoever. *So ſo*, implies indifferently. *So then*, implies therefore.

To SOAK, V. N. [*ſocian*, Sax.] to lie ſometime ſteeped in moiſture. To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to keep in moiſture till it penetrates.

SOAP, S. [*ſápe*, Sax. *ſapo*, Lat.] a ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable aſhes and ſome unctuous ſubſtance.

SO'AP-BOILER, S. one who makes ſoap.

To SOAR, V. N. [*ſorare*, Ital.] to fly or mount aloft without any viſible motion of the wings. To mount or riſe high.

SOAR, S. a towering flight.

To SOB, V. N. *ſeofan*, Sax. *ſobben*, Belg.] to fetch a convulſive ſigh. To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow.

SOB, S. a convulſive ſigh cauſed by ſorrow obſtructing the reſpiration.

SO'BER, Adj. [*ſobre*, Fr. *ſobrius*, Lat.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink; free from any inordinate paſſion. Serious or grave.

To SO'BER, V. A. to cure or free from drunkeneſs.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRIETY, S. [*ſobrieté*, Fr.] temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate paſſion. Coolneſs.

SO'CCAGE, S. [*ſoc*, Fr.] in law, a tenure of lands by ſome huſbandry ſervice performed to the lord of the fee.

SO'CIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſociabilis*, Lat.] fit to be joined together. Friendly; converſable; inclined to company.

SO'CIABLENESS, S. the quality of being affable; inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIAL, Adj. [*ſocialis*, Lat.] relating to ſociety. Fit for company or converſation.

SOCI'ETY, S. [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Lat.] the union of many in one common intereſt. Several perſons united together by rules in one common intereſt. Company. Partnerſhip.

SOCK, S. [*ſoce*, Sax. *ſocke*, Belg. *ſoccus*, Lat.] ſomething put in a ſhoe between the ſole and the foot. The ſhoe of the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy.

SO'CKET, S. [*ſouchette*, Fr.] any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candleſtick. The hollow of the eye; a cavity in which any thing is inſerted.

SOD, S. [*ſoed*, Belg. *ſad*, Perſ. *ſadone*, Ruſſ. baked] a turf or clod.

SOD, preter. of SEETHE.

SO'DDEN, part. paſſive of SEETHE.

To SO'DER, or SOLDER, V. A. [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſoudoren*, Belg. but generally ſpelt *ſolder*, and then derived from *ſoldare*, Fr. or *ſolido*, Lat.] to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, or SOLDER, S. metal uſed in joining things together.

SOE'VER, Adv. at all; any; generally uſed in compoſition with ſome pronoun.

SOFA', S. [Arab.] a ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

SOFT, Adj. [Sax. *ſoft*, Belg.] eaſily yielding to the touch, oppoſed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dreſs. Ductile; yielding; mild; meek; applied to temper. Timorous. Eaſy or gentle, applied to motion. Effeminately nice. Weak or ſimple, applied to the underſtanding. Gentle or low, applied to ſound.

SOFT, Interject. ſtop; hold; not ſo faſt.

To SO'FTEN, V. A. to make ſo as it may eaſily retain or yield to any impreſſion. To mollify, compoſe, or make leſs angry or fierce. To affect with pity. Neuterly, to grow leſs hard, leſs cruel, or leſs obſtinate.

To SOIL, V. A. [*ſilan*, Sax.] to make dirty; to ſtain; to change the colour by dirt. To dung.

SOIL, S. dirt or foulneſs. Ground, or earth conſidered with reſpect to its qualities for growth, from *ſol*, Fr. *ſolum*, Lat. A country or land. Dung.

To SO'JOURN, V. N. [*ſojourner*, Fr. *ſeggiornare*, Ital.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

To SO'LACE, V. A. [*ſolacier*, Fr. *ſolazzare*, Ital. *ſolatium*, Lat.] to comfort, or make

a perſon leſs ſenſible of calamity. Neuterly, to take comfort.

SO'LACE, S. comfort. Any thing which renders a perſon leſs ſenſible of calamity.

SO'LAR, SO'LARY, Adj. [*ſolare*, Fr. *ſolaris*, Lat.] being of, or belonging to, the ſun.

SOLD, preter. of SELL.

SO'LDAN, S. ſee SULTAN.

To SO'LDER, V. A. ſee SODER.

SO'LDIER, S. [*ſoldat*, Fr. of *ſolidus*, Lat.] a perſon who ſerves under a commander in an army; originally one who fights for pay.

SO'LDIERY, S. the body of ſoldiers.

SOLE, S. [*ſul*, Per. *zaul*, Arm.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of a ſhoe which reſts on the ground. A flat fiſh.

To SOLE, V. A. to put a new ſole on a ſhoe.

SOLE, Adj. [*ſol*, Fr. *ſolus*, Lat.] ſingle; only. In law, not married.

SO'LECISM, S. [σολοικισμος, Gr.] an improper expreſſion.

SO'LEMN, Adj. [*ſolemnis*, Lat. *ſolemnel*, Fr.] grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SOLE'MNITY, S. [*ſolemnité*, Fr.] a religious, grave, or awful ceremony, or proceſſion.

To SO'LEMNIZE, V. A. [*ſolemniſer*, Fr.] to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

To SOLI'CIT, V. A. [*ſolicito*, Lat.] to aſk with great importunity. To excite. To attempt, or try to obtain.

SOLI'CITOUS, Adj. [*ſolicitus*, Lat.] anxious, careful, or concerned; uſed with *about*, and ſometimes with *for* or *of* before the thing which cauſes anxiety; but *for* is moſt proper before ſomething which is to be obtained.

SO'LID, Adj. [*ſolide*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Lat.] having its parts ſo cloſely connected, as not to ſlip or give way on preſſure, oppoſed to fluid. Compact, or full of matter, oppoſed to hollow. Strong, oppoſed to weak. Real or true, oppoſed to fallacious. Groſs, oppoſed to light.

SO'LID, S. a thing whoſe parts will not give way to any ſlight impreſſion. In geometry, the third ſpecies of magnitude, containing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLI'DITY, S. a property of matter whereby it excludes other bodies from the place which it poſſeſſes itſelf. Firmneſs; hardneſs. Truth. Certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, S. [*ſoliloque*, Fr. *ſolus* and *loquor*, Lat.] a diſcourſe held in ſolitude, or by a perſon who utters his thoughts in words though no one is preſent.

SOLITA'IRE, S. [Fr.] a recluſe or hermit. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARY, Adj. [*ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitarius*, Lat.] living alone, remote from company. Single.

SO'LITUDE, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is at a diſtance from company. A place remote from company or any populous city.

SO'LO, S. [Ital.] a tune ſung by a ſingle perſon or played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LSTICE, S. [Fr. *ſolſtitium*, Lat.] that point in the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer beyond which the ſun never goes, and ſeems to reſt for ſome days.

SOLSTI'TIAL, Adj. belonging to the ſolſtice.

SO'LUBLE, Adj. [*ſolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts ſeparated or diſſolved.

To SO'LVE, V. A. [*ſolve*, Lat.] to clear or explain any thing difficult.

SOLU'TION, S. [Fr. *ſolutio*, Lat.] the act of explaining any thing difficult. The act of ſeparating or diſſolving. Any thing whoſe parts are ſeparated or diſſolved.

SOME, from *ſum*, Sax. is uſed in compoſition after adjectives and ſubſtantives, and implies much or a great degree.

SOME, Adj. [*ſom*, *ſum*, Sax.] more or leſs, uſed indeterminately. Certain perſons. A little. One or any.

SO'ME-BODY, S. a perſon. A perſon of dignity.

SO'MERSAUT, SO'MERSET, Fr. [*ſommers*, Fr. a beam, *ſaut*, Fr. a leap. *Somerſet* is only a corruption] a leap by which a perſon flings himſelf from or over a beam, and turns over his head at the ſame time.

SOMERSETSHIRE, one of the counties of England, ſo called from Somerton, formerly its principal town. It is bounded by Devonſhire on the W. Dorſetſhire on the S. the Briſtol channel or Severn ſea on the N. a ſmall part of Glouceſterſhire on the N. E. and Wiltſhire on the E. This is a very rich and large county, being about ſixty miles long from Oure in the W. to Froome in the E. and about fifty where broadeſt, from Crewkerne in the S. to Porſhut in the N. In it are 3 cities, 42 hundreds, 132 vicarages, 385 pariſhes, near 1700 villages, and 30 market-towns. It ſends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the following places, viz Briſtol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilcheſter, Milbourne port, and Minehead. It contains about 280,000 ſouls. The air is the mildeſt, and the ſoil for the moſt part is the richeſt in all England, the produce of an acre being ſometimes from forty and fifty to ſixty buſhels of grain. It is deep and dirty travelling through this county in winter, the moſt marſhy parts lying between Bridgewater and Axbridge; but in ſummer there is not that length of ground in the kingdom which is ſmoother and more pleaſant. The weſtern and eaſtern parts are hilly and ſtony; and though ſome roads are ſplaſhy, the bottom is firm. As its ſoil varies, ſo does its produce. It abounds with grain of all kinds, ſupplying home and foreign markets with vaſt quantities. The hills yield mines of coal, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here extremely; and teazles, a ſort of thiſtles, which the cloth-dreſſers uſe, hardly grow in any place elſe. Ocre is dug on and about the Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaris,

calaminaris, (without which and Copper no braſs can be made) there is more dug up in this county than in all the kingdom beſides. From the richneſs of the paſtures here are produced vaſt quantities of cheeſe, of which the beſt and biggeſt are made at Chedder, not inferior to parmeſan. Its oxen are of equal magnitude with thoſe of Lancaſhire and Lincolnſhire, and ſaid to be of a finer texture; its valleys feed and fatten great numbers of ſheep, and thoſe of the largeſt ſize. The maſtiffs of this county are the boldeſt of all others of the kind at bull-baiting. Here are manufactured all ſorts of cloth, as broad and narrow kerſeys, druggets, ſerges, duroys, and ſhalloons; together with ſtockings and buttons. In the S. E. parts are alſo made great quantities of linen. The largeſt hills in Somerſetſhire are Mendip, Pouldon, and Quantock; the firſt abounding with lead and coal, the ſecond with cornfields, and the third with whurts or whirtleberries; of which the middling and ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk, &c. They are as large as currans, being black when ripe, and of a pungent taſte. Theſe hills, eſpecially Mendip, take different denominations, according to the pariſhes they confine on. The people of Somerſet are plain, downright, and free-hearted; but, as one of their own natives obſerves, who thinks he knows their temper, "They are chargeable, in general, with a little too much poſitiveneſs, bluntneſs, or reſerve in converſation; too great a contempt of letters, and too much indifference for the reſt of the world, poſſibly from their having too high an opinion of their own portion in it; yet undoubtedly this ſhire has produced great men in arms and arts, church and ſtate: we have had our Courcies, Gournays, and Blakes, in war; our Harringtons and Lockes in ſcience; our Hoopers and Hales in the church; our Powlets, Portmans, Pophams, in the ſtate; with many others of great note in that claſs." This county, which is in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to the Seymours, deſcended from Edward Duke of Somerſet the protector, and uncle to king Edward VI.

SO'MEHOW, Adv. one way or another. I know not how.

SO'METHING, S. [*ſumthing*, Sax.] more than nothing. A part. More or leſs. Adverbially, in ſome degree.

SON, S. [pronounced *ſun*: *ſunus*, Goth. *ſonur*, Iſl. *ſuna*, Sax. *ſune*, Ruſſ. *ſyn*, Sclav. Boh. and Pol. *ſzun*, Dalm. *ſohn*, Teut. *ſon*, Swed. *ſone*, Bel.] a male child. A native.

SON-IN-LAW, S. a man married to one's daughter.

SONA'TA, S. [Ital.] a tune wholly performed by inſtruments.

SONG, S. [*ſang*, Sax.] any words ſet to muſic. A poem. The notes of birds. Poetry. *Song* is proverbial for a trifle.

SO'NNET, S. [Fr. *ſonnette*, Ital.] a poem contained in 14 verſes, having two ſtanzas of four verſes, and two of three verſes each, the eight firſt being all in two rhimes, and the laſt containing ſomething ſtrikingly beautiful. It is ſuppoſed to be invented by Petarch.

SO'NOROUS, Adj. [*ſonore*, Fr. *ſonorus*, Lat.] loud; ſounding.

SOON, Adv. [*ſuns*, Goth. *ſona*, Sax.] ſhortly after any aſſigned time. Early, oppoſed to late. Readily. *As ſoon as*, immediately after. At the very time or inſtant.

SOOT, S. [pronounced *ſut*: *ſot*, Sax.] ſmoak fixed and detained in a chimney.

SOOTH, S. [*ſoth*, Sax.] truth.

To SOOTH, or SOOTHE, V. A. [*geſothian*, Sax.] to flatter or pleaſe. To ſoften rage, pain, or any inordinate paſſion. To gratify.

To SOO'THSAY, V. N. [ſee SOOTH, the noun] to foretell.

SOO'THSAYER, S. one who foretells future events.

SO'OTY, Adj. conſiſting of, or daubed with, ſoot.

SOP, S. [*ſop*, Sax. *ſopa*, Span.] bread ſteeped in liquor or dripping.

To SOP, V. A. to ſteep in dripping or liquor.

SO'PHI, S. [Perſ.] the emperor of Perſia.

SO'PHISM, S. [*ſophiſma*, Lat.] an argument which carries the appearance of truth, but leads a perſon into error.

SOPHI'STICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature of a ſophiſm. Fallaciouſly ſubtle.

To SOPHI'STICATE, V. A. [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate.

SO'PHISTRY, S. fallacious reaſoning.

SO'RCERER, S. [*ſorcier*, F.] a conjurer or magician.

SO'RCERY, S. magic.

SO'RDID, Adj. [*ſordidus*, Lat.] foul; groſs; filthy. Mean; baſe. Covetous, from *ſordide*, Fr.

SORE, S. [*ſar*, Sax. *ſour*, Dan.] a place which is tender, painful, and has the ſkin off.

SORE, Adj. painful when touched. Eaſily vexed. Violent.

SORE, Adv. [*ſeer*, Belg.] with painful vehemence. With great reluctance or afflictive violence.

SO'RRILY, Adv. in a mean, wretched, or deſpicable manner.

SO'RROW, S. [*ſorg*, Dan.] uneaſineſs or grief ariſing from ſome good loſt.

To SO'RROW, V. N. [*ſaurgan*, Goth. *ſaurgian*, Sax.] to grieve or be afflicted for the loſs of ſome good.

SO'RROWFUL, Adj. grieving for ſome good loſt.

SO'RRY, Adj. [*ſorig*, Sax.] grieved for the loſs of ſome good. Vile or worthleſs, from *ſaur*, Iſl. filth.

SORT, S. [*ſorte*, Fr.] a kind, ſpecies, or claſs. A manner or degree.

To SORT, V. A. [*ſortior*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Ital.] to ſeparate into diſtinct ſpecies, claſſes, ranks or orders. To conjoin or put together,

followed

followed by *with*. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. Neuterly, to be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies, followed by *with*.

SO'RTMENT, S. the act of ſeparating into diſtinct kinds or ſpecies, or of producing from a ſtate of diſorder into one of order. A parcel ſorted.

To SOSS, V. N. to ſit lazily, or fall at once, in a chair.

SOT, S. [*ſote*, Fr. and Belg.] a ſtupid perſon. A perſon ſtupified by drinking.

SO'VEREIGN, Adj. [*ſouverain*, Fr. *ſovrano*, Span.] ſupreme, or having no ſuperior in power. Of the greateſt efficacy.

SO'VEREIGN, S. a ſupreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, S. [*ſouveraneté*, Fr.] higheſt place, power or excellence.

SOUGH, S. [*ſous*, Fr.] a drain under ground.

SOUL, S. [*ſaxol*, Sax. *ſael*, Dan.] the immaterial ſubſtance which animates our bodies. A vital and active principle. Spirit or eſſence. Inward power. A perſon.

SOUND, Adj. [*ſund*, Sax.] healthy, or without wounds. Right, applied to knowledge. Stout. Faſt or profound, applied to ſleep.

SOUND, S. [*ſonde*, Fr.] a ſhallow ſea which may be ſounded. A probe uſed by ſurgeons to examine what is out of the reach of their fingers. A perception raiſed in the ſoul by means of air put into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear, from *ſon*, Fr. *ſonus*, Lat.

To SOUND, V. A. to ſearch with a plummet. To try or examine. Neuterly, to make a noiſe. To excite an idea by likeneſs of ſound, from *ſono*, Lat. To cauſe to make a noiſe.

SOU'NDLY, Adv. heartily; ſtoutly; rightly. Faſt, applied to ſleep.

SOUP, S. [*ſoupe*, Fr.] a liquor made by boiling fleſh down.

SOUR, Adj. [*ſur*, *ſurig*, Sax. *ſur*, Brit. *ſhur*, Perſ. שור, Heb.] ſharp to the taſte; peeviſh or crabbed of temper. Painful or diſagreeable. Expreſſive of diſlike, applied to the countenance.

To SOUR, V. A. to make ſharp to the taſte. To make harſh. To make uneaſy or leſs pleaſing. Neuterly, to turn ſo as to taſte ſharp. To grow peeviſh.

SOURCE, S. [Fr.] a ſpring. An original. A firſt producer.

SOUSE, S. [*ſout*, Belg. ſalt] pickle made of ſalt. Any thing parboiled and kept in ſalt. Pickle.

To SOUSE, V. A. [from the noun] to parboil and preſerve in ſalt pickle. To plunge or throw into the water, from *ſhoſthan*, Perſ. to plunge under water. To dart like a bird on its prey, from *ſhoſthan*, Perſ. to plunge. Actively, to ſtrike with a ſudden violence.

SOUTH, S. [*ſuth*, Sax. *ſuyd*, Belg. *ſud*, Fr. Ital. and Teut.] that point of the heavens which is diametrically oppoſite to the north. The wind which blows from the ſouth. *South-eaſt* is the point between the E. and S.

SOU'THAMPTON, anciently *Hamtun*, from Triſanton, i. e. in Britiſh the bay of Anton, whence by contraction Hanton, and the county Hantſhire; a borough and port of Hampſhire, alſo a county of itſelf. It ſtands between two large rivers, the Alre or Itching on the E. and the Teſe or Anton on the W. which falls here into that called the Southampton-water, an arm of the ſea running up to it for ſome miles, and very deep, ſo that ſhips of 500 tons have been built in it. The river Itching comes from Wincheſter: and the Teſe, which runs into the Southampton-water at Redbridge, comes from Stockbridge and the edge of the New-foreſt. They are both navigable for ſome way up the country, and particularly ſerve for bringing down timber, vaſt quantities of which lie here upon the ſhore, and are fetched from thence by the ſhip-builders at Portſmouth-dock. Southampton is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is ſaid to be one of the broadeſt ſtreets in England, three quarters of a mile long, well paved, and flagged on each ſide, terminating in a very fine quay. Formerly all the Canary brought into the kingdom was obliged to be landed firſt here, till the London merchants finding this an inconvenience, purchaſed that privilege of the corporation; and had afterwards their wines directly brought to London. Some merchants here carry on the Port and French wine trade; but their greateſt dealings are with Jerſey and Guernſey; and not a little, as their enemies ſay, of the ſmuggling trade: others indeed among them trade to Newfoundland for fiſh, which they carry up the Streights, &c. The aſſizes are uſually kept here in the town-hall, and in ſummer a coach runs every day betwixt this and London. Here are five churches for the natives, though fewer would ſuffice, and one for the French Refugees; alſo in this town is an hoſpital called God's houſe. Beſides a free-ſchool founded by King Edward VI. here is a charity-ſchool by ſubſcription, for thirty boys, who are cloathed and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Southampton gives title of Duke and Earl to the Fitzroys, the deſcendants from K. Charles II. by the dutcheſs of Cleveland. It lies ten miles from Goſport, twelve from Wincheſter, and ſeventy-eight from London. Its weekly markets are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and annual fairs on April 25, and Trinity-Monday, for horſes, cattle, and leather. At the S. E. corner, near the quay, is a fort, called the Tower, with ſome guns on it. Not far off King Canute, ſeating himſelf on the banks of the Itching at low water, with all his royal apparatus on, very ridiculouſly commanded the tide not to approach his footſtool; but it obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of his ſycophants and himſelf; who never after, it is ſaid, would ſuffer the crown to be ſet on his head.

SOU'THWARK, commonly pronounced *Southrick*, as being a work or building to the S. of London and London-bridge. It is denominated

nated the Borough, or Boroughwick, and ſtands in the county of Surry; and tho' it ſeems to be only a ſuburb of the grand capital, yet for extent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hoſpitals, &c. is inferior to few cities in the kingdom, except London and Weſtminſter. It contains the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. John at Horſleydown, St. Saviour, vulgarly St. Mary Over or Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Chriſtchurch: theſe, together with the adjacent pariſhes of St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondſey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary's Rotherhithe, or vulgarly Rederiff, compoſe that part of the diſtrict within the bills of mortality which lies in the hundreds of Kingſton and Brixton. That which was before computed to be nine miles along the Thames from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, has been found, by the exacteſt menſuration, to be ſix miles twenty-three poles and two feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge to the eaſt end of Holding-ſtreet beyond Rotherhithe-wall, and about nine in the centre, namely, where broadeſt, from London-bridge to the ſtone's-end at Newington-butts. Hiſtory mentions Southwark as early as 1053, when it was governed, as a diſtinct corporation, by its own bailiff till 1327, when the firſt grant was made of it to the city of London, whoſe mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after, the inhabitants recovered their privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it again to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and in conſideration of 500 marks more paid by that city, it was annexed thereto; with certain privileges enjoyed there by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Abbot of Bermondſey, &c. ever ſince which period, it has been ſubject to the lord mayor of London, who has under him a ſteward and bailiff, and is governed by one of its twenty-ſix aldermen, under the name of Bridge-ward without. On the W. ſide of the Borough was a palace built by the duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII. called Suffolk-houſe, afterwards Southwark place, and laſtly, the Mint, from a coinage here formerly. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, whoſe inhabitants aſſumed a protection from arreſts for debt, which occaſioning many frauds and abuſes, it was ſuppreſſed by an act in the reign of king William. St. Saviour's is the principal church in Southwark, and belonged formerly to a priory or abbey here of canons regular, the remains of the cells being ſtill viſible in the cloſe, and which, from its dedication to the virgin Mary, and its ſituation over the Ree, or the river Thames, oppoſite to London, (where ſome ſay there was a ferry, before the building of London-bridge) occaſioned its being called St. Mary Over-Ree, which it ſtill retains among the common people, though changed by act of parliament, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, to that of St. Saviour, and united to the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen. This church is an ancient and ſpacious Gothic ſtructure, built in the form of a cathedral, with three aiſles from E. to W. and a croſs aiſle; alſo four handſome ſpires, and a tower with a clock, and a melodious ring of bells. Among its monuments are particularly thoſe of John Gower the famous poet, and Dr. Lockier the famous pill-quack, &c. In this pariſh are particularly remarkable the ſeſſions houſe on St. Margaret's hill, where formerly ſtood the church of St. Margaret, united as above-mentioned. On the S. ſide, in a nich adorned with Corinthian pillars, ſtands a ſtatue of King James II. in his robes, &c. Alſo the Talbot inn, where on the main beam is an inſcription, that Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of Engliſh poetry, and twenty-nine pilgrims, lay here, anno 1383, in their way to Canterbury. The borough is particularly diſtinguiſhed for the buſtle all along the Thames ſide at its warehouſes, wharfs, and landing-places; as alſo for the dying buſineſs, and for its capital ſtreet being the great thoroughfare to and from London. In its inland parts are conſiderable tan-yards, perhaps the greateſt in England; pottery and whitening yards, pin-makers, &c. It ſends two members to parliament; and as it is a place of conſiderable extent, we have ſeen on this occaſion great caballing and frequent meetings at taverns, in canvaſſing for candidates on that ſcore.

SOU'TH-WEST, S. the point between the S. and W.

SOW, S. [*ſcuga*, Brit. *ſugu*, Sax. *ſwina*, Port. *ſus*, Lat. *ὑς*, Gr.] a female pig or hog. An oblong maſs, applied to lead.

To SOW, V. A. [part. paſſ. *ſown*: *ſaian*, Goth. *ſaa*, Iſl. *ſæwan*, Sax.] to ſcatter ſeed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to ſpread or propagate. To beſprinkle. See SEW.

To SOWCE, V. A. ſee SOUSE.

To SOWL, V. A. to pull by the ears.

SOWN, participle of Sow.

SPACE, S. [*eſpace*, Fr. *ſpatium*, Lat.] the diſtance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſpacieux*, Fr. *ſpatioſus*, Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or ſpace.

SPADE, S. [Iſl. *ſpada*, Sax.] a broad ſhovel uſed in digging. A deer three years old. In cards, wherein the 4 ſuits repreſent 4 ſtates in a kingdom, the nobility were repreſented by the ends of lances or ſpikes. The Spaniards however repreſent them by the *eſpadas*, i. e. ſwords inſtead of ſpikes, and our ignorance of the deſign of the inventor, as well as of the Spaniſh language, has occaſioned our repreſenting the points of this ſuit broader, and calling them by the name of *ſpades*.

SPADI'LLE, S. [Fr.] at ombre and quadrille, the ace of ſpades.

SPAGY'RIC, S. [coined by Paracelſus, from *ſpaber*, Teut. a ſearcher] a chymiſt.

SPAIN, the ancient *Iberia*, *Celtiberia*, and *Heſperia Major*, now *Hiſpania*. The Spaniards themſelves call it *Eſpanna*, the French *Eſpagne*, and we by contraction *Spain*. This is the moſt weſtern part of all the continent of Europe,

Europe, being encompaſſed on every ſide by the ſea, except on the ſide of France, from which it is ſeparated by a continued and huge ridge of mountains called the Pyrenees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gibraltar, the ancient *Fretum Gaditanum*, and by part of the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by the ſame ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biſcay, or ſimply the Bay, as alſo by the Pyrenean mountains. It lies between lat. 36 and 44 deg. N. extending itſelf in length from long. 10 deg. W. to 3 deg. E. that is, 13 deg. from E. to W. and 8 deg. from N. to S. The whole circuit of Spain, in a continued direction from town to town, and from port to port, excluſive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckoning three miles to each league, which make 1800 miles, Portugal, anciently a part of Spain, being included in this calculus. Spain is ſituated about the middle of the temperate zone; upon which account, as well as for its manifold ranges of high and pleaſant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers and leſſer ſtreams, it is not only a very delightful, but a moſt healthy climate; being on the one hand free from the ſcorching heats to which Africa is expoſed; and on the other, from the froſt, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern regions. The ſultry heats in ſummer laſt only about two, or at moſt three, months; and theſe are generally tempered by cooling breezes: beſides, this exceſſive heat is only about four or five hours at moſt in a day, during the above-mentioned ſpace, while the remaining part of the year is delightful and temperate. To this may be added, that the ſky is moſtly ſerene and clear. The great rains in this country fall regularly in their ſeaſons of ſpring and autumn. It muſt however be owned, that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and ſouthern parts of Spain, not only on account of the difference of their latitude, but alſo from other circumſtances. The ſoil of this country is in general fruitful; and though it differs much in one place from another, and the more northerly places be the barrenneſt; yet its moſt mountainous and rocky parts produce ſomething for uſe: ſome are covered with ſtately trees of various kinds, either for timber or fuel. The rocky parts abound with wild thyme, marjoram, and other aromatics, which ſerve to feed vaſt numbers of ſheep, goats, &c. giving their milk and fleſh an exquiſite reliſh; and if theſe are ſcorched with too much heat in ſummer, the cattle are driven down to the ſides of the hills, where they find plenty of thoſe herbs, and in many of them a great deal of graſs, which, though ſhort, is yet ſweet and nouriſhing. If theſe alſo fail, as is often the caſe, through exceſſive drought, they have ſtill their meadow-grounds well watered with rivers and leſſer ſtreams. Other mountainous and rocky lands yield great quantities of the plant eſparto, of which ropes and other cordage are made. The Spaniſh wheat is inferior to none, if not the very beſt in Europe, as appears from their excellent bread, and the common produce is more than the natives can conſume. Barley is here very good, and in ſuch plenty, that it is the common grain for their horſes and mules, inſtead of oats, which are here very ſcarce, and the ſtraw of it ſerves them inſtead of hay. Wines they have here likewiſe in ſuch abundance, that the pooreſt ſort drink them; and the various ſorts are Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and a much greater number of others, which ſeldom or ever come among us, though nothing inferior to thoſe already mentioned, their exportation by land-carriage from the higher or more inland parts being expenſive; otherwiſe they could ſpare much greater quantities to foreign lands, as the Spaniards are naturally very ſober, ſeldom drinking it without water, and the women never, except in lying-in, and ſuch other extraordinary caſes. With regard to fruits, they have not only thoſe which are cultivated with ſo much pains in England, and in much greater perfection; but likewiſe many others, which with all our art cannot be brought to any tolerable ripeneſs, and with which we are ſupplied from them, as citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raiſins, prunes, olives, dates, figs, cheſnuts, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world. Few countries exceed this for plenty, goodneſs, and variety of fowl, wild and tame, four-footed game, as deer, red and fallow, hares, rabbits, and wild boars in particular: and as to tame ſwine, the Spaniſh bacon is found to exceed even that of Weſtphalia. Their ſheep, beſides the fine taſte of their fleſh, are ſtill of greater value on account of their incomparable wool, exceeding, as our clothworkers know, any in Europe. With regard to the ſilken manufacture, above 1,000,000 of people are ſaid to be employed in feeding ſilkworms, as alſo in ſpinning or weaving ſattin, damaſk, tabby, velvets, ſhaggs, &c. The ſame may be ſaid of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which grow here in large quantities, and employ a proportionable number of hands; not to dwell on their ſcarlet die, ſaffron, ſugar, pitch, roſin, &c. If we dive into the bowels of the earth, beſides gold, ſilver, quickſilver, of which latter they ſend large quantities to the Weſt-Indies for ſmelting and ſeparating the ſilver from the ore, their lead, copper, and excellent iron, the beſt of which is dug from the mountains of Biſcay, and ſent all over Europe; they have great plenty of ſulphur, alum, calamine, &c. alſo jet, agat, cornelian, granate, chryſtal, marble, alabaſter, jaſper, and other ſtones. With regard to their gold and ſilver mines, the quantities extracted from which were prodigious, they have quite neglected them ever ſince they have been able to draw ſuch immenſe quantities of thoſe metals from America. The Spaniards, like moſt other nations, fond of their antiquity, deduce their original from Tubal (Jubal), Noah's grandſon. The conqueſt of the country was not perfected by the

the Romans till the reign of Auguſtus, who ſubdued the Cantabrians or Biſcayners, and parts adjacent; after which the reſt of the inhabitants were eaſily deterred into a ſubjection to the Roman yoke. The preſent diviſion of Spain is into fourteen kingdoms or provinces, beſides the iſlands, and excluſive of Portugal, which is ſubject to a ſovereign of its own. The moſt conſiderable rivers of Spain are, 1. The Iberus, now Ebro. 2. The Durius, now Duero or Douro. 3. The Tagus, now Tajo. 4. The Anas, now Guadiana; alſo a conſiderable river in Portugal. 5. The Bœtis, now Guadalquiver. Beſides theſe might be mentioned near 150 more, and thoſe no ſmall ſtreams; alſo lakes and ſprings that are innumerable. The crown of Spain is hereditary and abſolute, and has been ſo ever ſince the Saracens or Moors over-ran this country in the year 714, upon the invitation of count Julian, out of revenge to king Roderigo for debauching his daughter; this was the laſt of the Gothic race of kings from Attaulphus, the brother of the famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelajo was the firſt who oppoſed the Mooriſh tyranny in Aſturias and Biſcay, which was at length, after much to do, extirpated out of Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Aragon, Caſtile, and Leon; by whoſe daughter Johanna, mother of Charles, afterwards Charles V. emperor of Germany, the crown deſcended to him and his poſterity. Upon failure of male heirs the crown comes to the next female; and it would ſeem that the reigning ſovereign, if he has no iſſue of his own, has a power of deviſing it to the next royal branch, as was the caſe with the late Philip V. who held his title from the latter will of his predeceſſor Charles II. of Auſtria: and, though his grandfather, Lewis XIV. of France, had, upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain, ſolemnly renounced all claim to the Spaniſh dominions, yet that ſettlement was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht; and now it is in the ſecond ſon Charles III. of the ſecond venter of the houſe of Medicis, who was lately king of the Two Sicilies. The heir to the crown is always ſtiled prince of Aſturias. The king of Spain is never crowned; but the cortes or ſtates meet and recognize his title at his acceſſion. Theſe high courts are in ſome meaſure the ſame as a parliament, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, and repreſentatives of the people; but have loſt their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm or record the decrees of the Spaniſh ſovereign, who will oblige their compliance, ſhould they prove refractory. The dominions of Spain are the largeſt, and perhaps the richeſt, of any in the world, if we include the two vaſt empires of Mexico and Peru, &c. in America, now ſubject to it. For theſe are reckoned to extend about 6000 miles in length from N. to S. beſides all the iſlands and other vaſt territories in that part of the world. The principal coins of Spain are of gold, as piſtoles or doubloons, of about ſeventeen ſhillings value. Their ſilver coin are reals, reckoned worth ſomething more than ſixpence; alſo pieces of eight, or eight reals, being about four ſhillings and ſixpence, beſides braſs coins of ſeveral inferior denominations, and maravedies, which is a coin merely of account, &c. The grandees of Spain are the prime nobility, this being a title conferred upon them by the king. Their privilege is to be covered before his majeſty. They are diſtinguiſhed into the higher and lower claſs, and they take place of all the reſt of the nobility. Their genius for learning is hardly inferior to any, as is plain from the great number of learned men and literary works produced in all ages; but for theſe few centuries paſt they have been addicted too much to metaphyſics, beſides their extreme bigotry, and the obſtacles put to their more laudable reſearches. With regard to wit and humour in their dramatic and romantic performances, they exceed all other nations; an irrefragable inſtance of the latter is the immortal Don Quixote of Cervantes. The ſame might be ſaid of them with relation to politics, were their genius that way not cramped by living under ſo deſpotic a government. Loyalty and fidelity to their princes they in general have been ever juſtly famed for, hiſtory affording inſtances of whole armies who choſe to ſtarve in their camp rather than deſert. In ſhort, they have been always, till of late, repreſented as a people zealous in religion, conſtant in friendſhip, modeſt in behaviour, undaunted in danger, patient in hardſhips, charitable, generous, and free-hearted; but their conduct in ſome inſtances, eſpecially with regard to the Britiſh nation in the late war, may be looked upon as diametrically oppoſite to a part of this character, the cauſe of which change it is not the buſineſs of this place to aſſign. On the other hand, they are univerſally too much given to women, too jealous and reſenting where that ſex is concerned. They affect a haughty air among ſtrangers; though, where they are acquainted, none are more courteous, this being rather aſſumed, and chiefly proceeding from an ambitious humour of appearing in a better light. Their jealouſy ſeldom fails to end in bloodſhed; and though duelling has been aboliſhed by many ſalutary laws, they ſeem, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, only to have exchanged it for a worſe, namely, private aſſaſſination, which is not a little encouraged by the aſylum which churches and monaſteries afford theſe aſſaſſins. The preſent Spaniſh exceeds all other languages in Europe for grandeur and majeſty, copiouſneſs, cadence, and elegancy; the Roman wits obſerving, that the Celts ſpoke their figurative language as if they went upon ſtilts. The religion univerſally profeſſed in Spain is that of the Romiſh church in its utmoſt bigotry and ſuperſtition, beyond any other people of that communion; for the inquiſition here is more ſevere than in the Pope's dominions. The Spaniards pretend that Chriſtianity was planted among them by the Apoſtle St. James or St. Jago, who is the tutelary patron of this kingdom: here however it is plain there were converts in

St.

St. Paul's time, as that apoſtle mentions, in the epiſtle to the Romans, his intention of paſſing into Spain.

SPAKE, the old preter. of SPEAK.

SPAN, S. [*ſpan, ſponne*, Sax. *ſpanna*, Ital. *ſpan*, Belg.] the ſpace meaſured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended. Any ſhort duration.

To SPAN, V. A. to meaſure by the hand extended.

SPAN, preter. of SPIN.

SPANG, S. [*ſpange*, Belg.] a cluſter of ſhining bodies.

SPA'NGLE, S. [*ſpange*, Teut.] a ſmall thin plate or boſs of ſhining metal. Any thing ſparkling or ſhining.

SPA'NIEL, S. [*hiſpaniolus*, Lat. *eſpagneul*, Fr.] a dog uſed for ſport in the field or in water, remarkable for its ſagacity and tractableneſs. Figuratively, a ſervile perſon.

SPAR, S. a mixed body conſiſting of chryſtal incorporated with *lac lunæ*, or other ſtony, earthy, or metallic matter. A ſmall beam or bar at a gate, from *ſparre*, Belg.

To SPAR, V. A. [*ſparran*, Sax. *ſperren*, Teut.] to ſhut cloſe or bar. Neuterly, to fight ſo as to ward off blows.

SPA'RABLE, S. [*ſparran*, Sax.] ſmall nails.

To SPARE, V. A. [*ſparan*, Sax. *ſpaeren*, Belg. *eſpargner*, Fr.] to uſe in a frugal manner ſo as to avoid waſte and profuſion. To ſave from any particular uſe. To do without. To omit. To forbear. To remit a degree of puniſhment; to ſhow mercy. To grant or allow. To forbear to inſiſt on. Neuterly, to live in a parſimonious or too frugal a manner. To forbear. To forgive.

SPARE, Adj. ſcanty. Superfluous. Lean, applied to habit of body.

SPARK, S. [*ſpearka*, Sax. *ſparke*, Belg.] a ſmall particle of fire, or ſhining ſubſtance. A lively, ſhowy and gay perſon.

SPA'RKLE, S. a ſmall particle of fire. A particle of light emitted from a ſhining or luminous body.

To SPA'RKLE, V. N. to emit ſparks of light or fire. To ſhine or glitter.

SPASM, S. [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπασμα, Gr. *ſpaſma*, Lat.] a convulſive or involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMO'DIC, Adj. [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr.] convulſive.

SPAT, preter. of SPIT.

To SPA'TTER, V. A. [*ſpattan*, Sax.] to beſprinkle with dirt or any thing offenſive. To defame. Neuterly, to make a noiſe in ſpitting, as when any thing nauſeous is received at the mouth.

SPA'TTERDASHES, S. coverings for the legs to keep out wet; uſually buttoned at the ſides.

SPA'TULA, S. [*ſpatha, ſpathula*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries in ſpreading plaiſters and ſtirring medicines.

SPA'VIN, S. [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Ital.] a bony excreſcence growing on the inſide of a horſe's hough, not far from the elbow, which is firſt as tender as a griſtle, but afterwards grows hard by degrees.

SPAW, S. [from *Spaa* in Germany] a place famous for mineral waters. A mineral water.

To SPAWL, V. N. [*ſpatlian*, Sax.] to throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWD, S. [*ſpatte*] ſpittle or moiſture thrown out of the mouth.

SPAWN, S. [*ſpene, ſperne*, Belg. *ſpana*, Sax.] the eggs of fiſh or frogs. Uſed in contempt, for any offſpring.

To SPAWN, V. A. to produce as fiſhes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to iſſue like eggs from fiſh.

To SPAY, V. A. [*ſpado*, Lat. σπαδων, Gr.] to caſtrate, or render a female beaſt unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, V. N. [preter. *ſpake* or *ſpoke*, part. paſſ. *ſpoken*; *ſpecan*, Sax.] to utter or expreſs one's thoughts by words. To defend or excuſe, uſed with *for* or *againſt*. To ſound, applied to wind inſtruments. Followed by *with*, to addreſs, or converſe with. Actively, to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate.

SPEAR, S. [*yſper*, Brit. *ſpere*, Sax.] a long weapon armed with a ſharp point of metal, and uſed in thruſting or lancing.

SPE'CIAL, Adj. [Fr. *ſpecialis*, Lat.] ſignifying a ſort or ſpecies. Particular or peculiar. Extraordinary; deſigned for a particular perſon.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY, S. [*ſpecialité*, Fr.] particularity.

SPE'CIES, S. [Lat.] a common nature or idea agreeing to ſeveral individual beings; thus horſe agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Chance*, or *Dur*. An Idea. Money or coin.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL, Adj. [*ſpecifique*, Fr.] that which makes a thing to be of the ſpecies of which it is. In medicine, appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.

To SPECI'FICATE, V. A. to diſtinguiſh by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular ſpecies. To limit the acceptation of a word.

SPECIFICA'TION, S. the limitation of the meaning of a word. A particular mention.

To SPE'CIFY, V. A. to mention or diſtinguiſh by ſome particular mark or difference.

SPE'CIMEN, S. [Lat.] a ſample.

SPE'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.] ſhowy or pleaſing to the view. Plauſible, though not ſtrictly right.

SPECK, S. [*ſpecu*, Sax.] a ſtain, ſpot, or diſcoloration.

To SPECK, V. A. [*zpiecic*, Pol.] to ſpot.

SPE'CTACLE, S. [Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Lat.] any thing that attracts the ſight by its being remarkable. In the plural, glaſſes worn to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTA'TOR, S. [*ſpectator*, Lat. *ſpectateur*, Fr.] a looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE, S. [Fr. *ſpectrum*, Lat.] an apparition; the appearance of a perſon dead.

To

To SPE'CULATE, V. N. [*ſpeculatus*, Lat.] to conſider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A ſcheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice.

SPE'CULUM, S. [Lat.] a looking-glaſs.

SPED, part. paſſive of SPEED.

SPEECH, S. [*ſpæce*, *ſpræc*, Sax. *ſpraach*, Teut.] the power of expreſſing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words or language. Talk or harangue.

To SPEED, V. N. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded*: *ſpoeden*, Belg.] to make haſte. To do a thing ſoon, or in little time. To move quick or faſt. To ſucceed, from *ſpedian*, Sax. to grow rich. To fare well or ill. Actively, to diſpatch or furniſh in haſte. To haſten. To promote, quicken or aſſiſt.

SPEED, S. [*ſpoed*, Belg.] quickneſs. Haſte. The courſe of a horſe. Succeſs.

SPELL, S. [*ſpel*, Sax.] a charm conſiſting of ſome peculiar words.

To SPELL, V. A. [*ſpellen*, Belg.] to write with the proper letters. To read by naming the ſeveral letters of which a word is compoſed, and ſounding every ſyllable ſeparately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read or underſtand. To pronounce the ſyllables of a word ſeparately, by naming the letters which compoſe them, without being able to pronounce the whole word at once.

To SPEND, V. A. [*ſpendan*, Sax. *ſpendere*, Ital.] to conſume, or lay out. To ſquander. To waſte, wear out, or exhauſt. Neuterly, to lay out money. To uſe. To be loſt or waſted. To be employed in any uſe.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, S. one that is profuſe in his expences.

SPERM, S. [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] the ſeed.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICAL, S. [*ſpermatique*, Fr.] conveying the ſeed. Seminal.

To SPET, V. A. [*ſpet*, Scot.] to bring or pour profuſely.

To SPEW, V. A. [*ſpewian*, pret. *ſpaiw*, Goth. *ſpiwan*, pret. *ſpaw*, Sax.] to eject or caſt from the ſtomach through the mouth. Figuratively, to eject or caſt forth. Neuterly, to void at the mouth.

SPHERE, S. [Fr. *ſphæra*, Lat.] a body contained under one ſingle ſurface, having a point in the middle from whence all lines drawn to the circumference will be equal. An orb or circuit of motion or action. Province. The extent or compaſs of a perſon's knowledge.

SPHE'RULE, S. [*ſphæruła*, Lat.] a ſmall globe.

SPICE, S. [*eſpice*, Fr.] a vegetable that is fragrant to the ſmell, and pungent or hot to the taſte, uſed in ſeaſoning or ſauces. A ſmall quantity.

To SPICE, V. A. to ſeaſon with ſpices.

SPICK and SPAN, S. [a proverbial expreſſion, which ſeems borrowed from *ſpiccata de la ſpanna*, Ital. i. e. ſnatched from the hand. Johnſon ſays *ſpan new* is uſed by *Chaucer*, and comes from *ſpannan*, Sax. to ſtretch. *Span new*, he adds, is therefore originally uſed of cloth new ſtretched or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick and ſpan*, newly extended on the ſpikes or tenters] quite new; juſt made; never uſed.

SPI'DER, S. an animal whoſe eyes are placed in cluſters on its back, who ſpins a web and preys on flies.

SPI'GOT, S. [*ſpiicker*, Belg.] a pin or peg which is fitted to a faucet.

SPIKE, S. [*ſpica*, Lat. *ſpide*, Boh. *ſzpica*, Pol.] an ear of corn. A piece of iron ſharpened at the top and reſembling an ear of corn.

To SPIKE, V. A. to faſten with long nails or ſpikes.

SPILL, S. [*ſpieł*, Belg.] a ſmall ſhiver of wood, or a ſmall quantity of money, from *ſpill*, Iſl. Trifling or play.

To SPILL, V. A. [*ſpillan*, Sax. *ſpillen*, Belg. *ſpilla*, Iſl.] to ſhed or ſcatter. To deſtroy or damage, to corrupt. To pour on the ground. Neuterly, to be laviſh.

To SPIN, V. A. [preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. *ſpun*; *ſpinnan*, Goth. and Sax.] to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twiſting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out. To draw out into a tedious length. Neuterly, to exerciſe the art of ſpinning. To ſtream out in a ſmall thread or current, from *ſpingare*, Ital. To move round like a ſpindle.

SPI'NAL, Adj. [*ſpina*, Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

SPI'NDLE, S. [*ſpindl*, *ſpindel*, Sax.] the pin by which flax is formed or twiſted into a thread, and on which it is wound. Any thing ſlender.

SPI'NDLESHANKED, S. having very ſlender legs.

SPINE, S. [*ſpina*, Lat.] the back-bone.

SPI'NET, S. [*eſpinette*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument of the ſame nature as an harpſichord.

SPI'NSTER, S. a woman who ſpins. In law, a maid or virgin.

SPI'RAL, Adj. [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve. Winding.

SPI'RACLE, S. [*ſpiraculum*, Lat.] a breathing hole or vent.

SPIRE, S. [*ſpira*, Ital. Swed. and Lat.] a curve line. A curl or twiſt. A round pyramid; a ſteeple. Any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPI'RIT, S. [*ſpiritus*, Lat.] breath. A ſubſtance wherein thinking, doubting, and a power of moving itſelf ſubſiſts. The ſoul. An apparition. An habitual diſpoſition of mind. Genius or vigour. The mind or imagination. An eager deſire. That which gives vigour and chearfulneſs. Likeneſs or eſſential qualities. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor.

To SPI'RIT, V. A. to actuate, animate, or excite. To draw or entice, uſed with *away*.

SPI-

SPI'RITED, Adj. lively; full of fire or vigour.

SPI'RITLESS, Adj. dejected; wanting vigour or fire.

SPI'RITUOUS, Adj. refined; approaching to ſpirit. Fierce; ardent.

SPI'RITUAL, Adj. belonging to ſpirit as diſtinguiſhed from matter. Belonging to the mind or underſtanding; refined; relating only to heavenly things, oppoſed to temporal.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, V. A. [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr.] to refine the underſtanding, and enable it to apprehend abſtract and heavenly ſubjects.

SPIT, S. [*ſpita*, Sax. *ſpit*, Belg. *ſpedo*, Ital.] a long ſquare piece of iron on which meat is roaſted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a ſpade. In low diſcourſe, a ſword.

To SPIT, V. A. [preter. *ſpat*, part. paſſ. *ſpit* or *ſpitted*, from the noun] to put on a ſpit, or to pierce with a ſpit. To fling or eject from the mouth, from *ſpætan*, Sax. *ſpytter*, Dan.

SPI'TAL, S. [corrupted from *hoſpital*] an hoſpital or charitable foundation.

SPITE, S. [*ſpiit*, Belg. *deſpit*, Fr.] an habitual deſire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in ſpite of*, notwithſtanding.

To SPITE, V. A. to thwart a perſon's deſigns. To enrage or fill with ſpite.

SPI'TTLE, S. [*ſpætlian*, Sax] the moiſture of the mouth.

To SPLASH, V. A. [*plaſka*, Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt.

SPLA'Y-FOOT, Adj. having the foot turned inwards.

SPLEEN, S. [*ſplen*, Lat.] a ſoft ſpongy viſcus, ſituated in the left hypochondrium above the kidney; ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of anger and melancholy. Ill-humour. A fit of anger; melancholy.

SPLE'NDID, Adj. [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Lat.] bright; ſhining.

SPLE'NDOUR, S. [*ſplendeur*, Fr. *ſplendor*, Lat.] luſtre; the quality or power of ſhining.

SPLE'NETIC, Adj. [*ſplenetique*, Fr.] troubled with the ſpleen. Peeviſh.

To SPLICE, V. A. [*ſpliſſen*, Belg. *plico*, Lat.] to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLI'NTER, S. [Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence.

To SPLIT, V. A. [pret. *ſplit*; *ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Belg.] to divide lengthwiſe. To part. To daſh or break againſt a rock. To break into diſcord. Neuterly, to crack or burſt aſunder.

To SPOIL, V. A. [*ſpolio*, Lat. *ſpolier*, Fr.] to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt or render uſeleſs. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering.

SPOIL, S. [*ſpolium*, Lat.] any thing taken by violence.

SPOKE, S. [*ſpoca*, Sax.] the bar of a wheel which paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, preter. of SPEAK.

SPO'KEN, part. paſſ. of SPEAK.

SPONGE, S. [pronounced *ſpunge*, from *ſpongia*, Lat.] a ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE, V. N. to ſuck up as a ſponge. To gain by mean arts. Actively, to wet cloth with a ſponge.

SPO'NGER, S. one that meanly depends upon others for ſubſiſtance.

SPO'NSOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANE'ITY, S. [*ſpontaneité*, Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulſe or neceſſity.

SPONTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſpontanée*, Fr. *ſponte*, Lat.] acting of itſelf without compulſion or reſtraint.

SPOON, S. [*ſpaen*, Belg. *ſpone*, Dan. *ſpoonn*, Iſl.] an inſtrument concave at one end and having an handle, uſed in taking up and eating broths, &c.

SPOO'NFUL, S. as much as a ſpoon will contain.

SPO'ON-MEAT, S. liquid food, or ſuch as is eaten with a ſpoon.

SPORT, [*ſpoet*, Iſl.] play, or diverſion. A mock. Field diverſions.

To SPORT, V. A. to divert or make merry. To repreſent in play. Neuterly, to play or frolick. To trifle.

SPO'RTSMAN, S. one who delights in hunting or other field diverſions.

SPOT, S. [*ſpette*, Dan. *ſpotte*, Flem.] a ſtain either on the ſkin or other ſubſtance. A ſmall extent of ground. *Upon the ſpot*, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To SPOT, V. A. to ſtain. To work ſo as to reſemble ſpots. To corrupt, diſgrace, or taint.

SPO'TLESS, Adj. free from ſpots or vice.

SPOU'SAL, Adj. [from *ſpouſe*] nuptial, or belonging to a wedding.

SPOU'SAL, S. [*eſpouſailles*, Fr.] marriage.

SPOUSE, S. [*eſpouſe*, Fr.] one joined to another in marriage.

SPOUT, S. [*ſpuyt*, Belg.] a pipe or mouth of a veſſel out of which any thing is poured. Water falling in a body.

To SPOUT, V. A. to pour with violence, or in a collected body. Neuterly, to iſſue with violence in a large quantity.

To SPOUT, V. N. [*ſpruyten*, Belg. *ſpritta*, Swed.] to ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream. Actively, to throw out water in a ſtream or jet.

To SPRAIN, V. A. [corrupted from *ſtrain*] to ſtretch the ligaments of a joint ſo as to render the uſe of it painful.

SPRAIN, S. a weakneſs ariſing from too violent a ſtretching of the ligaments of the joint.

SPRANG, preter. of SPRING.

SPRAT, S. [*ſtrot*, Belg.] a ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL, V. N. [*ſpraddle*, Dan. *ſpatelern*, Belg.] to ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death. To tumble about with odd contortions of the limbs.

SPRAY,

SPRAY, S. [See *Sprit* or *Sprout*] the extremity of a branch.

To SPREAD, V. A. [pronounced *spred*; *ſpredan*, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Belg.] to extend, expand, or make a thing take up a large ſpace; to cover or ſmear over; to publiſh or divulge, followed by *abroad*; to diffuſe. Neuterly, to extend or expand itſelf.

SPRIG, S. [*ys-brig*, Brit.] a ſmall branch.

SPRI'GGY, Adj. full of ſprigs or branches.

SPRIGHT, S. [anciently written *ſprite*, or *ſpryte*, and as it is a contraction of *ſpirit*, ſhould be ſpelt *Sprite*] a ſpectre, ghoſt, or apparition.

SPRI'GHTLINESS, S. livelineſs; vivacity; gaiety.

SPRI'GHTLY, Adj. full of ſpirits; gay; briſk; lively.

To SPRING, V. N. [preter *ſprang* or *ſprung*; *ſpringan*, Sax.] to riſe or grow out of the ground, followed by *up*; to iſſue or proceed, as by ſeed; to appear; to leap or bound; to force one's way; to fly with an elaſtic force; to riſe from a covert; to iſſue from a fountain or ſource; to ſhoot or move with force. Actively, to ſtart or rouſe game. To diſcharge, applied to a mine. To contrive as a ſudden expedient; to give birth to.

SPRING, S. one of the four ſeaſons, immediately ſucceeding winter, in which vegetables grow; a piece of tempered ſteel uſeful in machines to put them in motion; any active power; a leap; a fountain or ſource, from whence waters iſſue; a ſource; riſe; beginning.

SPRINGE, S. a gin, which being faſtened to an elaſtic wire, catches any thing.

SPRI'NGINESS, S. the quality of bodies returning to their former ſhape or dimenſions, which they had loſt by violence or compreſſion; elaſticity.

SPRI'NG-TIDE, S. an high tide, or tide at the new and full moon, which flows higheſt, ebbs loweſt, and runs ſwifteſt.

To SPRINKLE, V. A. [*ſprinkelen*, Belg.] to ſcatter in drops or ſmall maſſes; to wet by ſprinkling. Neuterly, to let fall in drops.

SPRI'NKLING, S. the act of throwing water upon any thing in drops.

SPRITE, S. See *Spright*.

To SPROUT, V. N. [*ſpryttan*, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Belg.] to grow or ſhoot, applied to plants.

SPROUT, S. a ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, Adj. neat, but not ſhowy.

To SPRUCE, V. N. to dreſs neatly.

SPRUCE'NESS, S. neatneſs in dreſs.

SPRUNG, preter and part. paſſ. of *Spring*.

To SPUME, V. A. [*ſpumare*, Lat.] to froth or foam.

SPUME, S. [*ſpuma*, Lat.] froath; foam; ſcum of gold or ſilver.

SPUN, preter and part. paſſive of *Spin*.

SPUNGE, S. See *Sponge*.

SPU'NGING-HOUSE, S. a houſe or place that bailiffs take perſons to after an arreſt, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a cloſer confinement.

SPUNG'INESS, S. of a ſpungy nature.

SPUR, S. [*ſpora*, *ſpur*, Sax. *ſpore*, Dan.] a ſharp pointed inſtrument worn by a rider on his heel, whereby he pricks his horſe to quicken his pace; the ſharp points growing on the legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an incitement, or any thing that quickens.

To SPUR, V. A. to prick or quicken by a ſpur; to excite, haſten, or puſh forward.

SPU'RIOUS, Adj. [*ſpurius*, Lat.] counterfeit; not genuine or authentic; illegitimate, or not lawfully begotten.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being falſe or counterfeit.

To SPURN, V. A. [*ſpernan*, Sax.] to kick, drive, or ſtrike with the foot; to reject with contempt or ſcorn.

SPURN, S. a kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

To SPURT. See *Spirt*.

To SPU'TTER, V. N. [*ſputo*, Lat.] to emit or caſt out moiſture by ſmall, flying drops; to fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe; to throw out ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

SPY, S. [*yſpio*, Brit. *eſpion*, Fr. *ſpii*, Belg.] one ſet to watch the conduct or motions of another.

To SPY, V. A. to diſcover at a diſtance by the eye; to diſcover by nice examination. Neuterly, to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, Adj. unfeathered; fat; thick, and ſtout.

SQUAB, S. a kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion. In Cookery, a chicken, &c. ſo young as ſcarcely fit to be eaten.

SQUA'B-PIE, S. a pie made of ſeveral ingredients.

To SQUABBLE, V. N. [*kiabla*, Swed.] to quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

SQUABBLE, S. a low quarrel, or brawl.

SQUA'DRON, S. [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Ital.] a body of men drawn up in a ſquare; a troop or part of an army; a part of a fleet.

SQUA'LID, Adj. [*ſqualidus*, Lat.] foul; naſty.

SQUA'LIDITY, S. [*ſqualiditas*, Lat.] naſtineſs; filthineſs; ill-favourdneſs.

To SQUALL, V. N. [*ſquala*, Swed.] to ſcream like a woman affrighted.

SQUALL, S. a loud ſcream; a ſudden guſt of wind.

SQUA'MEOUS, or SQUA'MOUS, Adj. [*ſquamoſus*, Lat.] ſcaly; having the reſemblance of ſcales.

To SQUA'NDER, V. A. [*verſchwenden*, Teut.] to ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely.

SQUARE, Adj. [*yſgwar*, Brit. *quadratus*, Lat.] having four ſides, or angles forming a right angle; parallel; ſtrong or well ſet. *Square dealing*, is honeſt, juſt, and equal dealing.

SQUARE, S. [*carré*, Fr. *ſquadra*, Ital.] a figure having four equal ſides and angles; an area or place of four ſides ſurrounded with buildings; the content of an angle. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itſelf.

To SQUARE, V. A. to form with four ſides and right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to

measure, adjuſt, regulate, or ſhape. Neuterly, to ſuit or agree with, uſed with *to* or *with*.

SQUASH. See *Quaſh*.

To SQUAT, V. N. [*ſquattare*, Ital.] to ſit cowering or cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, Adj. cloſe to the ground; ſitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body.

To SQUEAK, V. N. [*ſqueaka*, Swed.] to ſet up a ſhrill cry with pain; to cry out or ſpeak with a ſhrill voice; to diſcover any thing through fear.

SQUEAK, S. a ſhrill cry.

SQUE'AKER, S. a perſon or inſtrument that makes a ſhrill noiſe.

To SQUEAL, V. N. See *Squall*.

SQUE'AMISH, Adj. [for *quaxmiſh*, of *qualmiſh*,] eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUE'AMISHNESS, S. the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak ſtomach.

To SQUEEZE, V. A. [*woiſan*, Sax. *yſgwaſgn*, Brit.] to preſs hard, or cruſh between two ſubſtances; to extort by violence. Neuterly, to paſs by compreſſion; to force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, S. the act of preſſing hard.

SQUIB, S. [*ſchieben*, Teut.] a quill filled with gunpowder, *&c.* any petty fellow; a falſhood.

SQUI'NANCY, S. [*ſquinancie*, Fr.] a ſwelling and inflammation of the throat, which hinders ſwallowing, and often ſtops the breath.

SQUINT, Adj. [*ſquinte*, Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways.

To SQUINT, V. N. to look with the eyes turned different ways.

To SQUI'NY, V. N. to look aſquint.

SQUIRE, S. See *Eſquire*.

SQUI'RREL, S. [*eſcureuil*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Lat.] a ſmall animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility and leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, V. A. to throw out through a pipe in a continued ſtream.

SQUIRT, S. an inſtrument by which a continued ſtream is formed.

To SQUI'TTER, V. A. to void the excrement with a noiſe.

To STAB, V. A. [*ſtaven*, old Belg.] to pierce or wound with a pointed inſtrument; to wound maliciouſly and mortally.

STAB, S. a wound given with a pointed inſtrument; a ſly miſchief.

STABI'LITY, S. [*ſtabilité*, Fr. *ſtabilitas*, Lat.] ſtrength or firmneſs.

STABLE, S. [*ſtabulum*, Lat.] a houſe for horſes.

To STA'BLISH, V. A. See *Eſtabliſh*.

STACK, S. [*ſtacca*, Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together; ſeveral chimnies or funnels ſtanding together.

To STACK, V. A. to pile up wood, hay, *&c.*

STA'DTHOLDER, S. [*ſtadt*, Belg. a city, and *holder*] the chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, S. [plural, *ſtaves*; *ſtæf*, Sax. *ſtaff*, Dan. *ſtaf*, Belg.] a ſtick which ſupports a perſon in walking, or which is uſed as a weapon; a ſupport; a ſtick uſed as a badge of authority.

STA'FFORD, S. a mayor-borough, and the aſſize-town of Staffordſhire, lies low, on the river Sow, over which is a good bridge. Here are two handſome churches, a free-ſchool, and ſpacious market-place, in which ſtands the ſhire-hall. The town is well built, and paved, and much increaſed in its wealth and inhabitants, by means of its manufacture in cloth. Here the cuſtom of borough Engliſh is ſtill kept up. It gives title of earl to the catholic branch of the Howards. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tueſday preceding Shrovetide, and on May 14 for horſes and cattle; June 29 for wool; October 2 for colts; and December 4 for cattle and ſwine. It lies about twelve miles from Litchfield, and 155 weſt from London.

STA'FFORDSHIRE, S. one of the counties of England, is bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire and Derbyſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire; and on the W. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire; which laſt joining Derbyſhire on the N. where it terminates in an obtuſe angle, forms its northern confines. The river Trent divides the county into the N. E. and S. W. parts; the former of theſe again ſubdivided into the moorlands, being the more northerly mountainous parts that lie between the Trent and the Dove, from the three ſhireheads to Draycot in the Moors, and into the Woodlands, which is the more ſoutherly part of the county from Draycot to Winchmore, *&c.* Staffordſhire lies from S. to N. almoſt in form of a rhombus, being commonly reckoned forty miles long, and twenty-ſix broad; though Templeman gives ſeven miles more to the length, and ſix more to the breadth. It contains one city, eighteen market-towns, five hundreds, and 150 pariſhes. Though this county is boggy here and there, its air is generally good: in moſt parts it is hilly, where the air is excellent, particularly between Beach and Trentham, a tract clear from woods, mines, or bogs; ſo that the people here affirm that they have three chriſtenings to one burying. This county is watered by theſe three principal rivers; namely, the Trent, the third river in England, interſecting the county to Derbyſhire, having the volume of its waters increaſed on the N. ſide by ſeveral rivulets, with the Sow, Eccleſhal-water, and other ſtreams. 2. The Dove, which running through a limeſtone ſoil, and overflowing the meadows, renders them very fruitful; though Dr. Plot aſcribes this fertility to the ſheeps dung waſhed down from the hills. And, 3. by the Tame; not that which joins the Iſis, but the river of the ſame name, which runs by Tamworth, and afterwards falls into the Trent, *&c.* Here are alſo medicinal waters; ſome mixed with bitumen, others with ſalts, and ſome again with ſulphur. Of the bituminous ſort are the ſprings near Beesford-houſe, called Warm-well, with another at Hyntſ. Of the ſaline kind, and of a ſtronger brine, are the brine-pits at Chertley, from which go

wh

white ſalt is made; others are of a weaker brine, as thoſe about Epſon, Penſuit-cloſe, and a lough from a coal mine in Blue-hill and pariſh of Leeke, which tinges with the colour of ruſt. Of the ſulphurous ſort are St. Eraſmus's well at Ingeſtre, another near Codſal-wood, one at Willoughbridge-park, which contains a moſt rectified ſulphur. In this park are ſaid to be no leſs than ſixty of thoſe ſprings. There are other waters not reducible to any of the former claſſes, as Salter's-well, near Newcaſtle Under Line, Elder-well, near Blim-hill, and the Spa, near Wolverhampton. The moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the moſt barren, produce a ſhort but ſweet graſs; and feed as large cattle as thoſe of Lancaſhire. The banks of the Dove in particular maintain the great dairies which ſupply Uttoxeter market with ſuch ſtore of butter and cheeſe. Great numbers of ſheep, generally with black noſes, are fed in the northern as well as in the ſouthern parts; but they are ſmall, and their wool coarſe. Of this much is manufactured in the cloathing and felting buſineſs; nor is the arable ground leſs fruitful than the paſtures; and even the moorlands, when manured with marl and lime, mixed with turf-aſhes, produce good oats and barley. The ſouthern parts, and ſome adjacent pariſhes in the north, yield wheat, rye, barley, pulſe, &c. In theſe parts they alſo ſow flax and hemp. With regard to ſubterraneous productions, the moors and woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaſter, mill-ſtones, coal, ſalt, &c. Of this ſort is the chace of Cannock-wood, and moſt of the warrens and parks in this county. In the more fruitful parts are ſeveral marls, which are uſed with great ſucceſs on the lands, and bricks made of reddiſh clay marl. Here likewiſe is brick-earth which burns blue, fuller's-earth, potters-clay, particularly a ſort uſed in the glaſſes at Amblecot, the beſt in England, and therefore ſold at ſevenpence a buſhel, and ſent as far as London, Briſtol, &c. Slip, a reddiſh earth, with which divers veſſels are painted; yellow and red ochres, chiefly in the beſt lands, and tobacco-pipe clay. It likewiſe yields valuable ſtones and various minerals, as fire-ſtone, rocks of lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, of which is a ſort called muſh, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold ſharp liquor, yet pleaſant, which the workmen are fond of; the beſt ſort of iron wares are made of it. Alſo blood-ſtones, or hæmatites, copper ore, lead ore, quarry ſtones, mill and grind ſtones; and laſtly, alabaſter and marble, of which there are whole mountains. In this county there is plenty of turf and peat, cannel-coal, peacock-coal, and pit-coal. It is governed by the four archdeacons of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewſbury, and contains about 600 pariſhes. It ſends to parliament two knights of the ſhire, two members for Litchfield, and the like number each for Stafford and Newcaſtle Under Line. The people of this county are particularly noted for being ſwift-footed, foot-races being their favourite diverſion.

STAG, S. the male of red deer.

STAGE, S. [*eſtage*, Fr.] a floor raiſed, on which any ſhow is exhibited; a place where any thing is tranſacted; a part of a journey.

STA'GE-COACH, S. a coach which paſſes and repaſſes to and from the ſame places.

STA'GGARD, S. a young male of red deer.

To STA'GGER, V. N. [*ſtaggren*, Belg.] to reel, or be unable to walk or ſtand ſteadily; to faint or give way; to heſitate or be in doubt. Neuterly, to make a perſon reel; to ſhock or make leſs confident.

STA'GGERS, S. the cholic or apoplexy in horſes.

STA'GMA, S. in Chemiſtry, juices of plants mixed together, in order to diſtillation.

STA'GNANT, Adj. [*ſtagnans*, Lat.] motionleſs; not running.

To STA'GNATE, V. N. [*ſtagnum*, Lat.] to ſtop its courſe; to be without motion.

STAGNA'TION, S. ſtoppage of motion.

STAID, Part. and Adj. ſober; grave.

STAI'DNESS, S. free from levity; ſobernes; gravity; prudence.

To STAIN, V. A. [*yſtaeno*, Brit.] to blot, ſpot, or ſpoil colour; to diſgrace.

STAIN, S. a ſpot or diſcolouration; a diſgrace.

STAIN'ING, Adj. ſpotting, or diſcolouring.

STAIR, S. [*ſtegher*, Sax. *ſtegbe*, Belg.] ſteps by which we aſcend from the bottom to the top of any building.

STA'IRCASE, S. that part of a building which contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, S. [*ſtaca*, Sax. *ſtaek*, Belg. *eſtaca*, Span.] a poſt or ſtrong ſtick faſtened in the ground; any thing placed as a palliſade; any thing pledged or wagered; the ſtate of being pledged or hazarded; a ſmall anvil.

To STAKE, V. A. to faſten or ſupport with pieces of timber ſet upright; to wager, pledge, or hazard.

STALE, Adj. [*ſtille*, Belg.] old; kept long; impaired by time.

STALE, S. [*ſtælan*, Sax.] a proſtitute; urine; old beer.

To STALE, V. A. to wear out or make old. Neuterly, to make water.

STALE'NESS, S. of an old date; not freſh.

To STALK, V. N. [*ſtealcan*, Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk ſoftly.

STALK, S. a proud and lofty ſtep; the ſtem of a plant, corn, &c.

STA'LKING-HORSE, S. a horſe made uſe of in tunnelling for partridges; a perſon employed as a tool; a pretence.

STALL, S. [*ſteal*, Sax. *ſtal*, Belg. *ſtalla*, Ital.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is expoſed to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed, in which certain trades are carried on; the ſeat of a dignified clergyman in a choir.

To STALL, V. A. to keep in a ſtall or ſtable. To inveſt, uſed for *inſtal*. To glut or cloy. Neuterly, to kennel.

STA'LLAGE, S. money paid for keeping a ſtall in a fair or market.

STA'LLION, S. [*yſdalwyn*, Brit. *eſtallion*, Fr. *ſtallone*, Ital.] a ſtone-horſe kept for covering mares; a man kept to ſatisfy the lewd deſires of a woman; the bully of a proſtitute.

STA'MINA, S. [Lat.] the firſt principles of any thing; the ſolids of a human body. In Botany, the little fine threads which grow round the ſtyle within the flowers of plants, and bear the apices on their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS, Adj. thready; appearing as if full of threads. Among Floriſts, flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and ſtamina, and thence called imperfect.

STA'MMEL, S. in low language, a large flouncing mare; a rude bouncing wench.

To STA'MMER, V. N. [*ſtam*, Goth. *ſtamur*, Sax.] to ſpeak with great difficulty and heſitation; to have an impediment in the ſpeech.

STA'MMERER, S. one who faulters in ſpeaking.

To STAMP, V. A. [*ſtampen*, Belg. *ſtamper*, Dan.] to ſtrike by forcing the foot haſtily downwards; to beat in a mortar; to impreſs with ſome mark or figure; to coin.

STAMP, S. [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Ital.] any inſtrument by which an impreſſion is made; a mark or impreſſion made by ſtamping; a picture cut in wood for marking; authority; make; caſt; form.

To STANCH, V. A. [*eſtancher*, Fr. *ſtanare*, Ital. *ſtagno*, Lat.] to ſtop blood, or hinder from running.

STANCH, Adj. ſound, or not letting out, applied to veſſels. Firm, truſty, or ſound of principle; ſtrong, or not broken.

STA'NCHIONS, S. [*etançon*, Fr.] in Building, a ſtay; a ſupport.

STA'NCHNESS, S. firmneſs; the quality of being truſty, or of ſound principle.

To STAND, V. N. [preter *I ſtood*, or *have ſtood*; *ſtandan*, Sax.] to reſt upon one's feet; to remain undemoliſhed, or not thrown down; to ſtop, halt, or ceaſe; to be without action. *To ſtand againſt*, to reſiſt or oppoſe. *To ſtand by*, to ſupport or defend; to be preſent only as a ſpectator; to repoſe on, or confide in. *To ſtand for*, to propoſe one's ſelf as a candidate. *To ſtand off*, to keep at a diſtance; to refuſe compliance; to decline intimacy or friendſhip. *To ſtand out*, to continue firm in a reſolution; to deny compliance; to be prominent. *To ſtand to*, to ply; to perſevere or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpoſe; to abide by a contract or aſſertion. Actively, to ſuſtain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain.

STAND, S. a ſtation, or place where one waits ſtanding; rank or poſt; a ſtep or halt; an interruption or intermiſſion; the higheſt mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty; perplexity; a frame on which veſſels are placed.

STA'NDARD, S. [*eſtandart*, Fr.] an enſign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the teſt of other things of the ſame kind; ſomething tried by a proper teſt; a ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STA'NDING, Adj. ſettled or long eſtabliſhed; laſting; motionleſs; placed on feet.

STA'NDING, S. continuance in any poſt, place, or ſtation; power to ſtand; rank; competition of candidates.

STA'NDISH, S. a caſe for pens and ink.

STA'NNARY, S. [*ſtannum*, Lat.] tin-works.

STA'NZA, S. [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*. Fr.] a verſe in a poem conſiſting of more than two lines.

STAPLE, S. [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Belg.] a ſettled market.

STAPLE, Adj. ſettled; eſtabliſhed; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, S. [*ſtapul*, Sax.] a nail having two ſhanks, and when driven forming a loop.

STAR, S. [*ſtairnon*, Goth. *ſtorra*, Sax.] one of the luminous bodies which appear in the ſky at night.

STA'RBOARD, S. [*ſteorbad*, Sax.] the right hand ſide of a ſhip.

STARCH, S. [*ſtarc*, Teut.] a kind of paſte made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened.

STARCH, Adj. [*ſtarc*, Teut.] ſtiff or formal.

To STARCH, V. A. to ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STA'RCHED, Adj. ſtiffened with ſtarch; ſtiff, preciſe, or formal.

To STARE, V. N. [*ſtarian*, Sax. *ſterren*, Belg.] to look with fixed eyes; to look ſteadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horror. *To ſtare in the face*, ſignifies to be undeniably evident. To ſtand out.

STARE, S. a fixed or impudent look.

STARK, Adj. [*ſterc*, *ſtrac*, Sax. *ſtarck*, Belg. *ſtarc*, Teut.] ſtiff; rugged; mere; plain; groſs; in the higheſt degree.

STARK, S. a ſtarling.

STA'RLIGHT, S. the light or luſtre of the ſtars.

To START, V. N. [*ſtartzen*, Teut.] to feel or give an involuntary ſhrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehenſion of danger; to go out of the way, or deviate. To riſe ſuddenly, uſed with *up*. To ſet out in any courſe or purſuit. Actively, to alarm or diſturb ſuddenly; to make fly; to diſcover; to put ſuddenly out of its place.

START, S. a ſudden twitch or motion of terror; a ſally or unexpected flight; a quick ſpring or motion. *To get the ſtart*, is to begin before another.

STA'RTING, S. among Jockies, the ſetting out of the horſes at the beginning of a heat. Among Brewers, the putting new beer or ale to that which is decayed, in order to revive it; or the filling empty butts with new beer.

STA'RTISH, Adj. inclinable to ſtart.

To STA'RTLE, V. N. to ſhrink, or catch on a ſudden apprehenſion of danger. Actively, to frighten, or make a perſon jump with fear.

STA'RTLE, S. a ſudden ſhock or alarm of terror.

To STARVE, V. N. [*ſtearfan*, Sax. *ſterven*, Belg.] to periſh with hunger or cold. Actively, to kill with hunger or cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STA'RVELING, S. an animal that is both thin and weak for want of food.

STATE, S. [*ſtatus*, Lat.] condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune; the ſettled meaning or tenor; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; ſolemn pomp or grandeur; a canopy; the chief perſons in an adminiſtration. Compounded with other words, it ſignifies public, or relating to government.

To STATE, V. A. [*conſtater*, Fr.] to ſettle or regulate; to repreſent with all its circumſtances.

STA'TELINESS, S. grandeur of appearance or mien; proud behaviour.

STA'TELY, Adj. pompous; majeſtic.

STATES-GE'NERAL, S. an aſſembly of the deputies of the ſeveral Dutch provinces.

STA'TESMAN, S. one verſed or concerned in the arts of government.

STA'TIC, or STA'TICAL, Adj. relating to the ſcience of weighing.

STA'TICKS, S. [*ſtatique*, Fr. ςατικη, Gr.] the ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies, or the motion of bodies ariſing from gravity.

STA'TION, S. [*ſtatio*, Lat.] the act of ſtanding; a place or poſt; ſituation; employment; rank or condition of life.

To STA'TION, V. A. to ſet in a certain rank, poſt, or place.

STA'TIONARY, Adj. fixed.

STA'TIONER, S. one who ſells paper, formerly applied to bookſellers on account of the ſtands or ſtations in which they expoſed their books.

STA'TUARY, S. [*ſtatuaire*, Fr.] the art of carving images; a carver of images.

STA'TUE, S. [*ſtatua*, Lat.] a carved or caſt image.

STA'TURE, S. [Fr. *ſtatura*, Lat.] the height of an animal.

STA'TUTE, S. [*ſtatut*, Fr. *ſtatutum*, Lat.] an edict of a legiſlator; a law; an act of parliament.

To STA'VE, V. A. [from *ſtaff*, in the plural *ſtaves*] to break barrels in pieces.

STAVES, the plural of *Staff*.

To STAY, V. N. [*ſtaen*, Belg. *ſtaie*, Ruſſ.] to continue in a place, or in the ſame ſtate; to wait; to ſtop or ſtand ſtill. Uſed with *on* or *upon*, to reſt or confide in. Actively, to ſtop; to delay; to keep from departing. To prop, uſed with *on*, or *up*; from *eſtayer*, Fr.

STAY, S. continuance in the ſame place; ſtand or ſtop; a fixed ſtate; a proper ſupport. Among Mariners, ropes which ſupport the maſts and keep them from falling. In the plural, a whalebone covering worn by women, and laced behind.

STA'YMAKER, S. a maker of womens ſtays.

STA'YEDNESS, S. See *Staidneſs*.

STEAD, S. [*ſted*, Sax. *ſtath*, *ſtads*, Goth.] a place, room, or poſt occupied by another. After *ſtand*, uſe, help, or ſervice. Compounded with *bed*, the frame on which it ſtands. *Stead* or *ſted*, in the name of places, comes from *ſted*, or *ſtyd*, Sax. a place; but if it be ſituated on a river, from *ſtada*, Iſl. *ſtatha*, Sax. a ſtation for ſhips.

To STEAD, V. A. to help or aſſiſt.

STE'ADILY, Adv. without tottering or altering.

STE'ADINESS, S. the quality of not being eaſily moved or diſconcerted; not liable to change.

STE'ADY, Adj. firm; conſtant; ſure. Among Sailors, to keep the ſhip conſtant in her courſe.

STEAK, S. [*ſtyck*, or *ſteck*, Iſl.] a piece of meat to be fried or broiled.

To STEAL, V. A. [preter *ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen*; *ſtelan*, Sax. *ſtelen*, Belg.] to take away what is another's privately; to gain or effect in a ſecret or imperceptible manner. Neuterly, to withdraw ſecretly; to be guilty of taking what is another's, without his knowledge or notice.

STEALTH, S. the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice. *By ſtealth*, ſignifies ſecretly, and is ſometimes uſed in a good ſenſe.

STEAM, S. [*ſteme*, Sax.] the vapour ariſing from any boiling or hot liquor.

To STEAM, V. N. to ſend up vapours, applied to hot liquors.

STE'AMINESS, S. abounding with vapours.

STE'DFAST, Adj. faſt in a place; firm in reſolution.

STE'DFASTLY, Adv. firmly; reſolutely.

STE'DFASTNESS, S. conſtancy; firmneſs; reſolution.

STEED, S. [*ſteda*, Sax.] a horſe.

STEEL, S. [*ſtal*, Sax. *ſtaal*, Belg. *ſdelxze*, Ruſſ.] iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain cloſer and finer. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In Medicine, chalybeat remedies. Proverbially, any thing hard.

To STEEL, V. A. to point or edge with ſteel; to make hard, firm, or inſenſible.

STEE'LYARD, S. a kind of balance for weighing.

STEEP, Adj. [*ſteap*, Sax.] difficult and dangerous to aſcend or deſcend, becauſe with very little ſlant.

STEEP, S. a precipice; an aſcent almoſt perpendicular.

To STEEP, V. A. [*ſtippin*, Belg. *ſtopnice*, Pol.] to ſoak long in liquor.

STEEPLE, S. [*ſteopl*, *ſtypel*, Sax.] the ſpire or turret of a church in which the bells hang.

STEE'PNESS, S. declivity; great deſcent.

STEER, S. [*ſtyre*, *ſteor*, *ſtiore*, Sax. *ſtier*, Belg.] a young bullock.

To STEER, V. A [*ſteoran*, *ſtyran*, Sax. *ſtieren*, Belg.] to direct or guide in its paſſage. Neuterly, to guide a veſſel in its courſe.

STEE'RAGE, S. the act of guiding a veſſel in its courſe; that which guides any thing in its courſe; the ſtern or hinder part of a ſhip.

STEE'RSMAN, S. one that ſteers or guides a veſſel in its courſe; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a ſtate.

STEGA'NOGRAPHY, S. [στεγανος and γραφη, Gr.] the art of ſecret writing; characters or cyphers known only to perſons that correſpond with each other.

STEGNO'SIS, S. [Gr.] a ſtopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TICS, S. [στηγνοτικα, Gr.] binding medicines.

STE'LLAR, Adj. [*ſtella*, Lat.] relating to the ſtars; full of ſtars.

STE'LLATE, Adj. [*ſtellatus*, Lat.] marked with ſpots like ſtars. In Botany, plants having their leaves growing on the ſtalks at certain diſtances, in the form of a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS, Adj. bearing ſtars.

STEM, S. [*ſtemma*, Lat.] a ſtalk or twig; a family or race; the prow, or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM, V. A. [*ſtæmma*, Iſl.] to oppoſe a current.

STENCH, S. [from *ſtencan*, Sax.] a bad ſmell. Dryden has uſed it for a good ſmell.

To STENCH, V. A. to ſcent with a bad ſmell.

STENO'GRAPHY, S. [from στενος, and γραφω, Gr.] the art of writing in ſecret characters, or ſhort hand.

To STEP, V. N. [*ſtæppan*, Sax. *ſtappen*, Belg. *ſtapac*, Pol.] to move by a ſingle change or motion of the feet; to advance ſuddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a ſhort walk.

STEP, S. [*ſtæp*, Sax. *ſtap*, Belg.] motion by moving one foot before another; a ſtair; a round of a ladder; the ſpace paſſed by the ſingle remove of the foot; a ſmall ſpace; paſſage or conduct; the print of a foot; the manner of walking; action or conduct.

STEP, in Compoſition, ſignifies one related to another only by marriage; from *ſteop*, Sax. of *ſtepan*, Sax. to deprive or make an orphan; hence we meet with the words *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*, as well as *ſtep-mother*; that is, a daughter or ſon that are orphans, or have loſt their own mother; and a perſon who by marriage is the mother of another that was an orphan, or had loſt a mother by death.

STERCORA'TION, S. the act of covering or mixing with dung.

STERCO'RARY, Adj. [*ſtercorarius*, Lat.] feeding upon dung.

STEREO'GRAPHY, S. [*ſtereographia*, Lat. from στερεος, and γραφη, Gr.] the art of repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREO'METRY, S. [of στερεος, and μετρεω, Gr.] a ſcience teaching to meaſure ſolid bodies, or to find their ſolid contents.

STE'RIL, Adj. [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Lat.] barren, or producing neither fruit nor children.

STERI'LITY, S. [*ſterilité*, Fr. *ſterilitas*, Lat.] barrenneſs; or wanting the power to produce fruit or offſpring.

STE'RLING, Adj. [from the *Eaſterlings*, originally employed in coinage] genuine Engliſh; having twenty ſhillings Engliſh to the pound.

STE'RLING, S. Engliſh coin; ſtandard money or rate.

STERN, Adj. [*ſtyrnn*, Sax.] ſevere in look or manners.

STERN, S. [*ſteorn*, Sax.] the hind part of a ſhip; the hinder part of any thing; direction.

STE'RNLY, Adv. ſeverely; moroſely.

STE'RNNESS, S. ſeverity in look or manners.

STERNUTA'TION, S. [*ſternutatio*, Lat.] a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe in the noſtrils; ſneezing.

STERNUTA'TIVE, Adj. provoking ſneezing.

To STEW, V. A. [*eſtuver*, Fr. *ſtoven*, Belg.] to ſeeth any thing with a ſlow heat, and a ſmall quantity of liquor.

STEW, S. [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Span.] a bagnio; a brothel; a ſtore pond, or fiſh pond.

STE'WARD, S. [*ſtiward*, Sax.] one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with reſpect to money.

STICK, S. [*ſticca*, Sax. *ſtecco*, Ital. *ſteck*, Belg.] a thin and longiſh piece of wood.

To STICK, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *ſtuck*; *ſtican*, Sax.] to faſten on ſo that it may remain or adhere without falling off; to ſtab or pierce with a pointed inſtrument. Neuterly, to adhere to without falling off; to be inſeparable; to remain in the memory; to ſtop in its paſſage; to be conſtant; to heſitate, uſed with *at*. To be perplexed.

To STICKLE, V. N. to take part with one ſide or another; to contend with obſtinacy.

STI'CKLER, S. one who is buſy in public affairs; one who is zealous in the cauſe he eſpouſes.

STI'CKY, Adj. faſtening itſelf to any thing it touches.

STIFF, Adj. [*ſtiff*, Sax. *ſtiff*, Dan.] not eaſily to be bent, or put out of form by the touch; not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate; formal.

To STI'FFEN, V. A. [*ſtifan*, Sax.] to make ſtiff, or hard to be bent; to make obſtinate. Neuterly, to become hard to be bent, or obſtinate.

STI'FFLY, Adv. in a ſtubborn or obſtinate manner.

To STIFLE, V. A. [*eſtouffer*, Fr.] to ſmother for want of air; to keep in; to extinguiſh; to ſuppreſs or conceal.

STI'GMA, S. [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE, V. N. [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr.] to mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of infamy or reproach.

STILE, S. [*ſtigele*, Sax. from *ſtigan*, Sax.] a ſet of ſteps by which a perſon may paſs from one

one incloſure to another; a pin in a ſun-dial which forms the ſhadow.

To STILL, V. A. [*ſtillan*, Sax.; *ſtillen*, Belg.] to make ſilent; to quiet or appeaſe; to ſtop motion.

STILL, Adj. [*ſtil*, Belg.] without noiſe, motion, or rage.

STILL, S. a ſtate of calmneſs and ſilence; a veſſel uſed in diſtilling.

STILL, Adv. [*ſtille*, Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheleſs.

To STILL, V. A. See *Diſtil*.

STI'LLBORN, Adj. dead born.

STI'LLNESS, S. the ſtate of being free from motion or noiſe.

STILTS, S. [*ſtylter*, Swed. *ſtelton*, Dan.] ſticks with ſtraps, in which boys put their feet and raiſe themſelves to walk in.

To STI'MULATE, V. A. [*ſtimulatus*, Lat.] to prick; to incite to action by ſome forcible notice. In Phyſic, to excite a quick ſenſation, and a derivation towards the part.

STIMULA'TION, S. the act of inciting to action; the act of exciting a quick ſenſation.

To STING, V. A. [preter *ſtung*, part. paſſ. *ſtang* and *ſtung*; *ſtingan*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, S. a ſharp and venomous point with which ſome animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the laſt verſe of an epigram, conveying ſome ſharp or pointed thought.

STINGI'NESS, S. covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGO, S. [from the ſharpneſs of its taſte] old ſtrong beer.

STI'NGY, S. [the *g* pronounced ſoft like a *j*] covetous; loth to give or ſpend.

To STINK, V. N. [preter *ſtank* or *ſtunk*; *ſtincan*, Sax. *ſtincken*, Belg.] to be putrified and cauſe a bad ſcent.

STINK, S. an offenſive ſmell.

STI'NK-POT, S. an artificial compoſition, offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT, V. A. [*ſtinta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſl.] to bound; to reſtrain; to give ſparingly, or confine to ſhort allowance.

STI'PEND, S. [*ſtipendium*, Lat.] wages, or ſettled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY, S. [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarus*, Lat.] one who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STI'PTIC, or STI'PTICAL, Adj. See *Styptic*.

To STI'PULATE, V. N. [*ſtipulatus*, Lat.] to ſettle or make a bargain on certain terms.

STIPULA'TION, S. an agreement; a covenant.

To STIR, V. A. [*ſtircan*, Sax. *ſtooren*, Belg.] to move or remove from its place; to incite; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping ſomething continually moving between them. *To ſtir up*, to put in action; to incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move one's ſelf; to be in motion; to riſe out of bed.

STIR, S. [*ſtur*, Run.] a tumult, buſtle, or public commotion.

STI'RRUP, S. [*ſtigerap*, Sax.] an iron loop hung by a ſtrap, aſſiſting an horſeman in mounting his horſe.

To STITCH, V. A. [*ſticke*, Dan. *ſticken*, Belg.] to work in a peculiar manner with a needle. *To ſtitch up*, to mend ſomething rent. Neuterly, to perform needle work.

STITCH, S. a ſingle paſs of a needle and thread through any thing; a ſharp pain; from *ſtician*, Sax.

STI'THY, S. [*ſtedie*, Iſl. *ſtith*, Sax.] an anvil.

To STIVE, V. A. [from the ſame original as *Stew*] to ſtuff up cloſe; to make hot and ſultry for want of vent.

STO'AKER, S. one who looks after fires, and keeps them up.

STOCCA'DO, S. [*ſtoccata*, from *ſtocca*, Ital.] a thruſt with a rapier.

STOCK, S. [*ſtoc*, Sax. *ſtock*, Belg. *eſtoc*, Fr.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a perſon remarkably ſtupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ſhip is ſupported while building; a cloſe neckcloth; a race, or family; the fund with which a perſon carries on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity; a fund eſtabliſhed by the government.

To STOCK, V. A. to ſtore; to lay in ſtore; to put in the ſtocks.

STOC'KING, S. the covering of the legs.

STOCKS, S. [it has no ſingular] a confinement for the legs.

STO'CK-STILL, Adj. as motionleſs as a log.

STOKE, or STOAK, in the names of places comes from *ſtocce*, Sax. the ſtock or body of a tree.

STOLE, S. [*ſtola*, Lat.] a long veſt or robe. *Groom of the ſtole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bed-chamber.

STOLE, preter of *Steal*.

STO'LEN, part. paſſive of *Steal*.

STO'MACH, S. [*eſtomach*, Fr. *ſtomachus*, Lat.] that part of the body in which the food is digeſted; appetite, hunger, or deſire of food; inclination; anger; ſullenneſs or reſentment.

To STO'MACH, V. N. [*ſtomachor*, Lat.] to reſent.

STO'MACHER, S. an ornamental covering worn by women on the front of their ſtays.

STOMA'CHIC, or STOMA'CHICAL, Adj. relating to the ſtomach; good for the ſtomach.

STOMA'CHICS, S. [*ſtomachia*, Lat.] medicines that ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and cauſe an appetite.

STONE, S. [*ſtains*, Goth. *ſtan*, Sax.] an inſipid hard body, neither malleable, ductile, nor ſoluble in water; a gem or precious ſtone; the hard covering of the kernel of a fruit; a diſorder conſiſting of a hard concretion of gravel or fabulous matter; a weight conſiſting of fourteen pounds. *To leave no ſtone unturned*, is to do every thing that can be done towards the ſucceſs of an undertaking.

STONE, Adj. made of ſtone.

To STONE, V. A. to hit or kill with ſtones; to harden.

STO'NY, Adj. full of ſtones.

STOOL, S. [*ſtols*, Goth. *yſtol*, Brit. *ſtol*, Sax and Sclav. *ſtoel*, Belg. *ſtole*, Ruſſ. *ſtolice*, Boh.] a ſeat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

To STOOP, V. N. [*ſtupian*, Sax. *ſtuypen*, Belg.] to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or ſubmit.

To STOP, V. A. [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Belg.] to hinder in moving or action; to put an end to motion or action; to cloſe any aperture; to put the points to the ſeveral branches of a period in writing. Neuterly, to ceaſe from motion or action; to refuſe payment, or become a bankrupt.

STOP, S. a hindrance or obſtruction of action or motion; a point uſed in dividing ſentences.

STO'PPLE, S. ſomething by which the mouth of a bottle or veſſel is ſtopped up.

STORE, S. [*ſtor*, Run.] plenty, or a large number or quantity; a ſtock laid by or reſerved.

To STORE, V. N. to ſupply or furniſh in large quantities; to reſerve or lay by in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard.

STORM, S. [*ad ſtirma*, Run. *ſtorm*, Sax. *ſtormo*, Ital.] a violent agitation of the wind, or commotion of the elements; a violent aſſault on a fortified place; violence of paſſion; miſery or diſtreſs.

To STORM, V. A. to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raiſe tempeſts; to rage.

STORMI'NESS, S. tempeſtuouſneſs. See *Storm*.

STO'RMY, Adv. tempeſtuous; boiſterous; violent.

STO'RY, S. [*ſtær*, Sax. *ſtorie*, Belg. *ſtoria*, Ital.] an account of things paſt, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things; a floor or flight of rooms.

To STO'RY, V. A. to relate any tranſaction either real or fictitious; to range above one another.

STOVE, S. [*ſtoo*, Iſl. *ſtofa*, Sax.] a hot-houſe, or room made warm by art; a place in which fire is made.

STOUT, Adj. [*ſtauten*, Goth.] ſtrong; brave; intrepid; firm, or able to bear a great weight.

STOU'TNESS, S. bodily ſtrength; bravery; intrepidity.

To STOW, V. A. [*ſtow*, Sax.] to lay up; to put in a proper place.

STO'WAGE, S. money paid for laying up goods; the place where goods are laid up.

STOWE, in the names of places, is derived from *ſtow*, Sax. a place.

To STRADDLE, V. N. [from *ſtride*] to ſtand or walk with the feet at a wide diſtance from each other.

To STRAGGLE, V. N. [from *ſtray*, of *ſtraware*, Ital.] to go from the right way; to ramble or wander.

STRAIGHT, Adj. [when this word is oppoſed to crooked, it ſhould be written *ſtreight*; but when oppoſed to broad or wide, *ſtrait*] not crooked; narrow or cloſe.

STRAIGHT, Adv. [*ſtrax*, Dan. *ſtraik*, Belg.] immediately; without delay.

To STRA'IGHTEN, V. A. to reduce from a crooked to a right or ſtraight line.

STRAI'GHTNESS, S. the quality of being even or not crooked.

STRA'IGHTWAYS, Adv. immediately.

To STRAIN, V. A. [*eſtraindre*, Fr.] to ſqueeze, or force liquor through by ſqueezing; to filter; to weaken by overſtretching; to put to the utmoſt ſtrength; to pull or force tight; to conſtrain. Neuterly, to make violent efforts.

STRAIN, S. a weakneſs cauſed by ſtretching a ligament too much; ſtile or manner of ſpeaking; ſong or ſound.

STRA'INER, S. an inſtrument uſed in clearing liquors from foulneſs.

STRAIT, Adj. [*eſtroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, Ital.] narrow, oppoſed to *wide*; cloſe; intimate; rigorous; difficult or diſtreſsful.

STRAIT, S. a narrow paſſage of the ſea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united; diſtreſs or difficulty.

To STRAIT, V. A. to reduce to difficulties.

To STRA'ITEN, V. A. to make narrow; to contract; to make tight; to deprive of room; to diſtreſs.

STRA'ITNESS, S. narrowneſs; difficulty.

STRAND, S. [*ſtrand*, Sax. *ſtrande*, Belg.] the land which borders on the ſea or a river; a bank or ſhore.

To STRAND, V. A. to drive or force upon the ſhallows or ſhore.

STRANGE, Adj. [*eſtrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.] wonderful, becauſe ſeldom occurring; odd; uncommon.

STRANGE, Interj. uſed as an expreſſion of wonder.

STRA'NGENESS, S. uncommonneſs; ſhyneſs.

STRA'NGER, S. [*etranger*, Fr.] one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance.

To STRANGLE, V. A. [*ſtrangulo*, Lat.] to kill by hindering a perſon from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLES, S. [it has no ſingular] a diſeaſe in horſes, attended with a running at the noſe.

STRA'NGURY, S. [*ſtrangurie*, Fr. from στραγξ, and ουρον, Gr.] a diſeaſe wherein a perſon is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unleſs drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRAP, S. [*ſtrappe*, Belg. *ſtrappa*, Ital.] a narrow ſlip of cloth or leather. Among Surgeons, is a kind of band to ſtretch out members in ſetting broken or diſjointed bones. Among Mariners, is a rope ſpliced about a block, with an eye to faſten it.

STRA'PPING, Adj. of a large bulk or ſize, applied to men or women.

STRAPPA'DO, S. [Ital.] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied backwards.

STRA'TA,

STRA'TA, S. [plural of *ſtratum*, Lat.] beds or layers of different kinds of earth.

STRA'TAGEM, S. [*ſtratageme*, Fr. στρατηγημα, Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which ſome advantage is gained.

STRATO'CRACY, S. [στρατος, and κρατια, Gr.] military government; a ſtate governed by the army.

STRA'TUM, S. [Lat.] a bed or layer of different kinds of earth.

STRAW, S. [*ſtreow*, Sax. *ſtroe*, Belg.] the ſtalk of corn after its threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRA'WBERRY, S. a well-known fruit.

STRAY, S. a beaſt that has ſtrayed or wandered from its paſture or owner.

To STRAY, V. N. [*ſtrao*, Dan. *ſtravviare*, Ital.] to rove without any certain direction; to go out of the way or beyond proper bounds Figuratively, to err.

STREAK, S. [*ſtrice*, Sax. *ſtreke*, Belg. *ſtriccia*, Ital.] a line of a colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, V. A. to mark with a line of a different colour from that of the ground.

STRE'AKINESS, S. the quality of being full of lines of different colours.

STRE'AKY, Adv. abounding with ſtreaks.

STREAM, S. [*ſtraum*, Iſl. *ſtroom*, Belg.] running water; a current; any thing iſſuing in a line or current from a head.

To STREAM, V. N. to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture.

STRE'AMER, S. the flag or pendant of a ſhip.

STREET, S. [*ſtræt*, Sax. *ſtrada*, Span. and Ital.] a paved way, or wide paſſage between two rows of houſes; a public way or place.

STREE'T-WALKER. S. a proſtitute who walks the ſtreets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRENGTH, S. [Sax.] force, vigour, or power of body or mind; the quality of liquors which render them intoxicating; ſupport; an armament.

To STRE'NGTHEN, V. A. to increaſe in ſtrength or make ſtrong; to fix in reſolution.

STRE'NUOUS, Adj. [*ſtrenuus*, Lat.] brave, or valiant; zealous or vehement in any cauſe.

STRE'PEROUS, Adj. hoarſe; noiſy; jarring.

STRESS, S. [*ſtrece*. Sax.] importance; violence; force; dependance. *To lay a ſtreſs upon*, to inſiſt or rely on.

To STRETCH, V. A. [*ſtrecan*, Sax. *ſtrecken*, Belg.] to ſpread out lengthwiſe with force; to ſtrain to the utmoſt. Neuterly, to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, S. extenſion, or the ſtate of occupying more ſpace; effort; ſtruggle; the utmoſt extent or latitude of meaning; utmoſt reach of power.

To STREW, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſtrown* or *ſtrawn*; from *ſtrawan*, Goth.] to ſpread by ſcattering; to ſcatter looſely.

STRI'Æ, S. [Lat.] the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

STRI'ATED, Adj. formed into channels.

STRICT, Adj. [*ſtrictus*, Lat.] rigorouſly exact, nice, or ſevere; cloſe or tight.

STRI'CTLY, Adv. ſeverely; cloſely; exactly.

STRI'CTNESS, S. carefulneſs, exactneſs; ſeverity.

STRI'CTURE, S. a ſpark from red-hot iron. Figuratively, degree. "The beaſts "have ſome *ſtrictures* of ratiocination."

STRIDE, S. [*ſtrade*, Sax.] a long ſtep.

To STRIDE, V. N. [preter. *ſtrode* or *ſtrid*, part. paſſ. *ſtridden*] to walk or paſs with long ſteps; to ſtand or ride with one leg on each ſide of any thing.

STRI'DENT, Adj. noiſy; gnaſhing with the teeth.

STRIFE, S. [from *ſtrive*] a conteſt wherein perſons mutually ſtrive to hurt or get the better of each; oppoſition of nature.

To STRIKE, V. A. [preter, *ſtruck* or *ſtrook*, part. paſſ. *ſtruck* or *ſtricken*; *aſtrican*, Sax.] to hit with violence. To daſh, uſed with *on*. To ſtamp or impreſs a reſemblance, applied to coining. To contract or lower, applied to ſails or flags. To make, applied to bargains. Uſed with *out*, to produce by a ſudden and violent ſtroke; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort. Neuterly, to make a blow; to claſh. To act upon by a blow, or ſound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To force its way with a quick and ſudden effort. *To ſtrike in with*, to conform, or comply.

STRIKE, S. a buſhel.

STRI'KING, Part. Adj. affecting; ſurprizing; remarkable.

STRING, S. [Sax. *ſtreng*, Teut. and Dan.] a ſlender rope, thread, or ſilk; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a nerve; a ſet of things fixed on a line; a ſeries of propoſitions or arguments. *To have two ſtrings to one's bow*, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or ſecurity.

To STRING, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *ſtrung*] to furniſh with ſtrings; to file on or pierce through with a ſtring; to ſtretch or make tight.

STRINGI'NESS, S. the quality of being full of ſtrings or threads.

To STRIP, V. A. [*ſtreopen*, Belg. *beſtripte*, Sax.] to make naked; to deprive of dreſs or covering; to deprive; to rob.

STRIP, S. a narrow ſhred.

STRIPE, S. [*ſtrope*, Belg.] a line of a different colour from the ground; a ſhred of a different colour; a mark made in the ſkin by a blow; a blow or laſh.

STRI'PLING, S. a young perſon; a youth.

To STRIVE, V. N. [preter. *ſtrove*, part. paſſ. *ſtriven*; *ſtreven*, Belg. *eſtriver*, Fr.]

to

to ſtruggle, or to make a forcible effort; to ſtruggle or contend in oppoſition to another; to vie with or contend in excellence.

STROKE, S. [from *ſtrook*, preter of *ſtrike*] a blow; a ſudden act of one body upon another; a ſudden diſeaſe; the touch of a pencil; an effect ſuddenly produced; a maſterly effort; power; a gentle ſmoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To STROKE, V. A. [*ſtracan*, Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindneſs.

To STROLL, V. N. to rove about like a vagabond.

STRONG, Adj. [*ſtrang*, Sax.] having great ſtrength of body or mind; fortified; able to make a long and vigorous reſiſtance; healthy; acting forcibly on the mind; zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digeſtion, or high ſeaſoned, applied to food. Not eaſily conquered, applied to habits. Firm, or not eaſily broken.

STRO'NGLY, Adv. luſtily; ſtoutly; forcibly.

STRU'CTURE, S. [Fr. *ſtructura*, Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building or machine are joined together; a building.

To STRUGGLE, V. N. [the etymology uncertain] to ſtrive hard, or make ſtrong efforts to perform any thing; to contend or make a ſtrong oppoſition againſt; to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE, S. a violent effort made to overcome any difficulty or reſiſtance; an agony.

STRU'MPET, S. [*ſtropo*, old Fr. *ſtuprum*, Lat.] a common proſtitute.

To STRUT, V. N. [*ſtruſan*, Teut.] to walk with an air of pride and dignity; to ſwell with with ſomething contained.

STRUT, S. a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STUB, S. [*ſteb*, Sax. *ſtubbe*, Dan. *ſtob*, Belg. *ſtipes*, Lat.] a thick, ſhort ſtock of a tree; a log or block.

STUBBLE, S. [*eſtauble*, Fr. *ſtoppel*, Belg. *ſtipula*, Lat.] the ſhort ſtraw left after the corn is reaped.

STU'BBORN, Adj. [from *ſtub* and *born*] obſtinate, or not to be moved by threats or perſuaſions; hardy; raſh; ſtiff: generally including the idea of ſomething bad.

STU'BBORNLY, Adv. obſtinately; inflexibly.

STU'BBORNESS, S. obſtinateneſs; perverſeneſs.

STU'CCO, S. [Ital. *ſtuc*, Fr.] a kind of fine plaſter uſed in a ceiling or wall.

STUD, S. [*ſtudu*, Sax.] a poſt or ſtake; a knob or other ornamental protuberance; an ornamental faſtening worn in the wriſtband of a ſhirt; a collection of breeding horſes and mares, from *ſtade*, Iſl. a ſtallion.

To STUD, V. N. to adorn with ſhining knobs.

STU'DENT, S. [*ſtudens*, Lat.] a perſon given to books. In the univerſity of Oxford, an exhibitioner or ſcholar on the foundation of Chriſt-church.

STU'DIED, Adj. learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DIOUS, Adj. [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.] much given to ſtudy; earneſt for; regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, Adv. diligently; carefully.

STUDIOUSNES, S. the quality of being much addicted to ſtudy.

STU'DY, S. [*eſtude*, Fr. *ſtudium*, Lat.] an intenſe application of the mind to books or meditation; learning acquired by books; an apartment ſet apart for reading and meditating.

To STU'DY, V. N. [*ſtudeo*, Lat.] to think upon with intenſe application, or to endeavour diligently. Actively, to apply the mind to with intenſe thought, or to conſider with attention.

STUFF, S. [*ſtoffe*, Belg. *eſtoffe*, Fr.] any matter or body; materials of which any thing is compoſed; furniture; any mixture or medicine; cloth or mixture of any kind, eſpecially that of the woollen ſort. A matter or thing, uſed only in contempt.

To STUFF, V. A. to fill or cram very full; to fill ſo as to occaſion uneaſineſs; to fill or cram meat with ſeaſoning.

STU'FFING, S. that by which any thing is filled; high ſeaſoned ingredients which are forced into meat.

STUKE or STUCK, S. [See *Stucco*] a fine plaſter made of lime and marble finely powdered, with which walls are covered, and wrought in figures reſembling carvings.

STULTILO'QUENCE, S. [*ſtultiloquentia*, Lat.] idle and fooliſh talk.

STUM, S. [Swed. perhaps corrupted from *muſtum*, Lat.] wine not fermented; new wine.

To STUMBLE, V. N. [perhaps from *Tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to ſlip or err; to ſtrike againſt, or light on by chance, uſed with *on*. Actively, to obſtruct, or offend.

STUMBLE, S. a trip in walking; a blunder or error in judgment.

STUMP, S. [*ſtumper*, Dan. *ſtompe*, Belg.] a ſmall part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off.

To STUMP, V. A. to cut off a ſtump; to brag or boaſt.

To STUN, V. N. [*ſtunan*, Sax. *geſtan*, Belg.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noiſe; to make a perſon ſenſeleſs or dizzy by a blow on the head.

STUPE, S. [*ſtupa*, Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors and applied to a hurt or wound.

To STUPE, V. A. to foment, or apply warm

warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

STUPEFA'CTION, S. [Fr. *ſtupefactio*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind wherein a perſon is inſenſible to threats or perſuaſions, and ſeems to have loſt every ſign of contrivance or attention.

STUPE'NDUOUS, Adj. prodigious; wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

STU'PID, Adj. [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupidus*, Lat.] wanting ſenſibility, apprehenſion, or underſtanding.

STU'PIDITY, S. [*ſtupidit*, Fr.] dulneſs; ſenſeleſſneſs; want of comprehenſion.

To STU'PIFY, V. A. [*ſtupefacio*, Lat.] to deprive of ſenſibility, ſagacity, or activity.

STU'POR, S. [*ſtupeur*, Fr.] a deprivation of all the ſenſes; heavineſs; numbneſs.

STUPRA'TION, S. the act of deflowering a woman; a rape.

STU'RDILY, Adv. ſtoutly; bluntly; obſtinately.

STU'RDINESS, S. great ſtrength; ſtoutneſs; obſtinacy.

STU'RDY, Adj. [*eſtourdi*, Fr.] hardy; ſtout; able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous reſiſtance.

STU'RGEON, S. a fiſh.

To STUT, or STU'TTER, V. N. [*ſtutten*, Belg.] to ſpeak with heſitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the ſame ſyllable or letter of a word.

STY, S. [*ſtige*, Sax. *ty*, Brit.] a ſmall incloſure in which hogs are kept.

STY'GIAN, Adj. belonging to the river Styx; infernal; helliſh.

STYLE, S. [*ſtylus*, Lat.] a manner of writing, ſpeaking, or compoſing; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax. In Botany, the pointed ſtalk which riſes from amidſt the leaves of flowers.

To STY'LE, V. A. to call, term, or name.

STYPTI'C, Adj. [uſually written *Stiptic*; from στυπτικος, Gr.] aſtringent, peculiarly applied to ſuch medicines as ſtop bleeding.

STYX, S. a poiſonous fountain of Arcadia, by the poets feigned to be a river of hell, by which the gods ſwore, and if any one broke his oath, or ſwore falſely, he was baniſhed from heaven and deprived of nectar for 100 years.

SUA'SIVE, Adj. [*ſuaſum*, Lat.] having the power to perſuade.

SUA'VITY, S. [*ſuavité*, Fr.] ſweetneſs; pleaſantneſs.

SUB, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a ſmall degree; or inferior.

SUBA'CTION, S. the act of ſubduing or bringing under.

To SUBA'GITATE, V. A. [*ſubagitatum*, Lat.] to ſollicit; to have commerce with a woman.

SUBA'LPINE, Adj. [*ſub Alpinus*, Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SUBA'LTERN, S. [*ſubalterne*, Fr.] an inferior.

SUBA'LTERN, Adj. placed under another; ſucceeding by turns.

SUBA'QUANEOUS, Adj. living under the water.

SU'BCHANTOR, S. an under-chantor; an officer who officiates for a chantor in his abſence.

SUBCONSTE'LLATION, S. in Aſtronomy, a leſſer conſtellation.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, Adj. lying under the ſkin.

SU'B-DEAN, S. a dignified clergyman next to the dean.

To SU'BDELEGATE, V. A. to ſubſtitute or appoint.

SUBDETI'TIOUS, [*ſubdetitius*, Lat.] foiſted; forged.

To SU'BDIVIDE, V. A. [*ſubdiviſer*, Fr.] to divide a part into ſtill leſſer parts.

SU'BDOLOUS, Adj. [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] ſubtle; crafty; deceitful.

To SU'BDUCE, V. A. to ſubtract; to inveigle; to ſeduce.

To SU'BDUCT, V. A. [*ſubductum*, Lat.] to withdraw or take away.

SUBDU'CTION, S. an abatement, ſubtraction, or privately taking away.

To SUBDU'E, V. A. [*ſubdo*, Lat.] to cruſh, overpower, or conquer.

SU'BDUER, S. a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under.

SUBFU'MIGATION, S. a ceremony uſed by ſorcerers to drive away evil ſpirits by burning incenſe.

To SUBJE'CT, V. A. [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] to put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make liable or obnoxious; to make ſubſervient.

SU'BJECT, Adj. [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] placed, ſituated, living or ſerving under; liable or obnoxious; that on which any action or thought is exerciſed.

SU'BJECT, S. [*ſujet*, Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres.

SU'BJECTION, S. [*ſujettion*, Fr.] obedience to a ſuperior; dependence; ſlavery; obligation; neceſſity.

To SUBJOI'N, V. to add at the end; to annex.

To SU'BJUGATE, V. A. [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugatum*, Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to ſubdue.

SUBJUGA'TION, S. the act of ſubduing, or reducing to a ſtate of ſlavery.

SUBJU'NCTIVE, [*ſubjonctif*, Fr. *ſubjunctivus*, Lat.] ſubjoined or added to ſomething elſe. In Grammar, a mood wherein the ſignification of a verb is relative to that of ſome other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, Adj. [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Lat.] done after the fall of man.

SUBLAXA'TION, S. in Anatomy, an imperfect diſlocation.

To SU'BLEVATE, V. A. [*ſublevatum*, Lat.] to raiſe, ſuccour, or eaſe.

SUBLE-

SUBLEVA'TION, S. the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

To SU'BLIMATE, V. A. [*sublimis*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt or elevate.

SUBLIMA'TION, S. in Chemistry, the distillation of solid substances only.

SUBLI'ME, Adj. [Fr. *sublimis*, Lat.] high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style.

SUBLI'ME, S. [Fr.] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thoughts, magnificence of words, and the harmonious lively turn of the phrase.

To SUBLI'ME, V. A. [*sublimer*, Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, heighten, or improve.

SUBLI'MITY, S. [*sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.] height of place, thought, or style.

SUBLU'NARY, Adj. [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sublunis*, Lat.] under the moon.

To SUBME'RGE, V. A. [*submerger*, Fr. *submergere*, Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

SUBME'RSION, S. the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

SUBMI'SS, Adj. [*submissus*, Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority.

SUBMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *submissio*, Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority, guiltiness, error, or power to command.

SUBMI'SSIVE, Adj. humble; meek; respectful.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, S. See *Submission*.

To SUBMI'T, V. A. [*submitto*, Lat.] to let down or sink; to acknowledge, or resign one's self to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior.

To SUBNE'RVATE, V. A. to cut the sinews of the leg; to hamstring.

SUBO'RDINATE, Adj. [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, or power; descending in a regular series or gradation.

To SUBO'RDINATE, V. A. [*subordonner*, Fr.] to range or place under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, S. [Fr.] dependence of persons or things with respect to each other.

To SUBO'RN, V. A. [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.] to procure privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means.

SUBORNA'TION, S. the act of procuring a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBPOE'NA, S. [*sub*, and *pœna*, Lat.] a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty.

To SUBPOE'NA, V. A. to summon a person to appear before a court.

SU'B-READER, S. an under reader in the inns of court, who reads the texts of law the reader is to lecture upon, and assists him.

SUBREP'TITIOUS, Adj. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGU'OUS, Adj. wet; moisty; watery underneath.

SUBRI'SION, S. the act of smiling.

To SU'BROGATE, V. A. [*subrogatum*, Lat.] to substitute, or put in the place of another.

To SUBSCRI'BE, V. A. [*subscribo*, Lat.] to give consent to or attest by writing one's name. Neuterly, to give consent; to promise to promote an undertaking by paying in a certain sum of money.

SU'BSCRIPTION, S. the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name; the undertaking to advance the government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

SU'BSEQUENT, Adj. [Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.] following in order of time or place.

To SUBSE'RVE, V. A. [*subservio*, Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

SU'BSERVIENCY, S. subject to the controul or command of another.

SU'BSERVIENT, Adj. [*subserviens*, Lat.] assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design

To SUBSI'DE, V. N. [*subsido*, Lat.] to sink down towards the bottom.

SU'BSIDIARY, Adj. [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] helping; aiding; assisting.

SU'BSIDY, S. [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To SUBSI'ST, V. A. [*subsisto*, Lat. *subsister*, Fr.] to continue or retain the present state, nature, or properties; to have means of living or maintainence; to inherit.

SUBSI'STENCE, S. [*subsistance*, Fr.] real being; competency or sufficiency to support life.

SU'BSTANCE, S. [Fr. *substantia*, Lat.] being; something which has existence, and supports accidents; the essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body; wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, Adj. [*substantialis*, Lat.] real; true; solid; material; strong; wealthy.

SU'BSTANTIVE, S. [*substantive*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] a noun or word applied to signify any thing that is the object of our senses or imagination, stripped of its qualities, and making sense when joined with a verb or adjective.

To SU'BSTITUTE, V. A. [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, Lat.] to put instead, or in the place of, another.

SU'BSTITUTE, S. [*substitut*, Fr.] one placed and acting instead of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT, or SUBTRA'CT, V. A. to take away a part from the whole. In Arithmetic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains.

To SUBTE'ND, V. A. [from *sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] to extend under.

SU'BTER, borrowed from the Latin, signifies, in composition, *under*.

SUBTER-

SUBTERFLU'OUS, Adj. running or flowing under.

SU'BTERFUGE, S. [*ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat. *ſubterfuge*, Fr.] a ſhift, evaſion, or trick, by which a perſon endeavours to extricate himſelf from a difficulty.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſubterra*, Lat.] under-ground; under the ſurface of the earth.

SU'BTILE, Adj. [ſometimes written *ſubtle*, and pronounced *ſuttle*; *ſubtile*, Fr.] thin; nice; fine; piercing; cunning; ſly; deceitful; refined, or ſo acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it ſignifies cunning or crafty, it is generally ſpelt *ſubtle*.

SU'BTILLY, Adv. craftily; cunningly.

SU'BTILTY, S. [*ſubtilté*, Fr.] firmneſs; the quality of being much rarified, or conſiſting of very ſmall and penetrating particles; nicety; refinement to exceſs; cunning.

SUBTILIZA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of rarifying or making thin.

To SU'BTILIZE, V. N. [*ſubtiliſer*, Fr.] to rarify, or make thin; to refine or ſpin into uſeleſs niceties; to treat with too much refinement.

SU'BTLE, S. [See *Subtile*] ſly; artful or cunning.

SUBTLE'TY, S. cunning; craftineſs; quickneſs of wit.

SUBT'LEY, Adv. cunningly; artfully; ſlyly.

To SUBTRA'CT, V. A. See *Subſtract*.

SUBTRA'CTION, S. in Arithmetic, a rule by which a leſs ſum is taken from a greater, to find the remainder.

SUBTRA'HEND, S. [*ſubtrahendum*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the leſs number, which is to be taken out of the greater.

To SUBVE'RSE, V. A. [*ſubverſus*, Lat.] to overturn, demoliſh, or deſtroy.

SUBVE'RSION, S. [Fr.] the act of overthrowing; the ſtate of a thing ruined, overthrown, or deſtroyed.

To SUBVE'RT, V. A. [*ſubverto*, Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, deſtroy, or turn upſide down; to corrupt or confound.

SU'BURB, S. [*ſuburbium*, Lat.] a collection of buildings without the walls of a city.

SUBURBA'NITY, S. [*ſuburbanitas*, Lat.] the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUBU'RBIAN, S. [*ſuburbanus*, Lat.] one that lives in the ſuburbs.

SUBU'RBIAN, Adj. belonging to the ſuburbs.

SU'BUBERES, S. [of *ſub* and *uber*, Lat.] ſucking infants.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] ſupplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, S. [Lat.] that which is put to ſerve in place of ſomething elſe.

SUCC'EDENT, Adj. [*ſuccedens*, Lat.] ſucceeding; following after.

To SUCCE'ED, V. N. [*ſucceder*, Fr. *ſuccedo*, Lat.] to follow after or in order; to come in the place of one who is dead, or has quitted; to fall out according to one's wiſh. Actively, to follow after; to proſper, or make a thing terminate according to a perſon's wiſh.

SUCCE'SS, S. [*ſuccez*, Fr. *ſucceſſus*, Lat.] a proſperous event, when uſed without an epithet. The termination of an affair whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCE'SSFUL, Adj. fortunate; lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, Adv. fortunately luckily.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, S. the quality of being fortunate or proſperous in an undertaking.

SUCCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ſucceſſio*, Lat.] a ſeries or order in which one perſon or thing follows another.

SUCCE'SSIVE, Adj. [*ſucceſſif*, Fr.] following in order immediately after another perſon or thing.

SU'CCESSOR, S. [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Lat. the word is ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, thus, *ſucceſſor*] one that immediately follows another in any poſſeſſion or poſt.

SUCCI'NCT, Adj. [Fr. *ſuccinctus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn and faſtened up to diſengage the legs. Figuratively, ſhort, or conciſe, applied to narratives.

SUCCINCTLY, Adv. briefly; conciſely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS, S. briefneſs; comprehenſiveneſs; conciſeneſs.

To SU'CCOUR, V. A. [*ſuccurro*, Lat.] to help, relieve, or aſſiſt in danger, difficulty, or diſtreſs.

SU'CCOUR, S. [*ſecours*, Fr.] aid or relief afforded in difficulty or diſtreſs; the perſon who aids or relieves another in diſtreſs.

SU'CCULENT, Adj. [Fr. *ſucculentus*, Lat.] moiſt; abounding in juice.

To SUC'CUMB, V. A. [*ſuccombre*, Fr. *ſuccumbere*, Lat.] to fall down, ſink, or fall under; to yield.

SUCCUSA'TION, S. [*ſuccuſatus*, Lat.] a trot.

SUCCU'SSION, S. [*ſuccuſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or jolting; a jolt or ſhake given by a carriage. In Medicine, a ſhaking of the nerves procured by ſtrong ſtimulating and ſternutatory medicines.

SUCH, Pron. [*ſulleiks*, Goth. *ſulk*, Belg. *ſwile*, Sax.] when anſwered by *as*, like or of the ſame kind. When uſed without *as*, of the ſame nature with that which is mentioned in the ſentence before; particular or certain.

To SUCK, V. A. [*ſucan*, Sax. *ſuffus*, Lat. *ſucer*, Fr.] to draw by rarifying the air; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from the breaſt by the mouth.

SUCK, S. the act of ſucking; milk given by females from the breaſt.

SU'CKER, S. any thing that draws by rarifying the air; the embolus of a pump; a young twig ſhooting from the ſtock, ſo called from

from the ſuppoſition of its depriving the trunk of its moiſture.

To SUCKLE, V. A. to bring up a child by milk ſucked from the breaſt.

SU'CTION, S. [*ſuccion*, Fr.] the act of ſucking.

SU'DATORY, S. [*ſudatus*, Lat.] a hot-houſe or ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN, Adj. [*ſoden*, Sax. *ſoudain*, Fr.] happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On or of a ſudden*, is ſooner than was expected, or without any notice beforehand.

SUDDE'NLY, Adv. haſtily; quickly.

SUDDE'NNESS, S. quickneſs; haſtineſs.

SUDORI'FIC, Adj. [*ſudorifique*, Fr.] provoking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORI'FICS, S. [*ſudorifica*, Lat.] medicines that cauſe ſweating. See *Diaphoretics* and *Hydrotics*.

SUDS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *ſeodan*, Sax.] water in which ſoap is diſſolved. *To be in the ſuds*, is to be involved in ſome difficulty.

To SUE, V. A. [*ſuivrer*, Fr.] to proſecute by law; to beg or entreat with humility and earneſtneſs.

SU'ET, S. [old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidnies.

To SU'FFER, V. A. [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſouffrire*, Fr.] to bear or undergo with a ſenſe of pain; to endure without reſiſtence or ſinking under; to allow or permit without refuſal or reſiſtance; to paſs through, or be affected by. Neuterly, to undergo pain, puniſhment, injury, or inconvenience.

SU'FFERABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be endured, or permitted.

SU'FFERANCE, S. [*ſouffrance*, Fr.] patience or moderation; permiſſion or allowance without reſiſtance.

To SUFFI'CE, V. N. [*ſufficio*, Lat.] to be enough, or equal to the end or purpoſe. Actively, to afford ſupply enough; to ſatisfy.

SUFFI'CIENCY, S. [*ſufficiens*, Lat.] the ſtate of being equal or adequate to the end propoſed; a qualification; ſupply equal to want, or competence.

SU'FFICIENT, Adj. enough; able; capable.

SU'FFICIENTLY, Adv. fully; ſatisfactorily.

To SUFFLA'TE, V. A. [*ſufflatum*, Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing up with wind; ſwelling.

To SU'FFOCATE, V. A. [*ſuffocatus*, Lat. *ſuffoquer*, Fr.] to choak for want of vent or air.

SUFFOCA'TION, S. a ſtoppage of the breath; ſmothering; choaking for want of air.

SUFFOLK, or SOUTHFOLK, as the Saxons wrote it, denoting the ſouthern people, in contradiſtinction from Norfolk, or the people in the county N. of it, now called Norfolk, is a maritme ſhire, having the German ocean on the E. bounded by Cambridgeſhire on the W. the river Stour on the S. which divides it from Eſſex; and the rivers Ouſe the Leſs, and Waveney, on the N. ſeparating it from Norfolk, It is about ſixty-two miles long, and twenty-eight broad, though by others computed much leſs. It contains about 40 parks, 22 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 575 pariſhes, and 206,000 inhabitants. It is generally diſtinguiſhed into two parts, namely, the franchiſe or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable; the former containing the W. part of the county, and the latter the eaſtern; each of which furniſhes a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes. The air of Suffolk is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt, the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly. Its ſoil is of divers qualities; that near the ſhore is ſandy, and full of heaths; yet abounding in rye, peaſe, and hemp, alſo numerous flocks of ſheep. High Suffolk, or the woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marl, yielding good paſture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Eſſex and Cambridge does alſo afford excellent paſture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and ſo on to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket, which is moſtly heath, or a green ſward. The feeding of cattle and ſheep on turnips is ſaid to have been an improvement firſt ſet on foot in this county. Its principal produce is butter and cheeſe, the latter of which is frequently in this county very much the worſe for the ſake of enriching the former. It ſends ſixteen members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, and two each for Ipſwich, Dunwich, Oxford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmundſbury.

SU'FFRAGAN, S. [*ſuffragant*, Fr.] a biſhop conſidered as ſubject to an archbiſhop.

SU'FFRAGE, S. [Fr. *ſuffragium*, Lat.] a vote, or voice given to determine a controverſy.

To SUFFU'MIGATE, V. A. [*ſuffumigatum*, Lat.] to ſmoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, S. a ſmoking or fuming underneath. In Phyſic, the conveying into the body the ſmoke of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, &c. for diſeaſes of the bowels, fundament, or womb.

To SUFFU'SE, V. A. [*ſuffuſus*, Lat.] to ſpread over with ſome fluid or expanſive body, ſuch as a vapour or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, S. the act of pouring or ſpreading upon; a ſpreading of humors in the body; a diſeaſe in the eye called a web.

SU'GAR, S. [*ſuvgr*, Brit. *ſaccaron*, Arab. σακχαρ, Gr. *ſaccharum*, Lat.] the native ſalt of the ſugar cane made by expreſſion and evaporation; any thing proverbially ſweet; a chemical dry chryſtallization.

To SU'GAR, V. A. to ſweeten with ſugar.

To SUGGE'ST, V. A. [*ſuggeſtum*, Lat.] to hint or inſinuate; to tell privately.

SUGGE'STION, S. [Fr.] a ſecret hint or information.

SU'ICIDE, S. [*ſuicidium*, Lat.] the crime of deſtroying one's ſelf; one who deſtroys himſelf.

SUIT, S. [Fr.] a ſet or number of things correſponding to each other; cloaths conſiſting of coat, waiſtcoat and breeches; a regular order

or

or ſeries. *Out of ſuits*, is, having no correſpondence. A retinue, or number of attendants; from *ſuite*, Fr. A petition; a courtſhip. In Law, the inſtance of a cauſe, or the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, V. A. to fit or adapt to ſomething elſe; to dreſs or clothe. Neuterly, to agree with, uſed with *to* or *with*.

SUI'TABLE, Adj. agreeing; matching; convenient.

SU'ITER, or SU'ITOR, S. one that makes a petition, or courts another.

SU'LLEN, Adj. [the etymology uncertain] gloomily angry; diſcontented or ſour; heavy or dull.

SU'LLENLY, Adv. diſcontentedly; moroſely.

SU'LLENNESS, S. gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſtubborneſs.

To SU'LLY, V. A. [*ſouiller*, Fr.] to ſoil or ſpoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHUR, S. [Lat.] brimſtone.

SULPHU'REOUS, or SU'LPHUROUS, Adj. [*ſulphureus*, Lat.] containing brimſtone.

SU'LTAN, S. [Arab.] the Turkiſh emperor.

SULTA'NA, or SU'LTANESS, S. the queen of an eaſtern emperor.

SU'LTRINESS, S. exceſſive heat.

SU'LTRY, Adj. hot and cloſe without any current of wind.

SUM, S. [*ſumma*, Lat. *ſomme*, Fr.] the whole of any thing; a quantity of money; an abridgment or abſtract of the whole; the amount or reſult of any reaſoning or calculation; the height.

To SUM, V. A. [*ſommer*, Fr.] to compute or collect particulars into a total, uſed with *up*; to comprize or collect in a narrow compaſs. In Falconry, to have feathers full grown.

SU'MLESS, Adj. not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY, Adv. briefly; conciſely,

SU'MMARY, Adj. [*ſommaire*, Fr.] ſhort, brief, conciſe, or compendious.

SU'MMARY, S. an abridgment which contains the ſubſtance of the whole in a ſmall compaſs.

SU'MMER, S. [*ſumer*, Sax. *ſumar*, Iſl. *ſomer*, Belg. *ſommer*, Teut. and Dan.] the ſeaſon when the ſun arrives at the extremity of the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is moſt predominant; one of the four ſeaſons of the year; the principal beam of a floor; from *trabs ſummaria*, Lat.

To SU'MMER, V. A. to paſs the ſummer.

SU'MMIT, S. [*ſummitas*, Lat.] the top or utmoſt height.

To SU'MMON, V. A. [*ſub* or *ſum*, and *moneo*, Lat.] to call, admoniſh, or cite with authority to appear. Figuratively, to excite or rouſe, uſed with *up*.

SU'MMONER, S. a perſon who cites or calls to appear before a court, or at a particular place.

SU'MMONS, S. a call or citation from authority to appear.

SU'MMUM BONUM, S. [Lat.] the chiefeſt good; that enjoyment which a perſon moſt deſires.

SU'MPTER, S. [*ſomier*, Fr. *ſomiere*, Ital.] a horſe that carries cloaths or furniture.

SU'MPTUARY, Adj. [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] relating to expence, eſpecially that of dreſs. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to reſtrain exceſs in diet or apparel.

SU'MPTUOUS, Adv. [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. coſtly; ſplendidly; magnificently.

SUMPTU'OUSNESS, S. ſplendidneſs; coſtlineſs; magnificence.

SUN, S. [*ſunne*, Goth. *ſunna*, *ſunne*, Sax. *ſon*, Belg. *ſonne*, Teut.] the luminary in the center of our ſyſtem, and the fountain of light and heat; any thing eminently glorious and ſplendid. *Under the ſun*, is, in this world.

SU'N-BURNT, Adj. tanned by the ſun.

SU'NDAY, S. [*ſunnan dagh*, *ſontag*, Teut. *ſondagh*, Belg. *ſondagh*, Dan. *ſonendei*, or *ſunendei*, old Fr. *ſunnudahr*, Run.] the firſt day of the week, dedicated by the heathens to the ſun, and by the Chriſtians uſed as their ſabbath, becauſe our bleſſed Saviour aroſe on that day.

To SU'NDER, V. A. [*ſyndnair*, Sax.] to part, ſeparate, or divide. *In ſunder*, is, in two.

SU'NDRY, Adj. [*ſunders*, Sax.] ſeveral; various; more than one.

SUNG, the preter and part. paſſ. of *Sing*.

SUNK, preter and part. paſſ. of *Sink*.

To SUP, V. A. [*ſuper*, Norm. Fr. *ſupan*, Sax.] to ſip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time. Neuterly, to eat the laſt meal in the night; from *ſouper*, Fr.

SUP, S. [*ſope*, Iſl. and Scot.] a ſmall draught or mouthful of liquor.

SU'PER, in Compoſition, is derived from the Latin, and ſignifies more than another; more than enough; and on or flowing over the top.

SU'PERABLE, Adj. [*ſuperabilis*, Lat.] that which may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

To SUPERA'BOUND, V. A. [*ſuperabundare*, Lat.] to be ſuperfluous; to be over much.

SUPERA'BUNDANCE, S. [*ſuperabundantia*, Lat.] exceſs; ſuperfluity; great plenty.

SUPERA'BUNDANT, Adj. more than enough; exceſſive.

To SUPERA'DD, V. N. [*ſuperaddo*, Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing ſo as to make it more.

To SUPERA'NNUATE, V. A. to impair or diſqualify by age.

SUPERA'NNUATED, Adj. worn out with age; grown out of date.

SUPE'RB, Adj. [*ſuperbe*, Fr. *ſuperbus*, Lat.] grand; lofty; proud; magnificent.

SUPERCA'RGO, S. an officer in a ſhip who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCI'LIOUS, Adj. [*ſupercilium*, Lat.] haughty; deſpotic; overbearing; contemptuous.

SUPERE'MINENCE, S. [*ſupereminentia*, Lat.]

Lat.] the quality of exceeding in excellence, authority, or prerogative.

SUPERE'MINENT, Adj. [*supereminens*, Lat.] greatly excelling.

To SUPERE'ROGATE, V. N. [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] to do more than a perſon is by duty obliged to.

SUPEREROGA'TION, S. the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPERFETA'TION, S. [*superfœtatio*, Lat.] a ſecond conception in the womb before the firſt is brought forth, as coneys do.

SU'PERFICE, S. [*ſuperficies*, Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.

SUPERFI'CIAL, Adj. [*ſuperficiel*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, or contrived to cover ſomething elſe; ſmattering, or not deeply learned.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, Adv. ſlightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, S. imperfectneſs; ſlightneſs.

SUPERFI'CIES, S. [Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.

SU'PERFINE, Adj. eminently or extraordinary fine.

SUPERFLU'ITY, S. [*ſuperfluité*, Fr.] more than enough; plenty beyond neceſſity; exceſs.

SU'PERFLUOUS, Adj. [*ſuperfluus*, Lat.] over much; more than enough; needleſs; unneceſſary.

SU'PERFLUOUSLY, Adv. unneceſſarily; needleſsly; in an extravagant manner.

To SUPERINDU'CE, V. A. [*ſuper* and *induco*, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To SU'PERINTEND, V. A. to overſee, overlook, or take care of others that are inferior.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY, S. the act of taking care of the intereſts and concerns of others.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, S. [Fr. of *ſuper*, and *intendens*, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages; a ſort of biſhop or dignified clergyman among the Lutherans.

SUPE'RIOR, Adj. [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.] higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Upper, applied to ſituation. *Superiors*, in Printing, ſmall letters or figures placed over a word, to direct, by a like letter or figure, to the citations in the margin.

SUPERIO'RITY, S. [from *ſuperiorité*, Fr.] the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPE'RLATIVE, Adj. [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree. In Engliſh Grammar, the ſuperlative degree of adjectives that conſiſt of many ſyllables is made by prefixing *moſt* before them; but in thoſe which conſiſt of fewer ſyllables, it is formed by changing the ending or adding *iſt* to it, according to the Goths, who formed theirs in *iſts* or *iſta*, as *batiſt*, *batiſta*, Goth. beſt; the Runic is formed in the ſame manner, as, *breddiſta*, Run. broadeſt; the Saxon terminates in *aſt*, *eſt*, or *uſt*, as *rightwiſaſt*, *rightwiſeſt*, *rightwiſuſt*, Sax. juſteſt or moſt juſt. This method of forming the ſuperlative, ſeems copied from the Attics, who form theirs in ιστος, as καλλιστος, Gr. the beſt.

SUPERLA'TIVELY, Adv. moſt excellently; moſt eminently.

SUPERLA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being moſt eminent or excellent.

SUPE'RNAL, Adj. [*ſupernus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things.

SUPERNA'TURAL, Adj. [of *ſuper*, and *naturalis*, Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURA'LITY, S. the quality of being above the courſe of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, Adj. [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr.] above a ſettled, neceſſary, uſual, or a round number.

To SUPERSCRI'BE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *ſcribo*, Lat.] to write upon the top or outſide.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, S. [*ſuper*, and *ſcriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing on the top or outſide; any thing written on the top or outſide.

To SUPERSE'DE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *ſedeo*, Lat.] to make void or ſet aſide by ſuperior force or authority.

SUPERSE'DEAS, S. in Law, a writ to ſtay the doing of that which otherwiſe might be done.

SUPERSTI'TION, S. [Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Lat.] the obſervance of unneceſſary rites and practices in religion from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity; falſe religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worſhip; too great nicety or ſcrupulouſneſs.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat.] placing religion in things that are indifferent, from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity; ſcrupulous, or exact to a fault.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. bigottedly; ſcrupulouſly.

To SUPERSTRU'CT, V. A. [*ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, S. that which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

To SUPERVE'NE, V. A. [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, uſed with *to*.

SUPERVE'NTION, S. a ſudden and unexpected intervention.

To SUPERVI'SE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *viſus*, Lat.] to overlook as an overſeer.

SUPERVI'SOR, S. an overſeer of the poor; an inſpector of the cuſtoms; a ſurveyor of the highways; one that has the care of others under him.

To SUPERVI'VE, V. N. [*ſuper*, and *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer.

SUPI'NE, Adj. [*ſupinus*, Lat.] to lie with the face upwards. Figuratively, negligent; careleſs; inattentive.

SUPI'NE, S. [*ſupin*, Fr. *ſupinum*, Lat.] a part of a conjugation of a verb, of the like ſenſe or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number

number or perſon: in Latin they end in *um* and *u*, that in *um* ſignifies action, and that in *u* implies paſſion; as *amatum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be loved.

SUPI'NENESS, S. negligence; careleſſneſs; inattention; ſloth.

SU'PPER, S. [*ſouper*, Fr.] the laſt meal at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, V. A. [*ſupplanter*, Fr.] to trip up the heels; to diſplace or turn out by ſtratagem; to overpower, force away, or diſplace.

SUPPLE, Adj. [*ſouple*, Fr.] eaſy to be bent; bending without breaking. Yielding, oppoſed to obſtinate. Flattering or fawning.

To SU'PPLE, V. A. to make pliant, or ſoft. Neuterly, to grow ſoft or pliant.

SU'PPLEMENT, S. [Fr. *ſupplementum*, Lat.] an addition made to any thing to ſupply its defects or omiſſions.

SUPPLE'NESS, S. pliantneſs; eaſily yielding; flattery.

SU'PPLI'ANT, Adj. [Fr.] entreating, or requeſting in an humble manner.

SU'PPLICANT, S. [from *ſupplicate*] one that entreats with great ſubmiſſion.

To SU'PPLICATE, V. N. [*ſupplicatus*, Lat.] to petition, or entreat in a very humble and ſubmiſſive manner.

SUPPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a petition delivered in an humble manner; that part of divine worſhip wherein we humbly aſk for ſomething.

SUPPLI'ER, S. one that provides or furniſhes.

To SUP'PLY, V. A. [*ſuppleo*, Lat. *ſupplier*, Fr.] to fill up any deficience; to give or afford ſomething wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or ſerve inſtead of; to give or furniſh.

SUP'PLY, S. [plural *ſupplies*] relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To grant the ſupplies*, is to provide the neceſſary money for the ſupport of government. In War, furniſhing an army with recruits.

To SUPPO'RT, V. A. [*ſupporter*, Fr. *ſupportare*, Ital.] to ſuſtain, bear, or prop up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to prevent from fainting.

SUPPO'RT, S. the act or power of ſuſtaining or keeping from falling; a prop; the neceſſaries of life; maintenance; a ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may be endured or ſuffered.

SUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. in a manner that may be borne.

SUPPO'RTER, S. one that maintains or aſſiſts another. In Architecture, a poſt or pillar that ſupports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beaſt or bird drawn ſtanding on each ſide of the eſcutcheon, and ſeem to ſupport it.

SUPPO'SABLE, Adj. capable of being laid down without proof, or advanced by way of argument.

SUPPO'SAL, S. [from *ſuppoſe*] an imagination or poſition without proof.

To SUPPO'SE, V. A. [*ſuppoſer*, Fr. *ſuppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itſelf.

SUPPOSI'TION, S. [Fr.] an hypotheſis, poſition, or illuſtration laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully ſubſtituted in the room of ſomething genuine and authentic.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, Adv. counterfeitly; ſpuriouſly.

SUPPOSI'TORY, S. a ſolid medicine put up the fundament to looſen the belly.

To SUPPRE'SS, V. A. [*ſuppreſſus*, Lat.] to cruſh, overpower, overwhelm, or reduce from a ſtate of activity or commotion to one of tranquility; to conceal or keep in; to ſeize on, or hinder the publication of a book.

SUPPRE'SSION, S. putting a ſtop to; concealment; a ſtoppage or difficulty in making water.

To SU'PPURATE, V. A. [*ſuppurer*, Fr.] to generate, or form pus or matter; to digeſt.

SUPPURA'TION, S. a ripening of an impoſthume or boil; generating pus or matter.

SUPPURGA'TION, S. the too frequent uſe of purging medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, S. [*ſupputo*, Lat.] a reckoning or calculation.

SU'PRA, in Compoſition, borrowed from the Latin, ſignifies above or before.

SUPRALA'PSARAN, S. [*ſupra*, and *lapſus*, Lat.] one who holds that God paſſed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPRE'MACY, S. [from *ſupreme*] the ſtate of having no ſuperior.

SUPRE'ME, Adj. [*ſupremus*, Lat.] higheſt in dignity, authority or excellence. It ſhould be obſerved, that *ſupreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and ſuperior to that of place.

SUPRE'MELY, Adv. moſt excellently; moſt eminently.

SUPRE'MITY, S. [*ſupremitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of man after death.

SUR, in Compoſition, is borrowed from the French, and ſignifies upon, or over and above.

SU'RA, S. in Anatomy, the leſſer bone of the calf of the leg

To SURCE'ASE, V. N. [*ſur*, and *ceſſer*, Fr.] to be at an end, or no longer in being, uſe, or in motion.

SURCHA'RGE, S. [Fr.] too heavy a burthen; charge upon charge.

To SURCHA'RGE, V. A. [*ſurcharger* Fr.] to load with more than a perſon or thing can bear; to overcharge.

SU'RCINGLE, S. [*ſur*, and *cingulum*, Lat.] a girt with which a burthen is bound on a horſe; the girdle or band of a caſſock.

SURCLE, S. [*ſurculus*, Lat.] a ſhoot or ſhort twig.

SURCO'AT, S. a coat to be worn over the

other cloaths; a great coat; an outward garment.

SURCULA'TION, S. the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SURCU'LOUS, Adj. [*ſurculoſus*, Lat.] full of ſhoots or ſprigs.

SURD, Adj. [*ſurdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of underſtanding. A *ſurd root*, in Mathematics, is a ſquare, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds*, in Geometry, are lines which have not any common meaſure with the rational line given.

SU'RDITY, S. [*ſurdite*, Fr. *ſurditas*, Lat.] deafneſs; dullneſs; ſtupidity.

SURE, Adj. [*ſeure*, Fr.] certain, or not ſubject either to fail or deceive; confident beyond doubt; ſafe from doubt or danger; firm without decay or failure. *To be ſure*, is uſed adverbially for certainly.

SURE'LY, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

SURE'NESS, S. certainty; without doubt; firmneſs; faithfulneſs.

SU'RETISHIP, S. [from *Surety*] the ſtate or office of one that is bound for another.

SU'RETY, S. [*ſureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or miſtake; ſupport; evidence; confirmation; ſecurity againſt loſs or danger; one that gives ſecurity or is bound for another.

SU'RFACE, S. [*ſur* and *face*, Fr.] the outſide, or ſuperficies.

To SU'RFEIT, V. A. [from *ſur*, Fr. and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with exceſs of meat or drink, ſo as to occaſion ſickneſs. Neuterly, to be fed to ſickneſs.

SU'RFEIT, S. ſickneſs ariſing from feeding or drinking to exceſs.

SURGE, S. [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] a ſwelling wave; a wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, V. N. [*ſurgo*, Lat.] to ſwell or roll in waves.

SU'RGEON, S. See *Chirurgeon*, of which it is a corruption.

SURGE'RY, S. [*chirurgie*, Fr. *chirurgia*, Lat.] an art that teaches the cure of diſeaſes by manual operations; a room ſet apart for keeping the inſtruments of, and performing operations by, a ſurgeon.

SU'RLY, Adj. [from *ſur*, Sax.] ſour, moroſe, or ſilently angry.

SU'RLILY, Adv. moroſely; crabbedly; angrily.

SU'RLINESS, S. ſourneſs of diſpoſition; inſolence; moroſeneſs.

To SURMI'SE, V. A. [*ſurmiſer*, Fr.] to ſuſpect, or imagine without certain knowledge, or ſufficient grounds.

SURMI'SE, S. [Fr.] an imperfect notion, or ſuſpicion not ſupported by knowledge.

To SU'RMOUNT, V. A. [*ſurmonter*, Fr.] to riſe above; to conquer any enemy or difficulty; to ſurpaſs or exceed.

SU'RNAME, S. [*ſurnom*, Fr.] the name which a perſon takes from his family.

To SURPA'SS, V. A. [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, Part. excellent in a high degree.

SU'RPLICE, S. [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or adminiſter the ſacrament.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'RPLUSAGE, S. [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more or remains after uſe and neceſſity is ſatisfied.

SURPRI'SAL, or SURPRI'SE, S. [*ſurpriſe*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the ſtate of being taken unawares; a ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, V. A. [*ſurpris*, of *ſuprendre*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares, or unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to lead into an error.

To SURRE'NDER, V. A. [*ſurrendre*, Fr.] to yield or deliver up to another, or to an enemy; to lay down an office. Neuterly, to yield or give up one's ſelf.

SURRE'NDER, or SURRENDRY, S. the act of yielding or reſigning to another.

SURRE'PTION, S. the act of taking unawares; a ſurpriſe.

SURREPTITIOUS, Adj. [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced, by ſtealth or fraud.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. fraudulently; falſely.

SU'RREY, S. one of the counties of England. It is contiguous on the W. to Berkſhire and Hampſhire; on the S. to Suſſex; on the E. it joins Kent; and the river Thames parts it from Middleſex on the N. It is about thirty-four miles long and twenty-one in breadth, containing thirteen hundreds, 140 pariſhes, ten of which are in Southwark and the parts adjacent; alſo eleven market-towns, thirty-five vicarages, 450 villages and hamlets, with 171,000 inhabitants. This is a healthy county, having in it ſeveral royal palaces, with numberleſs ſeats of nobility, gentry and merchants, more eſpecially in the parts W. of London, and along the Thames that way; yet the air, as well as the ſoil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly; for the climate of the latter is mild, being very fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, eſpecially on the S. part about Holmſdale, and on the N. Towards the Thames; but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, a delightful ſpot here and there excepted, is open ſandy ground, or barren heath: for which reaſon this county has not been improperly compared to coarſe cloth, with a fine liſt or border. In ſome places are long ridges of hills or downs; with warrens for rabbits, ſhelter for hares, and parks for deer. Its principal rivers, beſides the noble Thames on its N. ſkirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, which abound in fiſh; the laſt of theſe excels particularly in fine trout. The chief produce of this county, beſides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which laſt article, ſo ſerviceable in the cloathing

cloathing trade, is ſold at a groat a buſhel from the pits near Rygate. It gave formerly title to the earl, who in the abſence of king Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Tournay, fought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumberland, againſt the Scots under James IV. in which that king fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, and thereupon his men were routed, and at preſent to the duke of Norfolk; and ſents to parliament, beſides two knights of the ſhire, two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark, Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton, and Haſlemere.

To SU'RROGATE, V. A. [*ſurrogatus*, Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

SU'RROGATE, S. a deputy, or one that officiates for another.

To SURROU'ND, V. A. [*ſurrander*, Fr.] to encloſe or encompaſs on all ſides.

SURTOU'T, S. [Fr.] a large coat worn over another.

To SURVE'Y, V. A. [*ſurveir*, old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to overſee; to look into the ſtrength of buildings; to meaſure land.

SURVE'YING, S. the art of meaſuring the ſuperficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c. by the help of proper inſtruments.

SURVE'YOR, S. one who meaſures land, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to aſcertain the value; one that overſees or ſuperintends any large undertaking; an officer of the exciſe.

SURVI'VANCE, S. an outliving another.

To SURVI'VE, V. N. [*ſupervivo*, Lat.] to live longer than another; to outlive.

SURVI'VER, or SURVI'VOR, S. one that outlive, or lives longer than, another.

SURVI'VORSHIP, S. the ſtate, condition, or circumſtances of a ſurvivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impreſſion.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS, or SUSCE'PTIBILITY, S. the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impreſſion or form.

To SUSCITA'TE, V. A. [*ſuſciter*, Fr. *ſuſcitatum*, Lat.] to quicken; to excite; to bear up.

SUSCITA'TION, S. the act of quickening or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, V. A. [*ſuſpectum*, Lat.] to imagine ſomething unknown with a degree of fear and jealouſy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a perſon guilty of ſome crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, Adj. ready to miſtruſt; full of jealouſy or ſuſpicion.

To SUSPE'ND, V. A. [*ſuſpendo*, Lat. *ſuſpendre*, Fr.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or ſtop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, Adj. hung by any thing; debarred from exerciſing an office, or receiving the ſalary for a certain time, or during pleaſure.

SUSPE'NSE, S. [*uſpens*, Fr.] uncertainty the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPE'NSION, S. [Fr.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; the ſtate of a perſon who is deprived of the exerciſe of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, S. [Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealouſy; diſtruſt.

SUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſuſpicioſus*, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, uſed in a bad ſenſe. Liable, or giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPICI'OUSLY, Adv. diſtruſtfully; jealouſly.

SUSPICI'OUSNESS, S. jealouſy; diſtruſt.

SUSPI'RAL, S. [*ſoupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing hole; an air-hole.

To SUSPI'RE, V. N. [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.] to ſigh, or fetch breath deep.

SU'SSEX, S. a county of England, during the heptarchy called the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the W. by Hampſhire; on the S. by the Britiſh channel; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. Its extent along the channel is ſixty-five miles, and twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into ſix rapes, with a caſtle, river, and foreſt to each; and it is further ſubdivided into ſixty-five hundreds, in which are reckoned 312 pariſhes, 123 vicarages, one city, eighteen market-towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about 129,000 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouſe, and the Rother; but none of theſe will admit a veſſel of 500 tons, by reaſon of the ſand and beach thrown up by the ſea into their mouths. Beſides theſe, there are likewiſe the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Aſhburn, and Aſten, which have all, as well as the former rivers, their ſource and exit in this county. The air along the coaſt is aguiſh; but is ſweet and healthy on the downs. The ſoil differs; for the hilly parts are leſs fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty, but fertile withal; eſpecially the Weald, which produces plenty of oats and hops. The air here, though foggy, and not reckoned unwholeſome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be ſaid to be proper to breathe in. The roads in this part are the worſt in England. On the coaſt are very high green hills, called the South Downs, and well known, eſpecially to the dealers in wool or ſheep; there being great numbers of the latter bred here, whoſe wool, which is very fine, has been too often clandeſtinely exported to France, &c. and ſmuggling or running of brandies, teas, &c. in return, uſed alſo to be much carried on in theſe parts; but the juſt ſeverity of our laws has quite cruſhed that pernicious commerce within theſe few years. Many parts of the downs, being a fat and chalky ſoil, are very fruitful both in corn and graſs. The middle part of the county is de-

Lat.] the quality of exceeding in excellence, authority, or prerogative.

SUPERE'MINENT, Adj. [*supereminens*, Lat.] greatly excelling.

To SUPERE'ROGATE, V. N. [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] to do more than a perſon is by duty obliged to.

SUPEREROGA'TION, S. the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPERFETA'TION, S. [*superfœtatio*, Lat.] a ſecond conception in the womb before the firſt is brought forth, as coneys do.

SU'PERFICE, S. [*ſuperficies*, Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.

SUPERFI'CIAL, Adj. [*ſuperficiel*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, or contrived to cover ſomething elſe; ſmattering, or not deeply learned.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, Adv. ſlightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, S. imperfectneſs; ſlightneſs.

SUPERFI'CIES, S. [Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.

SU'PERFINE, Adj. eminently or extraordinary fine.

SUPERFLU'ITY, S. [*ſuperfluité*, Fr.] more than enough; plenty beyond neceſſity; exceſs.

SU'PERFLUOUS, Adj. [*ſuperfluus*, Lat.] over much; more than enough; needleſs; unneceſſary.

SU'PERFLUOUSLY, Adv. unneceſſarily; needleſsly; in an extravagant manner.

To SUPERINDU'CE, V. A. [*ſuper* and *induco*, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To SU'PERINTEND, V. A. to overſee, overlook, or take care of others that are inferior.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY, S. the act of taking care of the intereſts and concerns of others.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, S. [Fr. of *ſuper*, and *intendens*, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages; a ſort of biſhop or dignified clergyman among the Lutherans.

SUPE'RIOR, Adj. [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.] higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Upper, applied to ſituation. *Superiors*, in Printing, ſmall letters or figures placed over a word, to direct, by a like letter or figure, to the citations in the margin.

SUPERIO'RITY, S. [from *ſuperiorité*, Fr.] the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPE'RLATIVE, Adj. [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree. In Engliſh Grammar, the ſuperlative degree of adjectives that conſiſt of many ſyllables is made by prefixing *moſt* before them; but in thoſe which conſiſt of fewer ſyllables, it is formed by changing the ending or adding *iſt* to it, according to the Goths, who formed theirs in *iſts* or *iſta*, as *batiſt*, *batiſta*, Goth. beſt; the Runic is formed in the ſame manner, as, *braddiſta*, Run. broadeſt; the Saxon terminates in *aſt*, *eſt*, or *uſt*, as *rightwiſaſt*, *rightwiſeſt*, *rightwiſuſt*, Sax. juſteſt or moſt juſt. This method of forming the ſuperlative, ſeems copied from the Attics, who form theirs in ιστος, as καλλιστος, Gr. the beſt.

SUPERLA'TIVELY, Adv. moſt excellently; moſt eminently.

SUPERLA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being moſt eminent or excellent.

SUPE'RNAL, Adj. [*ſupernus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things.

SUPERNA'TURAL, Adj. [of *ſuper*, and *naturalis*, Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURA'LITY, S. the quality of being above the courſe of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, Adj. [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr.] above a ſettled, neceſſary, uſual, or a round number.

To SUPERSCRI'BE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *ſcribo*, Lat.] to write upon the top or outſide.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, S. [*ſuper*, and *ſcriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing on the top or outſide; any thing written on the top or outſide.

To SUPERSE'DE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *ſedeo*, Lat.] to make void or ſet aſide by ſuperior force or authority.

SUPERSE'DEAS, S. in Law, a writ to ſtay the doing of that which otherwiſe might be done.

SUPERSTI'TION, S. [Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Lat.] the obſervance of unneceſſary rites and practices in religion from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity; falſe religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worſhip; too great nicety or ſcrupulouſneſs.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat.] placing religion in things that are indifferent, from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity; ſcrupulous, or exact to a fault.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. bigottedly; ſcrupulouſly.

To SUPERSTRU'CT, V. A. [*ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, S. that which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

To SUPERVE'NE, V. A. [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, uſed with *to*.

SUPERVE'NTION, S. a ſudden and unexpected intervention.

To SUPERVI'SE, V. A. [*ſuper*, and *viſus*, Lat.] to overlook as an overſeer.

SUPERVI'SOR, S. an overſeer of the poor; an inſpector of the cuſtoms; a ſurveyor of the highways; one that has the care of others under him.

To SUPERVI'VE, V. N. [*ſuper*, and *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer.

SUPI'NE, Adj. [*ſupinus*, Lat.] to lie with the face upwards. Figuratively, negligent; careleſs; inattentive.

SUPI'NE, S. [*ſupin*, Fr. *ſupinum*, Lat.] a part of a conjugation of a verb, of the like ſenſe or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number

number or perſon: in Latin they end in *um* and *o*, that in *um* ſignifies action, and that in *u* implies paſſion; as *amatum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be loved.

SUPI'NENESS, S. negligence; careleſſneſs; inattention; ſloth.

SU'PPER, S. [*ſouper*, Fr.] the laſt meal at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, V. A. [*ſupplanter*, Fr.] to trip up the heels; to diſplace or turn out by ſtratagem; to overpower, force away, or diſplace.

SUPPLE, Adj. [*ſouple*, Fr.] eaſy to be bent; bending without breaking. Yielding, oppoſed to obſtinate. Flattering or fawning.

To SU'PPLE, V. A. to make pliant, or ſoft. Neuterly, to grow ſoft or pliant.

SU'PPLEMENT, S. [Fr. *ſupplementum*, Lat.] an addition made to any thing to ſupply its defects or omiſſions.

SUPPLE'NESS, S. pliantneſs; eaſily yielding; flattery.

SU'PPLI'ANT, Adj. [Fr.] entreating, or requeſting in an humble manner.

SU'PPLICANT, S. [from *ſupplicate*] one that entreats with great ſubmiſſion.

To SU'PPLICATE, V. N. [*ſupplicatus*, Lat.] to petition, or entreat in a very humble and ſubmiſſive manner.

SUPPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a petition delivered in an humble manner; that part of divine worſhip wherein we humbly aſk for ſomething.

SUPPLI'ER, S. one that provides or furniſhes.

To SUP'PLY, V. A. [*ſuppleo*, Lat. *ſupplier*, Fr.] to fill up any deficience; to give or afford ſomething wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or ſerve inſtead of; to give or furniſh.

SUP'PLY, S. [plural *ſupplies*] relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To grant the ſupplies*, is to provide the neceſſary money for the ſupport of government. In War, furniſhing an army with recruits.

To SUPPO'RT, V. A. [*ſupporter*, Fr. *ſupportare*, Ital.] to ſuſtain, bear, or prop up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to prevent from fainting.

SUPPO'RT, S. the act or power of ſuſtaining or keeping from falling; a prop; the neceſſaries of life; maintenance; a ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may be endured or ſuffered.

SUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. in a manner that may be borne.

SUPPO'RTER, S. one that maintains or aſſiſts another. In Architecture, a poſt or pillar that ſupports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beaſt or bird drawn ſtanding on each ſide of the eſcutcheon, and ſeem to ſupport it.

SUPPO'SABLE, Adj. capable of being laid down without proof, or advanced by way of argument.

SUPPO'SAL, S. [from *ſuppoſe*] an imagination or poſition without proof.

To SUPPO'SE, V. A. [*ſuppoſer*, Fr. *ſuppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itſelf.

SUPPOSI'TION, S. [Fr.] an hypotheſis, poſition, or illuſtration laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully ſubſtituted in the room of ſomething genuine and authentic.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, Adv. counterfeitly; ſpuriouſly.

SUPPOSI'TORY, S. a ſolid medicine put up the fundament to looſen the belly.

To SUPPRE'SS, V. A. [*ſuppreſſus*, Lat.] to cruſh, overpower, overwhelm, or reduce from a ſtate of activity or commotion to one of tranquility; to conceal or keep in; to ſeize on, or hinder the publication of a book.

SUPPRE'SSION, S. putting a ſtop to; concealment; a ſtoppage or difficulty in making water.

To SU'PPURATE, V. A. [*ſuppurer*, Fr.] to generate, or form pus or matter; to digeſt.

SUPPURA'TION, S. a ripening of an impoſthume or boil; generating pus or matter.

SUPPURGA'TION, S. the too frequent uſe of purging medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, S. [*ſupputo*, Lat.] a reckoning or calculation.

SU'PRA, in Compoſition, borrowed from the Latin, ſignifies above or before.

SUPRALA'PSARAN, S. [*ſupra*, and *lapſus*, Lat.] one who holds that God paſſed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPRE'MACY, S. [from *ſupreme*] the ſtate of having no ſuperior.

SUPRE'ME, Adj. [*ſupremus*, Lat.] higheſt in dignity, authority or excellence. It ſhould be obſerved, that *ſupreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and ſuperior to that of place.

SUPRE'MELY, Adv. moſt excellently; moſt eminently.

SUPRE'MITY, S. [*ſupremitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of man after death.

SUR, in Compoſition, is borrowed from the French, and ſignifies upon, or over and above.

SU'RA, S. in Anatomy, the leſſer bone of the calf of the leg

To SURCE'ASE, V. N. [*ſur*, and *ceſſer*, Fr.] to be at an end, or no longer in being, uſe, or in motion.

SURCHA'RGE, S. [Fr.] too heavy a burthen; charge upon charge.

To SURCHA'RGE, V. A. [*ſurcharger* Fr.] to load with more than a perſon or thing can bear; to overcharge.

SU'RCINGLE, S. [*ſur*, and *cingulum*, Lat.] a girt with which a burthen is bound on a horſe; the girdle or band of a caſſock.

SURCLE, S. [*ſurculus*, Lat.] a ſhoot or ſhort twig.

SURCO'AT, S. a coat to be worn over the

other cloaths; a great coat; an outward garment.

SURCULA'TION, S. the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SURCU'LOUS, Adj. [*ſurculoſus*, Lat.] full of ſhoots or ſprigs.

SURD, Adj. [*ſurdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of underſtanding. A *ſurd root*, in Mathematics, is a ſquare, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds*, in Geometry, are lines which have not any common meaſure with the rational line given.

SU'RDITY, S. [*ſurdite*, Fr. *ſurditas*, Lat.] deafneſs; dullneſs; ſtupidity.

SURE, Adj. [*ſeure*, Fr.] certain, or not ſubject either to fail or deceive; confident beyond doubt; ſafe from doubt or danger; firm without decay or failure. *To be ſure*, is uſed adverbially for certainly.

SURE'LY, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

SURE'NESS, S. certainty; without doubt; firmneſs; faithfulneſs.

SU'RETISHIP, S. [from *Surety*] the ſtate or office of one that is bound for another.

SU'RETY, S. [*ſureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or miſtake; ſupport; evidence; confirmation; ſecurity againſt loſs or danger; one that gives ſecurity or is bound for another.

SU'RFACE, S. [*ſur* and *face*, Fr.] the outſide, or ſuperficies.

To SU'RFEIT, V. A. [from *ſur*, Fr. and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with exceſs of meat or drink, ſo as to occaſion ſickneſs. Neuterly, to be fed to ſickneſs.

SU'RFEIT, S. ſickneſs ariſing from feeding or drinking to exceſs.

SURGE, S. [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] a ſwelling wave; a wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, V. N. [*ſurgo*, Lat.] to ſwell or roll in waves.

SU'RGEON, S. See *Chirurgeon*, of which it is a corruption.

SURGE'RY, S. [*chirurgie*, Fr. *chirurgia*, Lat.] an art that teaches the cure of diſeaſes by manual operations; a room ſet apart for keeping the inſtruments of, and performing operations by, a ſurgeon.

SU'RLY, Adj. [from *ſur*, Sax.] ſour, moroſe, or ſilently angry.

SU'RLILY, Adv. moroſely; crabbedly; angrily.

SU'RLINESS, S. ſourneſs of diſpoſition; inſolence; moroſeneſs.

To SURMI'SE, V. A. [*ſurmiſer*, Fr.] to ſuſpect, or imagine without certain knowledge, or ſufficient grounds.

SURMI'SE, S. [Fr.] an imperfect notion, or ſuſpicion not ſupported by knowledge.

To SU'RMOUNT, V. A. [*ſurmonter*, Fr.] to riſe above; to conquer any enemy or difficulty; to ſurpaſs or exceed.

SU'RNAME, S. [*ſurnom*, Fr.] the name which a perſon takes from his family.

To SURPA'SS, V. A. [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, Part. excellent in a high degree.

SU'RPLICE, S. [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or adminiſter the ſacrament.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'RPLUSAGE, S. [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more or remains after uſe and neceſſity is ſatisfied.

SURPRI'SAL, or SURPRI'SE, S. [*ſurpriſe*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the ſtate of being taken unawares; a ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, V. A. [*ſurpris*, of *ſuprendre*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares, or unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to lead into an error.

To SURRE'NDER, V. A. [*ſurrendre*, Fr.] to yield or deliver up to another, or to an enemy; to lay down an office. Neuterly, to yield or give up one's ſelf.

SURRE'NDER, or SURRENDRY, S. the act of yielding or reſigning to another.

SURRE'PTION, S. the act of taking unawares; a ſurpriſe.

SURREPTITIOUS, Adj. [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced, by ſtealth or fraud.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. fraudulently; falſely.

SU'RREY, S. one of the counties of England. It is contiguous on the W. to Berkſhire and Hampſhire; on the S. to Suſſex; on the E. it joins Kent; and the river Thames parts it from Middleſex on the N. It is about thirty-four miles long and twenty-one in breadth, containing thirteen hundreds, 140 pariſhes, ten of which are in Southwark and the parts adjacent; alſo eleven market-towns, thirty-five vicarages, 450 villages and hamlets, with 171,000 inhabitants. This is a healthy county, having in it ſeveral royal palaces, with numberleſs ſeats of nobility, gentry and merchants, more eſpecially in the parts W. of London, and along the Thames that way; yet the air, as well as the ſoil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly; for the climate of the latter is mild, being very fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, eſpecially on the S. part about Holmſdale, and on the N. Towards the Thames; but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, a delightful ſpot here and there excepted, is open ſandy ground, or barren heath: for which reaſon this county has not been improperly compared to coarſe cloth, with a fine liſt or border. In ſome places are long ridges of hills or downs; with warrens for rabbits, ſhelter for hares, and parks for deer. Its principal rivers, beſides the noble Thames on its N. ſkirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, which abound in fiſh; the laſt of theſe excels particularly in fine trout. The chief produce of this county, beſides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which laſt article, ſo ſerviceable in the cloathing

cloathing trade, is ſold at a groat a buſhel from the pits near Rygate. It gave formerly title to the earl, who in the abſence of king Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Tournay, fought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumberland, againſt the Scots under James IV. in which that king fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, and thereupon his men were routed, and at preſent to the duke of Norfolk; and ſents to parliament, beſides two knights of the ſhire, two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark, Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton, and Haſlemere.

To SU'RROGATE, V. A. [*ſurrogatus*, Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

SU'RROGATE, S. a deputy, or one that officiates for another.

To SURROU'ND, V. A. [*ſurrounder*, Fr.] to encloſe or encompaſs on all ſides.

SURTOU'T, S. [Fr.] a large coat worn over another.

To SURVE'Y, V. A. [*ſurveoir*, old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to overſee; to look into the ſtrength of buildings; to meaſure land.

SURVE'YING, S. the art of meaſuring the ſuperficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c. by the help of proper inſtruments.

SURVE'YOR, S. one who meaſures land, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to aſcertain the value; one that overſees or ſuperintends any large undertaking; an officer of the exciſe.

SURVI'VANCE, S. an outliving another.

To SURVI'VE, V. N. [*ſupervivo*, Lat.] to live longer than another; to outlive.

SURVI'VER, or SURVI'VOR, S. one that outlive, or lives longer than, another.

SURVI'VORSHIP, S. the ſtate, condition, or circumſtances of a ſurvivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impreſſion.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS, or SUSCE'PTIBILITY, S. the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impreſſion or form.

To SUSCITA'TE, V. A. [*ſuſciter*, Fr. *ſuſcitatum*, Lat.] to quicken; to excite; to bear up.

SUSCITA'TION, S. the act of quickening or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, V. A. [*ſuſpectum*, Lat.] to imagine ſomething unknown with a degree of fear and jealouſy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a perſon guilty of ſome crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, Adj. ready to miſtruſt; full of jealouſy or ſuſpicion.

To SUSPE'ND, V. A. [*ſuſpendo*, Lat. *ſuſpendre*, Fr.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or ſtop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, Adj. hung by any thing; debarred from exerciſing an office, or receiving the ſalary for a certain time, or during pleaſure.

SUSPE'NSE, S. [*uſpens*, Fr.] uncertainty the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPE'NSION, S. [Fr.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; the ſtate of a perſon who is deprived of the exerciſe of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, S. [Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealouſy; diſtruſt.

SUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſuſpicioſus*, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, uſed in a bad ſenſe. Liable, or giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPICI'OUSLY, Adv. diſtruſtfully; jealouſly.

SUSPICI'OUSNESS, S. jealouſy; diſtruſt.

SUSPI'RAL, S. [*ſoupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing hole; an air-hole.

To SUSPI'RE, V. N. [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.] to ſigh, or fetch breath deep.

SU'SSEX, S. a county of England, during the heptarchy called the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the W. by Hampſhire; on the S. by the Britiſh channel; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. Its extent along the channel is ſixty-five miles, and twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into ſix rapes, with a caſtle, river, and foreſt to each; and it is further ſubdivided into ſixty-five hundreds, in which are reckoned 312 pariſhes, 123 vicarages, one city, eighteen market-towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about 129,000 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouſe, and the Rother; but none of theſe will admit a veſſel of 500 tons, by reaſon of the ſand and beach thrown up by the ſea into their mouths. Beſides theſe, there are likewiſe the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Aſhburn, and Aſten, which have all, as well as the former rivers, their ſource and exit in this county. The air along the coaſt is aguiſh; but is ſweet and healthy on the downs. The ſoil differs; for the hilly parts are leſs fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty, but fertile withal; eſpecially the Weald, which produces plenty of oats and hops. The air here, though foggy, and not reckoned unwholeſome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be ſaid to be proper to breathe in. The roads in this part are the worſt in England. On the coaſt are very high green hills, called the South Downs, and well known, eſpecially to the dealers in wool or ſheep; there being great numbers of the latter bred here, whoſe wool, which is very fine, has been too often clandeſtinely exported to France, &c. and ſmuggling or running of brandies, teas, &c. in return, uſed alſo to be much carried on in theſe parts; but the juſt ſeverity of our laws has quite cruſhed that pernicious commerce within theſe few years. Many parts of the downs, being a fat and chalky ſoil, are very fruitful both in corn and graſs. The middle part of the county is de-

lightfully intermixed with meadows, paſture grounds, groves, and corn fields. The north quarter is covered moſtly with woods, from which the royal docks are ſupplied with timber, and the iron works with fuel, there being plenty of ore on the E. ſide towards Kent; and the beſt gunpowder in the world is made in this county, eſpecially at Battle. Suſſex is particularly famous for that delicious bird the wheat-ear, which is ſo highly prized, and is fatteſt when the wheat is ripe. This county has given title of earl to ſeveral families; but now to that of Yelverton, Talbot Lord Viſcount Longueville having been ſo created by king George I. It ſends to parliament two knights of the ſhire, and the ſame number of members for each of the following boroughs of Horſham, Midhurſt, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, Eaſt Grinſted, and Arundel.

To SUSTAI'N, V. A. [*ſoutenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up; to ſupport or keep from ſinking under evil; to help, relieve, or aſſiſt; to maintain or keep; to bear without yielding; to ſuffer.

SUSTE'NANCE, S. nouriſhment; food; any thing that ſupports nature.

To SU'SURRATE, V. A. to whiſper or ſpeak low.

SUSURRA'TION, S. the act of whiſpering or ſpeaking low.

SUTE, S. [*ſuit*, Fr.] ſort. "They are "not one *ſute*." *Hooker.*

SU'TLER, S. [*ſoeteler*, Belg. *ſudler*, Teut.] a perſon who ſells liquors and proviſions in a camp.

SU'TURE, S. [*ſutura*, Lat.] a particular manner of ſewing wounds in anatomy; a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each other, like the teeth of two ſaws, as in the head.

SWAB, S. [*ſwabb*, Swed.] a kind of mop uſed in waſhing floors.

To SWAB, V. A. [*ſwebban*, Sax. See the noun] to clean floors with a mop.

SWA'BBER, S. a perſon who cleans or waſhes the deck of a ſhip.

To SWA'DDLE, V. A. [*ſwedan*, Sax.] to ſwathe, or bind in cloaths, generally uſed of the dreſs of new born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

To SWAG, V. N. [*ſwegan*, Sax. *ſwelgea*, Iſl.] to ſink down by its weight.

To SWAGE, V. A. [from *aſſwage*] to eaſe or leſſen pain.

To SWA'GGER, V. N. [*ſwadderen*, Belg. *ſwegan*, Sax.] to bluſter, or be noiſily proud and inſolent.

SWA'GGERER, S. a bluſterer; a noiſy, proud, and inſolent perſon.

SWAIN, S. [*ſwein*, Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country perſon or ſhepherd.

To SWALE, or SWEAL, V. A. [*ſwelan*, Sax.] to waſte or blaze away.

To SWA'LLOW, V. A. [*ſwelgan*, Sax. *ſwelgen*, Belg.] to take down the throat; to receive without examination; to abſorb or ſuck ſuck up; to devour; to be loſt in any thing. To engroſs, uſed with *up*.

SWA'LLOW, S. the throat; a bird of paſſage, well known.

SWAM, preter of *Swim*.

SWAMP, S. a bog, or marſhy place, ſo called in America.

SWA'MPY, Adj. abounding with ſwamps or bogs.

SWAN, S. [Sax. *ſuan*, Dan. *ſwaen*, Belg.] a large water fowl, with a long neck, and remarkably white.

SWA'NSKIN, S. a kind of ſoft flannel, ſo named from imitating the down of ſwans both in appearance and in warmth.

SWAP, Adv. [*ad ſuipæ*, Iſl.] haſtily; at once.

To SWAP, V. A. See *Swop*.

SWARE, preter of *Swear*.

SWARM, S. [*ſwearm*, Sax. *ſwerno*, Belg.] a great body or number of bees, or other animals.

To SWARM, V. N. [*ſwearman*, Sax. *ſwermen*, Belg.] to riſe in a body, and quit the hive, applied to bees. To appear in multitudes; to be over-crowded, or over-run.

SWART, SWARTH, or SWA'RTHY, Adj. [*ſwarts*, Goth. *ſwart*, Sax. *ſwart*, Belg. *ſuartar*, Iſl.] blackiſh; darkly brown or tawney; gloomy or malignant.

SWA'RTHINESS, S. blackiſhneſs; tawnineſs; gloominеſs.

SWATH, S. [*ſwade*, Belg.] a line of graſs cut down by the mower; a continued quantity; a band or fillet; from *ſwedan*, Sclav.

To SWATHE, V. A. [*ſwedan*, Sax.] to bind, as a child is, with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, V. A. [*ſchweben*, Teut.] to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with eaſe; to bias or force more to one ſide than the other; to govern or rule. Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence.

SWAY, S. the ſwing or ſweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, or dominion; influence, or direction.

To SWEAR, V. N. [preter *ſwore*, or *ſware*, part. paſſ. *ſworn*; *ſwaran*, Goth.] to call ſome ſuperior power to witneſs the truth of what a perſon ſays; to declare, promiſe, or give in evidence on oath; to make uſe of the name of God profanely. Actively, to put to an oath; to declare on oath.

SWE'ARER, S. one who profanes the name of God; one who wantonly and in common diſcourſe makes uſe of oaths.

SWEAT, S. [pronounced *ſwet*; *ſweat*, Sax.] a ſenſible moiſture iſſuing out of the pores of animals; labour; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, V. N. [preter *ſwet*, or *ſweated*, part. paſſ. *ſweaten*] to have the ſkin covered with moiſture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard; to emit moiſture. Actively, to emit like ſweat.

SWE'ATY, Adj. liable to ſwet; wet with ſweat.

SWE'AT-

SWE'ATINESS, S. the quality of abounding with ſweat.

SWE'DEN, S. in Latin *Suecia*, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greateſt part of Scandinavia. It is bounded on the S. by the Baltic ſea, the Sound, and the Categat or Skagerack; on the W. by the unpaſſable mountains of Norway; on the north by Norwegian or Daniſh Lapland; and on the E. by Muſcovy. It lies between lat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of 800 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. including the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs: there are alſo ſeveral large lakes in this country, ſome above eighty Engliſh miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It abounds with rocks, mountains, foreſts, woods, heaths, and marſhes; ſo that the habitable part has a very ſmall proportion, comparatively ſpeaking, to the extent of the whole; but the foreſts and woods produce pine, fir, beech, birch, alder, juniper-tree, and ſome oak. It is in general a wretched cold country, with few navigable rivers in it, but abundance of cataracts in them. The ſoil, in thoſe places which are capable of cultivation, is tolerably fruitful, though ſeldom above half a foot deep, and frequently for that reaſon plowed with eaſe by a maid and an ox: the beſt parts are the little ſpaces between the rocks. In Sweden there is a mine of ſilver, and another of copper, beſides innumerable mines of iron, and forges, from which, with naval ſtores and wooden ware, ariſe the chief commodities of the country: in return for which, they receive from abroad ſalt, wines, brandy, cloths, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpices, linen, and ſeveral other ſorts of goods, which commonly balance their exports, and ſometimes exceed them. The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of ſtrangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity, induſtry, or application, and all of them ſtock, to carry it on. As the winter in Sweden commonly begins very ſoon, there being about nine months of it; ſo the ſummer immediately ſucceeds it; the heat of which is ſo intenſe, the ſun almoſt continually ſhining, that it often ſets the woods, it is ſaid, on fire, which hardly ſtops till it comes to ſome lake or very large plain. In this ſeaſon the fields are covered with a variety of flowers, and the whole country overſpread with ſtrawberries, currants, &c. growing on every rock. Wall-fruits are as ſcarce as oranges. They have cherries of ſeveral ſorts, and ſome tolerably good, which cannot be ſaid of their apples, pears, or plumbs, neither being common or well taſted. All kinds of roots are in great plenty, and theſe eſpecially are a great ſupport to the poorer inhabitants. The ſun at the higheſt is above the horizon of Stockholm eighteen hours and a half, and for ſome weeks makes continual day: in winter it is but five hours and a half; but the moon, whiteneſs of the ſnow, and clearneſs of the night, ſo well ſupply the defect, that travelling by nights is as uſual as by day. They have ſtoves within doors, and warm furs abroad; the meaner ſort uſing ſheep-ſkins and the like; a neglect or failure in which occaſions the loſs of noſes, &c. and ſometimes of life, unleſs the part affected, or nipped by the froſt, be carefully rubbed with the ſnow till the blood returns to it. The reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, begun ſoon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets: and now Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion, and is never diſturbed by non-conformity, no other ſects, not the Romaniſts, being tolerated. The church is governed by an archbiſhop, namely, Upſal, with a revenue not above 400l. and by ten biſhops; under the latter are ſeven or eight ſuperintendants. Over every ten churches is a provoſt, or rural dean. The number of churches in Sweden and Finland is ſhort of 2000, to which the addition of chaplains and curates will increaſe the clergy to about 4000; who are all ſaid to be the ſons of peaſants or meaner burghers, their dues ariſing from glebe-lands and one-third of the tythes, the other two-thirds being annexed to the crown for pious uſes. The clergy, however, have generally wherewithal to exerciſe hoſpitality, and are the conſtant refuge of poor travellers or ſtrangers. Learning can plead no great antiquity in this country, the univerſity of Upſal not having been founded quite 400 years; and there are few monuments extant of an earlier date, except funeral inſcriptions cut on rocks and rude ſtones, but generally without any date, in the ancient Gothic language, and Runic characters. The moſt curious piece of learning among them is the original tranſlation of the Evangeliſts into the Gothic, done above 12 or 1300 years ago, by Upſala, a biſhop of the Goths in Thrace. Marriages in Sweden are totally governed by the will of the parents, and founded upon intereſt. In their wedding-entertainments they have ever affected pomp and ſuperfluity; as alſo in their funeral ſolemnities. The general diviſion of Sweden is, 1. into the Gothic kingdom, including Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, and South Gothland. 2. Sweden Proper. 3. Nordland. 4. Lapland. And, 5. Finland.

To SWEEP, V. A. [*ſwapan*, Sax.] to clean or drive away with a broom; to trail along the ground; to paſs over with quickneſs; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke. Neuterly, to paſs with violence or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp or a flowing train; to move with a long ſtroke or reach.

SWEEP, S. the act of cleaning with a broom; the compaſs of any violent or continued motion; violent deſtruction; the direction of any motion from one ſide to another.

SWEET, Adj. [*ſwete*, Sax. *ſoet*, Belg.] pleaſing to any of the ſenſes; of an agreeable taſte, as ſugar, &c. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleaſing. Kind or good, applied to temper. *To be ſweet upon*, to be amorouſly fond of.

SWEE'TBREAD, S. the pancreas of any animal.

To SWEE'TEN, V. A. to make ſweet, mild, kind,

kind, leſs painful, more grateful, or more delicate.

SWEE'THEART, S. a ſuitor, or lover.

SWEE'TMEAT, S. fruit preſerved in ſugar.

To SWELL, V. N. [part. paſſ. *ſwollen*; *ſwellan*, Sax. part. *ſwallen*, Sax.] to grow bigger by extenſion of parts; to tumify; to look big; to be elated; to be exaſperated. Actively, to cauſe to riſe or occaſion a tumult; to aggravate, or heighten.

SWELL, S. an increaſe of bulk.

SWE'LLING, S. a tumor; any thing grown bigger by extenſion.

To SWE'LTER, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *ſultry*] to be pained or made uneaſy by heat. Actively, to parch or dry with heat.

SWE'LTRY, Adj. ſuffocating with heat.

SWEPT, participle and preter of *Sweep*.

To SWERVE, V. N. [*ſwerven*, Sax. and Belg.] to wander; to rove; to depart from reaſon or duty; to ply or bend.

SWIFT, Adj. [Sax.] moving far in a ſhort time; quick; ready.

SWIFT, (Dr. JONATHAN) was the ſon of Mr. Jonathan Swift, and Mrs Abigail Erick, and was born in Dublin, November 30, 1667. Soon after his birth his nurſe, having occaſion to come to England, out of a nurſe's fondneſs for the child at her breaſt, conveyed him on ſhip-board without the knowledge of his mother or other relations, and kept him with her at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, for three years. This circumſtance occaſioned many to ſuppoſe him an Engliſhman; and, from the friendſhip ſhewed afterwards to his mother and him by Sir William Temple, that he was Sir William's natural ſon; but both theſe ſuggeſtions are equally deſtitute of truth; for Sir William Temple, being employed in a public capacity abroad from the year 1665 to 1670, could not poſſibly have any criminal converſe with his mother till ſome years after his birth. At ſix years of age he was put to Kilkenny ſchool by his uncle, Mr. Godwin Swift (who, upon his father's death, whoſe chief income ceaſed with himſelf, voluntarily became his and the other childrens guardian) and about eight years afterwards was entered a ſtudent of Trinity College, Dublin. His principal ſtudies here were hiſtory and poetry, in which he made great progreſs; but ſo little application did he give to all other branches of ſcience, that when he appeared as candidate for bachelor of arts, he was at firſt ſet aſide on account of inſufficiency and even at laſt obtained his admiſſion *ſpeciali gratiâ*. This treatment he reſented ſo much, that he reſolved to leave Ireland and purſue his ſtudies at Oxford; but in order to this, he was obliged to produce the *teſtimonium* of his degree; and the expreſſion *ſpeciali gratiâ* being peculiar to Dublin univerſity, the members at Oxford concluded it ſignified a degree conferred in reward of extraordinary diligence and learning, and therefore he was immediately admitted, and entered of Hart-hall, now Hartfort College, where he conſtantly reſided till he took his degree of maſter of arts in 1691. Swift's guardian dying in 1688, Sir William Temple, whoſe lady was related to Swift's mother, generouſly ſupported him at Oxford; and, upon his quitting the univerſity, took him to reſide with him as his domeſtic companion. Here Swift had opportunities of converſing with king William, who frequently viſited Sir William Temple; and that prince offered to make him a captain of horſe, which he refuſed, being determined to take orders. In purſuance of this reſolution, he went to Ireland, and by the recommendation of Sir William Temple to lord Capel, then lord deputy, he obtained a prebend of 100 l. a year; but that income being inſufficient, and the diſtance of the metropolis depriving him of that converſation and ſociety in which he delighted, he reſigned his prebend in favour of a friend, and returned to Sheane in England to Sir William Temple, with whom he lived as a companion and friend till Sir William's death; who, beſides a legacy, left to him the care of publiſhing his poſthumous works. Upon the death of Sir William, Swift came to London, and took the earlieſt opportunity of reminding king William, by petition, of a promiſe that prince had made to Sir William Temple, that Mr. Swift ſhould have the firſt vacancy that happened among the prebends of Weminſter or Canterbury; but that petition had no effect; and, after a long and fruitleſs attendance at Whitehall, Swift's honour, or rather pride, not brooking ſo long a ſtate of ſervility and contempt, he embraced an offer made him by the earl of Berkley, then appointed one of the lords juſtices, to attend him as his chaplain and private ſecretary to Ireland. But one Buſh, another of lord Berkley's attendants, ſoon after their arrival in Dublin, by his inſinuations, ſupplanted him in the office of ſecretary. Of this injurious treatment Swift expreſſed his ſenſibility in a ſhort but ſatirical copy of verſes, intitled, *The Diſcovery*. However, during the government of the earls of Berkley and Galway, who were jointly lords juſtices of Ireland, the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, worth together about 260 l. a year, were beſtowed upon Mr. Swift, the only church preferments he enjoyed till he was appointed dean of St. Patrick's in 1713. In 1710, Swift took his doctor's degree, and king William dying towards the latter end of that year, on the acceſſion of queen Anne, the doctor came into England; and as the miniſters of that reign were great patrons of learning and learned men, the doctor was ſoon admitted into their friendſhip, particularly the earl of Oxford, in the defence of whoſe adminiſtration he wrote many pamphlets, poems, and weekly papers, fraught with wit and the keeneſt ſatire. In return for theſe ſervices, the Dr. flattered himſelf the place of hiſtoriographer was reſerved for him; but he remained without preferment till he was made dean of St. Patrick's; and at firſt he had little reaſon to be pleaſed with his promotion; for on his arrival in Ireland to take poſſeſſion of his deanry, he found the violence of party raging to a high degree in that kingdom; the common people had been taught to look

look upon him as a jacobite; and ſuch was their deteſtation of him as to throw ſtones at him as he paſſed the ſtreets; the chapter of St. Patrick's, like the reſt of the kingdom, received him with reluctance, and thwarted him in every thing he propoſed; he was avoided as a peſtilence, oppoſed as an invader, and pointed out as an enemy to his country. A man of fewer abilities and leſs firmneſs, would have ſunk under ſuch violent outrages and oppoſition; but he had addreſs and reſolution to ſurmount them; to reduce his brethren the clergy to reaſon and obedience, and, by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of his country, to become the darling of the people; and in this happy ſituation he lived many years, being conſulted in all points relating to domeſtic policy in general, and to the trade of Ireland in particular, till the year 1736, when he was ſeized with a violent giddineſs, which in a few years gradually deprived him of his reaſon, at laſt ſunk him into a ſpeechleſs ideot, and about the latter end of October, 1745, put a period to his life. Few men have had a greater ſhare of humour than the doctor, which he could not reſtrain even upon the moſt trivial occaſions; but from his works, which are univerſally read, the reader will better judge of him than from any thing we can ſay here.

SWI'FTLY, Adv. quickly; nimbly.

SWI'FTNESS, S. velocity; nimbleneſs; quickneſs; diſpatch.

To SWIG, V. N. [*ſwiga*, Iſl.] to drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, V. A. [*ſwilgan*, Sax.] to drink in a luxurious and groſs manner; to waſh or drench.

SWILL, S. drink, or immoderate drinking.

To SWIM, V. N. [preter *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*; *ſwumman*, Goth. *ſwymman*, Sax.] to float or move on the top of the water without ſinking; to be conveyed by the ſtream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow in any thing; to be dizzy, or have a ſenſation of ſwimming in the head; to glide or flow with an eaſy or ſmooth motion. Actively, to paſs by ſwimming.

SWIM, S. the bladder of fiſhes, by which they are ſupported in the water.

SWIMMI'NGLY, Adv. ſmoothly; proſperouſly.

SWINE, S. [*ſweine*, Goth, *ſwyn*, *ſwin*, Sax] a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either ſows or boars.

SWI'NE-HERD, S. a keeper or feeder of ſwine.

To SWING, V. N. [preter *ſwang*, *ſwung*; *ſwingan*, Sax.] to make a thing that is ſuſpended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air.

SWING, S. the motion of any thing hanging looſe; a line on which any thing hangs looſe; the influence or force of a body put into motion; courſe, or unreſtrained liberty, or tendency.

To SWINGE, V. A. [*ſwingan*, Sax.] to whip, or puniſh with a laſh.

SWI'NGING, Adj. great or huge.

SWI'NISH, Adj. filthy; naſty; like a ſwine.

SWITCH, S. a flexible twig.

To SWITCH, V. A. to laſh with a ſwitch; to jerk.

SWI'TZERLAND, S. the country of the thirteen Swiſs Cantons, *viz.* Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhauſen, and Appenzel, and of their allies and ſubjects, namely, the Griſons, Valeſians, the republic of Geneva, the biſhopric of Baſil, Mulhauſen, the ſovereignties of Neufchatel and Valengin, the republic of St. Gaul, and the towns of Biena and Rotweil, was that of the ancient *Helvetii*. It is bounded by the Suntgow, the Hircynian foreſt, and other parts of Swabia, on the N. by the lake of Conſtance, alſo Tyrol and Trent, on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche-Comté on the W. It is about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad; ſome parts of Italy and France being now included in it, which did not belong to the antient *Helvetii*. Tho' Switzerland is ſituated between lat. 45 and 48 deg. N. yet lying among the Alps, the higheſt mountains of Europe, whoſe tops are moſt part of the year covered with ſnow, the air is much ſharper than in more northerly latitudes. As the whole country is thus ſequeſtered by high mountains from the neighbouring parts, hardly any one canton but is divided from the reſt by a ridge of hills, which yield good paſture; and on ſome are corn fields, particularly Berne, two thirds of which is a level country, abounding in grain: but the ſoil in general does not produce it in any great quantity, ſtorms or cold rains frequently deſtroying the fruits of the earth; for which reaſon, in plentiful ſeaſons, they lay up corn in granaries; and to retrench all ſuperfluity, they prohibit the wearing of gold, ſilver, ſilk, thread-lace, or jewels, with public ſhews. The three ſmall cantons of Uri, Switz, and Underwald, in order to free themſelves from the tyranny of the emperor's vicars or judges, whoſe oppreſſions and inſolence were become intolerable, entered into a confederacy, and took up arms January 1, 1308; to which the famous Tell did very much contribute. In 1315, Leopold, archduke of Auſtria, brought againſt them an army of 20,000 men; but was defeated by them near Morgarten, in Switz: after which victory they ſolemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other cantons ſucceſſively acceded to it; which in time formed the thirteen confederated cantons. In the general diet, the Helvetic body is repreſented by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on Midſummer-day, and ſit for about a month. Here they principally concert meaſures for the good of the whole; but all other matters are treated of at the particular diets of the reſpective religions; as that of the Proteſtants is holden at Aurau, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucerne; ſo that in fact the thirteen cantons, though generally reputed

one commonwealth, are ſo many independent republics. The conſtitution of government in the ſeven cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhauſen, is ariſtocratical, or in the gentry; and that of the other ſix democratical, or in the body of the people. The proteſtant or calviniſtical cantons are Zurich, Berne, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half Appenzel; all the reſt are Roman Catholics; but the Proteſtants are much the largeſt, and their territories more fruitful than thoſe of the other. The cantons never have any troops in pay, but in time of war. All the inhabitants of Switzerland are regularly enrolled in a body of militia, from ſixteen to ſixty years of age, one-third of which is regimented for foreign ſervices, under the ſtile of fuzileers; and the other two-thirds, who ſtay at home, ſerve as recruits for them; and they have had 80,000 men in arms, though only the regimented or inrolled troops were raiſed. In the mountains of Switzerland many large rivers have their ſource, particularly the Adda, Ticino, Lintz, Aar, Ruſe, Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine; alſo the Danube riſes but a few leagues off Schaffhauſen. In this country there are near thirty lakes, ſome of which, particularly thoſe of Conſtance and Geneva, are upwards of ſixty miles long; beſides, there is hardly a mountain but has a lake on its top well ſtored with fiſh. In almoſt every part of this country, both on the mountains and in the plains, are foreſts of firs and pines, with ſome of oak and elm.

SWI'VEL, S. ſomething fixed in another body ſo as to turn round.

SWO'BBER, S. [See *Swabber*] four cards at whiſt, which are entitled to ſtakes.

SWO'LLEN, or SWOLN, part. paſſive of *Swell.*

SWOM, preter of *Swim.*

To SWOON, V. N. [*aſwunan*, Sax.] to ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint, or fall into a fit.

SWOON, S. [*ſwoong*, Sax. *ſone*, Ruſſ. *ſan*, Sclav. and Dalm. *ſen*, Boh. Pol. and Carinth.] a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, V. A. [perhaps formed from the ſound] to fall or dart at once on its prey; to prey upon.

To SWOP, V. A. [its derivation uncertain] to give one thing in exchange for another.

SWORD, S. [*ſweord*, Sax. *ſuerd*, Iſl. *ſweerd*, Belg.] a weapon with a ſharp point, worn by the ſide, and uſed in combats hand to hand; deſtruction by war; vengeance; an emblem of juſtice.

SWO'RD-BEARER, S. an officer who carries a ſword of ſtate before a prince or magiſtrate.

SWORE, preter of *Swear.*

SWUM, preter and part. of *Swim.*

SY'COPHANT, S. [συκοφαντης, Gr.] a flatterer; a tale-bearer.

SYDERA'TION, S. a blaſting with exceſſive heat, or drought; a corruption of the ſolid parts or bones of an animal.

SY'DEROSE, Adj. [*ſyderoſus*, Lat.] planet-ſtruck.

SYLLA'BIC, or SYLLA'BICAL, Adj. [from *Syllable*] relating to, or conſiſting of, ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE, S. [συλλαβη, Gr.] a part of a word, conſiſting of one or more letters pronounced together.

SY'LLABUS, S. [συλλαβος, Gr.] an abſtract; a compendium, containing the heads of a diſcourſe, or courſe of lectures.

SY'LLOGISM, S. [Gr.] an argument conſiſting of three propoſitions, the concluſion of which neceſſarily follows from the two premiſes.

SYLLO'GISTICAL, Adj. belonging to ſyllogiſms; after the manner of a ſyllogiſm.

SY'LVAN, Adj. woody; belonging to woods, or foreſts.

SY'MBOL, S. [*ſymbole*, Fr. *ſymbolum*, Lat. συμβολον, Gr.] an abſtract or compendious form; a type, or that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

SYMBO'LICAL, Adj. belonging to, or of the nature of a ſymbol; myſtical.

SY'MMETRY, S. [*ſymmetrie*, Fr.] proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, Adj. [See *Sympathy*] affected with what happens to another.

To SYMPATHI'ZE, V. A. [*ſympatiſer*, Fr.] to feel with another, followed by *with.*

SY'MPATHY, S. [*ſympathie*, Fr. συμπαθεια, Gr.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, or joys of another.

SYMPHO'NOUS, Adj. agreeing in ſound.

SY'MPHONY, S. [*ſymphonie*, Fr.] a conſonance or concert of ſeveral ſounds together on the ear.

SY'MPTOM, S. [*ſymtome*, Fr. συμπτωμα, Gr.] ſomething happening together with ſomething elſe; a ſign, token, or an aſſemblage of appearances in a diſeaſe, which ſhews its quality or nature.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, Adj. tending to diſcover, or belonging to ſymptoms.

SY'NAGOGUE, S. [Fr. συναγογος, Gr.] an aſſembly of Jews; the place where the Jews uſed to aſſemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SY'NAXIS, S. [συναξις, Gr.] a congregation; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

SYNCHRO'NICAL, Adj. [συγχρονος, Gr.] happening at the ſame time; cotemporary.

SYNCHRO'NISM, S. [συγχρονισμος, Gr.] ſeveral remarkable tranſactions happening at the ſame time.

To SYNCO'PATE, V. A. [*ſyncopatum*, Lat.] to cut or take away; to ſhorten. Neuterly, to ſwoon.

SY'NCOPE, S. [συγκοπη, Gr.] a figure in grammar, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word. In Phyſic, a ſudden fainting or ſwooning.

SY'NOD, S. [*ſynode*, Fr. συνοδος, Gr.] an aſſembly of clergymen; the conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'-

SYNONIMA, S. [Lat.] names or words which ſignify the ſame thing.

SYNO'NIMOUS, Adj. [*ſynonime*, Fr.] expreſſing the ſame thing or idea.

SYNO'PSIS, S. [Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SY'NTAX, S. [*ſyntaxis*, Gr.] a ſyſtem; a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

SY'NTHESIS, S. [Fr.] the act of joining, oppoſed to *Analyſis*.

SYNTHE'TIC, Adj. [συνθετικος, Gr.] joining together. The *ſynthetic method* is that which begins with the parts and leads to the knowledge of the whole, which it does by beginning with the moſt ſimple principles, and proceeding to that which is drawn from, or compounded of them.

SY'PHON, S. See *Siphon*.

SY'RINGE, S. [συριγξ, G.] a pipe, or inſtrument through which any thing is ſquirted.

To SY'RINGE, V. A. to ſpout or waſh by a ſyringe.

SY'RTIS, S. [Lat.] a quickſand; a bog.

SY'RUP, S. [*ſyrop*, Fr. *ſyrupus*, Lat.] a compoſition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with ſugar to a thick conſiſtence.

SY'STEM, S. [*ſyſteme*, Fr. συστημα, Gr.] a combination of many things operating together; a ſcheme which reduces many things to a regular dependence or co-operation; the whole of any doctrine, whoſe ſeveral parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMA'TIC, or SYSTEMA'TICAL, Adj. regular; according to ſome ſyſtem.

SY'STOLE, S. [Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In Grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T A B

T, A conſonant, and the nineteenth letter of the alphabet; before all vowels, excepting the I, it is ſounded ſomething like D, but before the I, when followed by another vowel, has the ſound of S, as *notion*; yet when S precedes it, it retains its original hard ſound, as in *queſtion*.

TA'BBY, S. [*tabi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabais*, Fr.] a kind of waved ſilk.

TA'BBY, Adj. brinded, brindled, or varied with another colour.

To TA'BBY, V. A. to paſs ſilk, &c. under the calendars to give it a repreſentation of waves, like that of tabby.

TA'BEARD, or TABE'RD, S. [*tabard*, Fr.] a ſhort gown reaching no farther than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket, or ſleeveleſs coat; a herald's coat.

TABEFA'CTION, S. a conſuming, or waſting away.

To TA'BEFY, V. A. [*tabere*, Lat.] to waſte away; to pine, or conſume.

TABELLA'RIOUS, Adj. belonging to letters, or a letter-carrier.

TA'BELLION, S. [Fr.] a notary public.

TA'BERDER, S. one who wears a ſhort gown: applied at Oxford to a ſervitor of Queen's College.

TA'BERNACLE, S. [Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] a temporary habitation or dwelling; a ſacred place, or place of worſhip. In the Romiſh church, a little veſſel in which the ſacrament is put on the altar.

To TA'BERNACLE, V. N. to enſhrine, or houſe.

TA'BES DORSALIS, S. [Lat.] a conſumption in the marrow of the back bone.

TA'BID, Adj. [*tabidus*, Lat.] waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

TABLE, S. [Fr. *tabula*, Lat.] any flat or level ſurface; a board ſupported by feet and uſed for meals; perſons ſitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare or entertainment; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved; a picture; from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand; draughts.

To TABLE, V. N. to board, or live at another's table. Actively, to make a catalogue, or ſet down.

TA'BLE-BEER, S. beer uſed at meals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLE-BOOK, S. a book on which any thing is wrote without ink.

TA'BLER, S. a boarder.

TA'BLET, S. a ſmall level ſurface; a medicine of a ſquare form; a ſurface written or painted on.

TA'BOR, S. [*tabourin*, Fr.] a ſmall drum beaten with a ſtick, and accompanied with a pipe.

To TA'BOR, V. N. [*tabourer*, old Fr.] to ſtrike lightly and frequently.

TABORI'NE, or TA'BRET, S. [Fr.] a tabor.

To TA'BULATE, V. A. to reduce to a table or ſynopſis.

TACHE, S. [from *tack*] any thing taken hold of; a catch or loop.

TACHYGRA'PHY, S. [ταχυγραφια, Gr.] the art of ſwift writing.

TA'CIT, Adj. [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] ſilent; implied, though not expreſſed.

TA'CITLY, Adv. ſilently.

TACITU'RNITY, S. [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] habitual ſilence.

To TACK, V. A. [*tacher*, Fr.] to faſten to any thing; to ſew ſlightly; to join or ſtick together; to turn a ſhip.

TACK, S. a ſmall nail; the act of turning ſhips at ſea. *To hold tack*, i. e. to laſt or hold out.

TA'CKLE, S. [*tacel*, Brit.] an arrow; weapons, or inſtruments of action; the ropes of a ſhip; from *tackel*, Belg. a rope.

TA'CKLING, S. ropes or furniture of a maſt; furniture for ſport or action.

TA'CTIC, or TA'CTICAL, Adj. [ταϰτικος, Gr.] relating to the art of war, or marſhalling an army.

TA'C-

TA'CTICS, S. [ταϰτιϰη, Gr.] the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TA'CTILE, Adj. [*tactilis*, Lat.] capable of being touched or felt.

TA'CTION, S. the act of touching or feeling: ſeldom uſed but by philoſophical writers.

TA'DPOLE, S. [from *tad*, Sax. and *pola*, Sax.] a young ſhapeleſs frog or toad.

TA'EN, a contraction of *Taken*.

TA'FFYTE, S. [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.] a kind of ſmooth, ſilken manufacture, having a remarkable gloſſy ſurface, and ſuppoſed to be invented at Lyons in France.

TAG, S. [Iſl.] the point of a lance; a point of metal faſtened to the end of a ſtring or lace; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, V. A. to fit metal to the end of a lace; to hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*.

TAIL, S. [*taga*, Goth. *tægl*, Sax. *tagl*, Iſl.] the long ſubſtance which hangs down from the vertebræ of an animal; the lower part; any thing hanging down; the hinder part. In Aſtronomy, the deſcending node of a planet; thoſe rays which dart from a comet oppoſite to the direction in which it moves. In Law, a limited fee, oppoſed to a fee ſimple.

TAI'LOR, S. [*tailleur*, Fr. from *tailler*, Fr.] one who makes cloaths.

To TAINT, V. A. [*taindre*, Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to ſtain; to infect or corrupt. Neuterly, to be infected or touched.

TAINT, S. [*teinte*, Fr.] a tincture, ſtain, or corruption. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſpider of a red colour, and ſo ſmall that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain.

To TAKE, V. A. [preter *took*, part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*] to receive what is offered; to ſeize what is not given; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleaſure; to receive with good or ill will; to underſtand in any particular ſenſe. To ſuppoſe or imagine, followed by *it*. To hire, followed by *houſe*. Uſed with *away*, to deprive of; to ſet aſide or remove. *To take care*, to be careful, cautious, ſolicitous for, or ſuperintend. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious. Uſed with *heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to compriſe, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impoſe upon. Followed by *oath*, to ſwear. Uſed with *off*, to invalidate, deſtroy, with-hold, withdraw, ſwallow, purchaſe, copy, find place for, or kill. *To take part*, to ſhare or participate. Uſed with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Uſed with *up*, to borrow upon credit or intereſt, applied to money; to engage with; to aſſume; to begin; to engroſs; to have final recourſe to; to ſeize or arreſt; to admit. Uſed with *upon*, to appropriate; to admit; to be imputed to; to claim authority. Neuterly, to pleaſe or be approved of; to have its intended or natural effects; to catch. Uſed with *after*, to learn of, reſemble, or imitate. Uſed with *in*, to incloſe, leſſen, contract, cheat. Followed by *in hand*, to undertake. *To take notice*, to obſerve; to ſhew by any act that a thing or perſon is obſerved. Uſed with *on*, to be violently affected with ſorrow or ſickneſs. Uſed with *to*, to apply to, or be fond of; to betake or have recourſe to. Uſed with *up*, to ſtop. Uſed with *up with*, to be contented or ſatisfied with; to lodge or dwell.

TA'KEN, participle paſſive of *Take*.

TA'KING, S. ſeizure or diſtreſs.

TALE, S. [Sax. from *tellan*, Sax. *tala*, Iſl.] a ſtory, generally applied to a ſhort narrative of ſome trifling and fabulous circumſtances; a narrative delivered by words; a number reckoned; from *talan*, Sax. to count. A reckoning; an information or diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

TA'LE-BEARER, S. one who gives intelligence through officiouſneſs or maliciouſneſs.

TA'LENT, S. [*talentum*, Lat.] a weight or ſum of money differing in different nations and ages; a faculty, power, or gift of nature; quality or nature.

TA'LISMAN, S. a magical character.

To TALK, V. N. [*taelen*, Belg.] to converſe; to ſpeak impertinently; to give account; to reaſon or confer with another.

TALK, S. [*talkoouani*, Ruſſ.] familiar ſpeech; rumour; the ſubject of converſation. Among the writers of Indian tranſactions, it is uſed for a conference. Stones compoſed of plates, generally parallel, flexible and elaſtic.

TA'LKATIVE, Adj. full of prate; much given to talking.

TALKA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being forward to ſpeak, or much given to talking.

TALL, Adj. [*tâl*, Brit. טאל Chald. *tala*, Arab.] long, or high in ſtature; lofty.

TA'LLNESS, S. height of ſtature; loftineſs.

TA'LLOW, S. [*talge*, Dan.] the greaſe or fat of animals, which is uſed in making candles.

TA'LLY, S. [from *tailler*, Fr.] a ſtick notched or cut along with another, and uſed to keep accounts by; any thing made to ſuit another.

To TA'LLY, V. N. to fit, ſuit, or cut out to reſemble any thing; to mark upon a tally. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.

TA'LLY-MAN, S. one who ſells cloaths to be paid by the week or month.

TA'LMUD, or THA'LMUD, S. the book containing the Jewiſh traditions, and rabbinical explanations of the law.

TA'LON, S. [Fr.] the claw of a bird of prey.

TAMA'RIND, S. [*tamarin*, Fr. *tamarinda*, Lat.] a kind of Indian fruit, of an agreeable acid taſte, and eſteemed good to quench thirſt.

TAMA'RISK, S. [*tamariſc*, Fr.] a ſhrub, with a red bark and leaves, like heath.

TAME, Adj. [Sax. *taem*, Belg. *tam*. Dan.] gentle of diſpoſition, oppoſed to wild; cruſhed; ſubdued; dejected; ſpiritleſs or heartleſs.

To TAME, V. N. [*temean*, Sax. *tamen*, Belg.] to reduce from wildneſs to a gentle and mild diſpoſition; to ſubdue or conquer.

TA'MELY, Adv. gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TA'ME-

TA'MENESS, S. the oppoſite of wildneſs; gentleneſs of diſpoſition; dejectedneſs; want of ſpirit or courage.

TA'MKIN, or TA'MPION, S. the ſtopple of a great gun.

TA'MMY, S. a kind of tranſparent ſtuff, uſed to trace the outlines of drawings or paintings.

To TA'MPER, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.] to be officious in the uſe of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with without knowledge or neceſſity; to practiſe with, or endeavour to ſeduce.

To TAN, V. A. [*tanner*, Belg. and Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the ſun.

TAN, S. the bark of the oak tree, beaten ſmall, and uſed to tan leather.

TANG, S. [*tanghe*, Belg.] a ſtrong taſte left in the mouth; a reliſh or taſte.

To TANG, V. N. [uſed inſtead of *twang*] to ring with.

TANGIBI'LITY, S. the quality of being touchable, or of being felt.

TA'NGIBLE, Adj. [*tangeo*, Lat.] to be felt or perceived by the touch.

To TANGLE, V. A. See *Entangle*.

TANGLE, S. a knot of things mingled in one another.

TANK, S. [*tanque*, Fr.] a large ciſtern or baſon; a little pool or pond.

TA'NKARD, S. [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg. *tancaird*, Ir.] a drinking veſſel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TA'NNER, S. one that dreſſes and prepares hides for uſe.

To TA'NTALIZE, V. A. [from *Tantalus*, who was condemned to ſtarve and die with thirſt among fruits and water which he could not touch] to torment by the proſpect of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TA'NTAMOUNT, S. [Fr.] of equal value; an equivalent.

To TAP, V. A. [*tappen*, Belg. *tapper*, Fr.] to touch or ſtrike gently; to pierce or broach a veſſel; from *tappen*, Belg.

TAP, S. a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a veſſel.

TAPE, S. [*tæppan*, Sax.] linen woven in narrow ſlips, and uſed for fillets or bands.

TA'PER, S. [Sax.] a wax candle; a light.

TA'PER, Adj. [from the form of a *taper*] growing gradually narrow from the bottom to the top; conical; ſlender.

To TA'PER, V. N. to grow ſmaller towards the bottom or top.

TA'PESTRY, [*tapis*, *tapiſſerié*, *tapiſtrie*, Fr. *tapin*, Brit. *tapetum*, Lat. ταπης, Gr.] cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beaſts, &c. uſed for hangings, and ſometimes for carpets.

TA'PSTER, S. one who draws beer at a public houſe.

TAR, S. [*tare*, Sax. *tarre*, Belg. *tære*, Dan.] liquid pitch; or the turpentine of the fir-tree extracted by fire. Figuratively, a ſailor.

To TAR, V. A. to ſmear with tar; to teaze or provoke; from ταραλτω, Gr. to diſturb.

TARA'NTULA, S. [Ital. *tarantule*, Fr.] a kind of ſpider, whoſe bite is to be cured only by muſic.

TA'RDILY, Adv. ſlowly; lazily; ſlothfully.

TA'RDINESS, S. ſluggiſhneſs; ſlowneſs; lazineſs; guiltineſs.

TA'RDY, Adj. [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.] ſlow, applied to motion. Sluggiſh, or unwilling to act or move; dilatory; unwary; criminal.

TARE, S. [*teeren*, Belg.] a weed which grows among corn.

TARE, Adj. [Fr.] the weight of any commodity; an allowance made for weight of the box, cheſt, &c. in which any commodity is contained.

TARE, preter of *Tear*.

TARGE, or TA'RGET, S. [*tarian*, Brit. *targa*, Sax. *targe*, Ital. and Fr. *taargett*, Erſe] a kind of buckler leſs than a ſhield, worn for defence on the left arm.

TA'RGUM, S. [תרגום Heb.] a paraphraſe on the pentateuch, or five books of Moſes, written in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, S. [Fr.] a book of cuſtoms; a book of rates agreed on between princes or ſtates, aſcertaining the duties to be laid upon their reſpective merchandizes when imported into their dominions.

To TA'RNISH, V. N. [*ternir*, Fr.] to ſully by ſoil, or diminiſh brightneſs. Actively, to loſe brightneſs.

TARPA'WLING, S. a hempen cloth ſmeared with tar; a ſailor.

TA'RRIER, S. [*terre*, Fr. the earth, whence it ſhould be written *terrier*] a ſmall dog uſed in hunting a fox or otter in their holes. See *Terrier*.

To TA'RRY, V. N. [*tarto*, Run. תרר Heb.] to continue in a place; to delay, or be long in coming. Actively, to expect or wait for.

TART, Adj. [*teart*, Sax. *taertig*, Belg.] ſour, or ſharp of taſte; keen, or ſevere.

TART, S. [*tarte*, *tourte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] a ſmall pie of fruit.

TA'RTLY, Adj. ſourly; ſharply.

TA'RTNESS, S. the quality of being ſour to the taſte; ſharpneſs or quickneſs in ſpeech.

TA'RTANE, S. [*tartana*, Ital.] a veſſel with one maſt and a three-corned ſail, uſed in the Mediterranean.

TA'RTAR, S. [*tartarum*, Lat.] a kind of white or reddiſh ſubſtance, like a hard ſtone, which ſticks to wine caſks.

TARTA'REAN, Adj. [*tartareus*, Lat.] helliſh.

TASK, S. [*tyſka*, Run. *tache*, Fr. *taſſa*, Ital.] ſomething which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or buſineſs. *To take to taſk*, is to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To TASK, V. A. [*taſcu*, Brit.] to order or command ſomething to be done by a certain time.

TA'SSEL, S. [*taſſe*, Fr.] an ornamental bunch

bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtance hanging at the end of a ſtring; alſo a male hawk.

TA'SSES, S. armour for the thighs.

To TASTE, V. A. [*taſter*, Fr.] to perceive or diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in ſmall quantities; to feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to diſtinguiſh by the mind; to reliſh or approve; to try the reliſh of any thing; to have perception; to enjoy ſparingly; to convey to the organs of taſte; to affect the organs of taſte.

TASTE, S. the act of trying by the mouth; the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, diſcernment or reliſh, applied to the mind. An eſſay or trial; a ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TA'STELESS, Adj. cauſing no ſenſation on the palate; inſipid; having no perception of ſymmetry, elegance, or decorum.

To TA'TTER, V. A. [*tæran*, Sax. *tatrar*, Run.] to tear to rags.

TA'TTER, S. a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

To TA'TTLE, V. N. [*tateren*, Belg.] to uſe many words without meaning; to talk without moderation or diſcretion.

TA'TTLE, S. inſignificant and exceſſive prate.

TATTO'O, S. the beat of a drum by which ſoldiers are called to their quarters.

TA'VERN, S. [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] a houſe where wine is ſold.

TAUGHT, preter and part paſſive of *Teach*.

To TAUNT, V. A. [*tunſer*, Fr. *tanden*, Belg.] to reproach, inſult, or treat with inſolent contumely and upbraiding.

TAUNT, S. an inſult or ſcoff. Among Mariners, a ſhip is ſaid to be *taunt maſted* when her maſts are too tall for her.

TAU'NTING, Adj. reviling; ſcornful; railing.

TAU'NTINGLY, Adv. ſcornfully; in an imperious and proud manner.

TAU'NTINGNESS, S. raillery; haughtineſs; proud and ſcornful behaviour.

TAU'RICORNOUS, Adj. [*tauricornis*, Lat.] having horns reſembling a bull's.

TAU'RIFORM, Adj. [*tauriformis*, Lat.] having the ſhape of a bull.

TAU'RUS, S. in Aſtronomy, the Bull; the ſecond ſign of the zodiac, which the ſun enters in April.

TAUTO'LOGY, S. [*tautologie*, Fr. ταυτη, and λογια, Gr.] the repetition of the ſame word often: ſometimes applied to the repetition of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

To TAW, V. A. [*touwen*, Belg. *tawian*, Sax.] to dreſs white or allum leather.

TAW, S. a round marble beautifully coloured, uſed in play.

TA'WDRY, Adj. meanly ſhowy; fine without grace or elegance.

TA'WNINESS, S. of a brown or yellowiſh colour, diſcoloured by the heat of the ſun.

TA'WNY, Adj. [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] yellow like things tanned; ſun-burnt.

TAX, S. [*taſg*, Belg. *taxe*, Fr. and Belg.] a tribute impoſed; an exciſe. A charge or cenſure; from *taxo*, Lat.

To TAX, V. A. [*taxe*, Fr.] to load with exciſe or impoſts; to charge or accuſe of ſome fault; uſed with *of* or *with* before the *fault*; from *taxo*, Lat.

TEA, S. [Chin. *the*, Fr.] the leaf of a ſhrub growing in ſeveral provinces in China; the liquor made by infuſing tea in boiling water.

To TEACH, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *taught*; *teacan*, Sax. preter *tæhte*] to inſtruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell, or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an inſtructor.

TE'ACHABLE, Adj. capable of being taught or inſtructed.

TEAL, S. [*teelingh*, Belg.] a ſmall wild fowl.

TEAM, S. [*temo*, Lat. *tyme*, Sax.] a number of horſes, oxen, or other beaſts drawing the ſame carriage at once; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, S. [pronounced *teer*; from *tar*, Run. *tear*, Sax.] the water which flows from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, S. [pronounced *tare*; from the verb] a rent or fiſſure.

To TEAR, V. A. [pronounced *tare*, preter *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. paſſive *torn*; from *teran*, Sax. *tara*, Swed.] to pull any woven ſtuff into pieces or tatters; to wound with the nail or any ſharp pointed inſtrument drawn along; to break, divide, or ſhatter by violence; to pluck violently; to take away by ſudden force. Neuterly, to rave or rant like a madman; from *tieren*, Belg.

To TEASE, V. A. [*tæſan*, Sax.] to comb or unravel wool or flax; to ſcratch cloth to level the nap; to torment or vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

TEAT, S. [*tett*, Brit. *tit*, Sax. *tette*, Belg. *tete*, Fr.] the pap of a woman: at preſent applied only to the dugs of beaſts.

TE'CHNICAL, Adj. [τεχνικος, Gr.] belonging to the arts.

TECHNO'LOGY, S. [*technologia*, Lat.] a deſcription of the mechanic arts.

TE'CHY, Adj. froward or peeviſh.

To TED, V. A. [*teadan*, Sax.] to lay graſs newly mown into rows.

TE'DDER, or TE'THER, S. [*tudder*, Belg. *tedt*, Iſl. *tigher*, Erſe] a rope by which a horſe is tied in the field to prevent his paſturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing by which a perſon is reſtrained.

TE DEUM, S. [we praiſe the Lord!] a hymn of thankſgiving, uſed in the church upon ſolemn occaſions, ſo called from the two firſt words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, Adj [*tedieux*, Fr. *tediosus*, Lat.] occaſioning wearineſs and trouble by its continuance or length.

TE'DIOUSLY, Adv. performing any thing in a ſlow and irkſome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, S. that which renders any thing diſagreeable by the too long time ſpent in performing it.

To

To TEEM, V. N. [*team*, Sax.] to bring young; to produce plentifully. Figuratively, to be full or charged with, like an animal that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth or produce. To pour; from *temmen*, Dan. a low word, but ſtill retained by the Scots, and uſed by Swift. "*Teem* the remainder." *Direct. to Serv.*

TEE'MING, Adj. fruitful; frequently pregnant.

TEEN, S. [*tiun*, Sax. *tenen*, Flem.] ſorrow; grief. Obſolete.

TEENS, S. [from *tyn*, Sax.] the years which are reckoned by the addition of *ten*; as *thirteen*, *fourteen*, &c.

TEETH, the plural of *Tooth*.

TE'GUMENT, S. [*tegumentum*, Lat.] the cover or outward part.

TEINT, S. [Fr.] colour, or touch of the pencil.

TE'LESCOPE, S. [Fr. τηλος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] a long tube fitted with glaſſes, through which diſtant objects are viewed.

To TELL, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *told*; *tellan*, Sax.] to utter or expreſs by words; to relate or ſpeak; to teach or inform; to diſcover; to count or number; to make excuſes. "Never *tell* me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to give out. To *tell on*, is to inform of.

TE'LLER, S. an officer in the exchequer, who is employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account. They are four in number.

TE'LL-TALE, S. one who gives information of what another ſays or does, either through officiouſneſs or malice.

TEMERA'RIOUS, Adj. raſh; indiſcretly bold.

TEME'RITY, S. [*temeritas*, Lat.] unreaſonable contempt of danger; raſhneſs.

To TE'MPER, V. A. [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.] to mix ſo as one part may qualify or ſet the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to accommodate; to ſoften, ſooth, or aſſuage; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

TE'MPER, S. a due and juſt mixture of contrary qualities; the middle courſe; a diſpoſition or conſtitutional frame of mind; calmneſs; the ſtate of hardneſs to which any metal is reduced.

TE'MPERAMENT, S. [Fr. *temperamentum*, Lat.] ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of oppoſites; the habitude, or natural conſtitution of the body.

TE'MPERANCE, S. [*temperantia*, Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; reſtraint of affections or paſſions.

TE'MPERATE, Adj. [*temperatus*, Lat.] abſtaining from exceſs in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or paſſion.

TE'MPERATURE, S. [Fr.] conſtitution or degree of any quality; due ballance of contraries; freedom from any predominant paſſion.

TE'MPEST, S. [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.] the utmoſt violence of the wind, whoſe ſeveral degrees are thus marked by Johnſon; a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt.—A continued ſtorm at ſea; any tumult or violent commotion.

To TE'MPEST, V. A. to diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TEMPE'STUOUS, Adj. [*tempeſtueux*, Fr.] ſtormy; diſturbed by furious blaſts of winds, or violent rage of paſſions.

TEMPESTU'OUSLY, Adv. furiouſly; outragiouſly; boiſterouſly.

TEMPESTU'OUSNESS, S. ſtorminеſs; outrageouſneſs; boiſterouſneſs.

TE'MPLAR, S. [from the *Temple*, bordering on the Thames, anciently belonging to the ſociety of *knights templars*] a ſtudent in law belonging to the Temple.

TEMPLE, S. [Fr. *templum*, Lat.] a place ſet apart for religious worſhip. The upper part of the ſides of the head; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPLET, S. a piece of timber, placed under the girders of a building.

TE'MPORAL, Adj. [*temporel*, Fr.] meaſured by time, oppoſed to eternal. Secular, oppoſed to eccleſiaſtical. Confined to our preſent exiſtence in this world, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Placed at the temples; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPORALTY, S. the laity, oppoſed to the clergy. Secular poſſeſſions, oppoſed to thoſe belonging to the church.

TE'MPORARY, Adj. [*tempus*, *temporis*, Lat.] laſting only for a limited time.

To TE'MPORIZE, V. N. [*temporiſer*, Fr.] to delay, or put off to another time; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORI'ZER, S. one that changes his principles purely to comply with times and occaſions: a word of reproach.

To TEMPT, V. A. [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.] to endeavour to ſeduce or draw a perſon to do ill by preſenting ſome pleaſure to the mind; to provoke; to ſollicit; to try.

TEMPTA'TION, S. [*tentation*, Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commiſſion of ill, by offering ſome ſeeming advantage; an enticement; the ſtate of a perſon ſollicited by the appearance of preſent pleaſures or advantages to the commiſſion of ſome crime or fault.

TE'MPTER, S. [*tentateur*, Fr.] one who ſeduces or entices to the commiſſion of any ill; the devil, who tempted our Saviour.

TE'MPTINGLY, Adv. in a ſeducing, alluring, or provoking manner.

TE'MPTINGNESS, S. that quality of a thing which renders it the object of our wiſhes or deſires.

TEN, Adj. [*taihun*, Goth. *tyn*, Sax. *ti*, *tun*, Run. *tein*, Belg. *thyne*, Precop. *deſiat*, Ruſſ. *deſet*, *deſyt*, Sclav. Dalm. and Boh. *tyz*, Hung. *taſe*, Arm.] twice five, or nine and one.

TE'NABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſuch as may be maintained or held againſt oppoſition or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, Adj. [*tenax*, *tenacis*, Lat.] graſping hard; unwilling to part with. Retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Covetous; ſtrongly adhering to principles, notwithſtanding reaſons for the contrary.

TENA'-

TENA'CIOUSLY, Adv. cloſely; obſtinately; niggardly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, S. ſtiffneſs in opinion; cloſeneſs; covetouſneſs.

TE'NANT, S. [Fr.] one that holds of another; one that dwells in the houſe of another for rent.

TE'NANTABLE, Adj. fit to be dwelt in.

To TEND, V. A. [contracted from *attend*] to watch, guard, attend, or be attentive to. Neuterly, to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; from *tendo*, Lat. To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at; from *tendre*, Fr. To attend as ſomething inſeparable.

TE'NDENCE, or TE'NDENCY, S. direction or courſe towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any conſequence or inference.

TE'NDER, Adj. [*tyner*, Brit. *tendre*, Fr. *tener*, Lat.] eaſily impreſſed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or ſympathy; compaſſionate; ſuſceptible of the ſofter paſſions; amorous or laſcivious; expreſſive of love; young; eaſily torn, bitten, or digeſted.

To TE'NDER, V. A. [*tendre*, Fr.] to offer, or preſent for acceptance; to hold or eſteem; to regard with care or tenderneſs: the laſt ſenſe ſeems obſolete.

TE'NDER, S. an offer, or preſentation of any thing for acceptance; regard or kind concern; a ſmall ſhip, attending a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, Adj. eaſily affected with the diſtreſs of others.

TE'NDERLY, Adv. gently; ſoftly; kindly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TE'NDERNESS, S. [*tendreſſe*, Fr. *teneritas*, Lat.] ſoftneſs; delicacy; indulgence; kindneſs; niceneſs of conſcience; eaſineſs of being broke, bit, or digeſted.

TE'NDINOUS, Adj. [*tendineux*, Fr.] full of tendons.

TE'NDON, S. [*tendo*, Lat.] a ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDREL, S. [*tendron*, Fr.] the young ſhoot or twig of a tree; a griſtle.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES, S. a ſervice in the Roman church performed on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Eaſter, in commemoration of Chriſt's agony in the garden.

TE'NEBROSITY, S. [*tenebroſitas*, Lat.] obſcurity; darkneſs.

TE'NEBROUS, Adj. dark; obſcure; gloomy.

TE'NEMENT, S. [Fr.] any dwelling held by a tenant.

TENE'SMUS, S. [Lat.] a violent inclination to go to ſtool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, S. [from *tenet*, Lat. he holds; ſometimes it is written *tenent*, which in Latin ſignifies, they hold] an opinion, poſition, or principle.

TE'NNIS, S. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *teneæ*, Fr. ſtop; uſed by the French when they hit the ball] a play in which a ball is ſtruck by a racket.

TE'NON, S. [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted into another.

TE'NOR, S. [*teneur*, Fr. *tenor*, Lat.] continuation of ſtate; general currency; ſenſe contained; or the general courſe and drift of a diſcourſe. In Muſic, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the baſs. In Law, the ſubſtance, or true intent and meaning of a writing.

TENSE, Adj. [*tenſus*, Lat.] ſtretched.

TENSE, S. [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a variation of a verb to ſignify the time in which any action is done. In Engliſh we have properly but two tenſes, *i. e.* the preſent, and the preterperfect, the verb being only varied in the latter; but in order to expreſs the other times, we make uſe of the auxiliary verbs *have* and *had* to expreſs the preter and preterpluperfect, and *ſhall* and *will* to ſignify the future indicative; and in this reſpect we ſeem to imitate the Saxons, who make uſe of *hæbbe* and *hæfod* for the perfect and pluperfect, and *ſceal* and *wil* for the future.

TE'NSION, S. [*tenſus*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched.

TENT, S. [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.] a temporary lodging place for a ſoldier, formed of canvas ſtretched upon poles; a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a ſore; from *tente*, Fr. A ſpecies of wine of a deep red, imported from Gallicia in Spain; from *vino tinto*, Span.

To TENT, V. A. to put a roll of lint into a ſore. Figuratively, to ſearch to the quick.

TE'NTER, S. [*tentus*, Lat.] a hook on which any thing is ſtretched. *To be on the tenters*, is, to be on the ſtretch; to be in ſuſpenſe, or in difficulties.

TENTH, Adj. [*teotha*, Sax.] the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Subſtantively, the tenth part, tythe, or that portion which all eccleſiaſtical livings pay to the king.

TE'NTHLY, Adv. in the tenth place.

TENU'ITY, S. [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, Lat.] thinneſs; ſlenderneſs.

TE'NURE, S. [Fr. *teneo*, Lat.] the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFAC'TION, S. the act of heating or making warm.

TE'PID, Adj. [*tepidus*, Lat.] luke-warm; indifferent.

TEPI'DITY, S. luke-warmneſs; indifference.

TE'POR, S. [Lat.] gentle warmth.

TERCE, S. [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] a veſſel containing the third of a butt or pipe, or forty-two wine gallons.

TEREBI'NTHINATE, or TEREBI'NTHINE, Adj. [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] conſiſting of turpentine.

TERGIVERSA'TE, V. A. [*tergiverſer*, Fr. *tergiverſatum*, Lat.] to ſhuffle; to quibble.

TERGIVERSA'TION, S. the act of ſhuffling or quibbling in an argument.

TERM, S. [*terminus*, Lat.] a limit or boundary;

dary; a word by which any thing is expreſſed; a condition; a limited time, or the time for which any thing laſts. In Law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are opened for perſons to ſeek their right by courſe of law and action. There are four in the year. In the Univerſity, that ſpace of time when the ſchools are opened, and the exertiſes for degrees are performed, the intervals between which are called vacations.

To TERM, V. A. to call or name.

TE'RMAGANT, Adj. turbulent; tumultuous; ſcolding, or quarrelſome.

TE'RMAGANT, S. a ſcold.

To TE'RMINATE, V. A. [*terminatus*, Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neuterly, to be limited, or end. To attain its end, uſed with *in*.

TERMINA'TION, S. the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit; an end or concluſion. In Grammar, the end of a word; from *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaiſon*, Fr.

TE'RRACE, S. [*terraccia*, Ital.] a ſmall mount, or ſpot of elevated earth covered with gravel or graſs; the flat roof of a houſe.

TERRA'QUEOUS, Adj. [*terra*, Lat. and *aqua*, Lat.] conſiſting of land and water.

TERRE'NE, Adj. [*terrenus*, Lat.] earthly.

TERRE'STRIAL, Adj. [*terreſtre*, Fr. *terreſtris*, Lat.] earthly; belonging to the earth.

TE'RRIBLE, Adj. dreadful; frightful.

TE'RRIBLENESS, S. frightfulneſs; dreadfulneſs.

TERRIBI'LITY, S. [*terribilitas*, Lat.] appearance which creates great fear or dread.

TE'RRIBLY, Adv. dreadfully; frightfully.

TE'RRIER, S. [Fr.] a dog that follows his game under ground; a ſurvey or regiſter of land; an auger or borer; from *terebro*, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, Adj. [*terrificus*, Lat.] cauſing terror.

To TE'RRIFY, V. A. to affect with terror; to make afraid.

TE'RRITORY, S. [*territoire*, Fr.] land; a country or dominion.

TE'RROR, S. [*terreur*, Fr. *terror*, Lat.] fear cauſed by the ſight or apprehenſion of ſome dangerous object; the cauſe of fear.

TERRU'LENCY, S. [*terrulentia*, Lat.] earthineſs.

TERRU'LENT, Adj. [*terrulentus*, Lat.] full of earth.

TERSE, Adj. [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.] ſmooth, applied to ſurface. Harmoniouſly elgant, without pompouſneſs, applied to ſtyle.

TE'RTIAN, S. [*tertiana*, Lat.] an ague intermitting one day, and haying two fits in three days.

TE'SSELATED, Adj. [*teſſela*, Lat.] variegated by ſquares.

TEST, S. [Fr. *teſta*, Lat.] the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial, or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a ſtandard; judgment or diſtinction.

TESTA'CEOUS, Adj. [*teſtaceus*, Lat.] conſiſting or made of ſhells; having continuous ſhells.

TE'STAMENT, S. [*teſtamentum*, Lat.] a will or writing by which a perſon's poſſeſſions are diſpoſed of after his death; the name applied to each of the volumes of the ſacred ſcriptures.

TESTA'MENTARY, Adj. [*teſtamentarius*, Lat.] belonging to a will or teſtament; in the manner of a teſtament.

TE'STATE, Adj. [*teſtatus*, Lat.] having made a will.

TESTA'TOR, S. [*teſtateur*, Fr.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTA'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a woman who leaves a will.

TE'STER, S. [*teſte*, or *tête*, Fr. this coin being probably diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it] a ſilver coin valued at ſixpence; the head or cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE, S. [*teſticule*, Fr. *teſticulus*, Lat.] the organs of ſeed in animals.

TE'STICULAR, Adj. belonging to the teſticles.

To TE'STIFY, V. N. [*teſtificor*, Lat.] to witneſs, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witneſs or give evidence of any point.

TESTIMO'NIAL, S. [Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] a writing wherein a perſon's character is ſupported by thoſe who ſubſcribe it, and which is produced by a perſon in his own favour.

TE'STIMONY, S. [*teſtimonium*, Lat.] evidence or proof; an open atteſtation or profeſſion.

TESTI'LY, Adv. peeviſhly; fretfully.

TESTI'NESS, S. peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'STY, Adj. [*teſtardo*, Ital.] fretful; inclined to anger.

TE'TCHY, Adj. a corruption of *teſty*, or *touchy*.

TETE à TETE, S. [Fr.] cheek by jowl; cloſe and familiar converſe or correſpondence.

TE'THER, S. See *Tedder*.

TE'TRARCH, S. [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] a perſon governing the fourth part of a province.

TETRA'RCHY, S. [*tetrarchia*, Lat.] the juriſdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRA'STICH, S. [τετραστιχον, Gr.] an epigram compoſed of four verſes.

TETRI'CITY, S. [*tetricitas*, Lat.] ſurlineſs of countenance; ſeverity; harſhneſs.

TE'TTER, S. [*teter*, Sax.] a ſcab, or ringworm.

TEXT, S. [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] that on which a comment is written; a ſentence of ſcripture, ſo called becauſe written in ancient manuſcripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in ſmall characters.

TE'XTUARY, S. [*textuaire*, Fr.] one who is ſo well verſed in ſcripture, as to be ready in producing texts in his favour; a book which contains only the text, without any comments upon it.

TE'XTURE, S. [*textus*, Lat.] the act of weaving with reſpect to form, matter, or ſtuff; diſpoſition or combination of parts.

THAN, Adv. [*thane*, Sax.] a particle uſed after a comparative adjective, and placed before a thing compared.

THANE, S. [*thegn*, Sax.] an old title of honour, equivalent to a baron.

To THANK, V. A. [*thancian*, Sax. *danc-ken*, Belg. *thanken*, Teut. *thacka*, Iſl.] to acknowledge and expreſs obligation for favours received.

THA'NKFUL, Adj. grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, Adv. gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THA'NKFULNESS, S. acknowledgement of a favour received.

THANKS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; *thankas*, Sax. *dancke*, Belg.] a verbal acknowledgement of a favour received; diſtinguiſhed from *gratitude*, which conſiſts in a deep ſenſe of a favour received, and a ſtrong inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGI'VING, S. that part of divine worſhip wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THAT, Pron. [*thata*, Goth. *that*, neut. of *this*, Sax. *dat*, Belg. *thad*, Iſl.] the other, oppoſed to *this*; which, when applied to ſomething going before; who, applied to ſome perſon mentioned before. Sometimes it is uſed inſtead of a whole ſentence going before, to ſave a repetition of the ſame words. Followed by *is*, ſuch as; that which; the; what was then preſent. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. *In that*, is an adverbial expreſſion, for as being.

THAT, Conj. becauſe. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs a conſequence, indication, or final end.

THATCH, S. [*thace*, Sax. *thak*, Iſl.] ſtraw laid as a covering on the top of a houſe.

To THATCH, V. A. [*thaccian*, Sax.] to cover a roof with ſtraw.

To THAW, V. N. [*thawan*, Sax. *ad thidnar*, Iſl. *dogen*, Belg.] to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THAW, S. the ſtate of a thing which melts after having been frozen.

THE, Article [*ſe*, *ſeo*, Sax. *de*, Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing: when it is uſed before an adjective, it ſignifies collection or many, as *the good*; *the righteous*: it generally occurs before nouns in the plural number: in verſe, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is ſometimes cut off. "Th' adorning "thee." *Cowley*. Before a participle of the preſent tenſe, it ſhews that it is uſed as a ſubſtantive: when it comes before *other*, the *h* and *e* are both ſometimes cut off; as *t'other*.

THE'ATRE, S. [Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] a play-houſe; a place riſing by ſteps like a ſtage.

THEA'TRIC, or THEA'TRICAL, Adj. becoming a play-houſe; belonging to the ſtage.

THEE, the oblique caſe ſingular of *thou*; from *the*, Sax. the oblique caſe of *thu*, Sax.

THEFT, S. [*deopde*, Sax.] the act of feloniouſly and unlawfully taking away another perſon's goods; ſtealing.

THEFT-BOTE, S. in Law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he ſteals.

THEIR, S. [pronounced *thare*; *heora*, Sax.] them; in their poſſeſſion; belonging to them. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between it and its ſubſtantive.

THEM, the oblique caſe of *they*; from *him*, dative plural of *he*, Sax.

THEME, S. a ſubject on which a perſon ſpeaks or writes; a ſhort eſſay on any ſubject; the original word whence others are derived.

THE'MSELVES, Pron. [the plural of *him* and *ſelf*] thoſe very perſons.

THEN, Adj. [*than*, Goth. and Sax. *dan*, Belg.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; therefore, or for this reaſon. *Now and then*, at firſt and afterwards. That time, when uſed after *till*.

THENCE, S. from that place or time; for that reaſon. Though ſometimes it is uſed with *from*, yet the addition of that word is both ſuperfluous and barbarous.

THENCEFO'RTH, Adj. from that time. It ſhould not be uſed with *from*.

THENCEFO'RWARD, Adj. on or from that time.

THEO'CRACY, S. [*theocratie*, Fr. θεος and κρατω, Gr.] a government in which God is conſidered as the monarch or ſovereign.

THEODO'LITE, S. an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying land, and taking heights and diſtances.

THEOLO'GIAN, S. [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat. θεολογος, Gr.] a profeſſor of divinity; a divine.

THOLO'GICAL, Adj. [*theologicus*, Lat.] belonging to divinity; divine.

THEO'LOGY, S. [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογια, of θεος and λογος, Gr.] divinity; a ſcience which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things.

THEOMA'NCY, S. [θεομαντεια, Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

THEO'RBO, S. [*tiorba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] a large lute uſed in playing a thorough baſs.

THE'OREM, S. [Fr. θεωρημα, Gr.] a propoſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEO'RICAL, Adj. [*theorique*, Fr.] belonging to theory; ſpeculative.

THEO'RIST, S. one who forms or maintains a particular in theory; one ſkilled in ſpeculation but not in practice.

THE'ORY, S. [*theorie*, Fr.] ſpeculation, oppoſed to practice; a ſyſtem or plan.

THERAPE'UTIC, Adj. [θεραπευτικος, Gr.] curing diſeaſes.

THERE, Adj. [*thar*, Goth. *thær*, Sax. *daer*, Belg. *der*, Dan.] in that place, oppoſed to here; an exclamation demanding ſomething at a diſtance. At the beginning of a ſentence, it generally cauſes the nominative caſe to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il*, *y*, *a*, Fr. In Compoſition, it means *that*.

THE'REABOUT, or THE'REABOUTS, Adv.

Adv. near that place, number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THE'REAT, Adv. on that account; at that place.

THE'REAFTER, Adv. after a thing happened.

THE'REBY, Adv. for that reaſon; by that.

THE'REFORE, Adv. for that; for this reaſon; conſequently.

THERMO'METER, S. [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς, and μετρον, Gr.] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of heat.

THESE, pron. plural of *This*. When oppoſed to *thoſe*, *theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and *thoſe* to the firſt.

THE'SIS, S. [Gr.] a poſition; a ſubject to diſpute upon; a propoſition to be advanced and to be proved.

THEU'RGY, S. the power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means.

THEY, in the oblique caſe *them*; the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.

THICK, Adj. [*thicce*, Sax. *thickur*, Iſl. *dick*, Belg. *dyck*, Dan.] the oppoſite of thin; groſs or denſe. Great in circumference, oppoſed to ſlender. Muddy, or not tranſparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick ſucceſſion; cloſe or crowded; coarſe. Without articulateneſs, applied to ſpeech.

THICK, S. that part or time where a thing is thickeſt. *Thick and thin*, notwithſtanding any obſtacles or inconveniences.

To THI'CKEN, V. N. to make thick or cloſe; to condenſe; to ſtrengthen; to make cloſe or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, denſe, muddy, cloſe, or numerous.

THI'CKET, S. [*thicetu*, Sax.] a cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a place ſet thick with buſhes.

THI'CKLY, Adv. cloſely.

THI'CKNESS, S. the oppoſite of thinneſs; cloſeneſs; largeneſs in circumference; groſſneſs.

THIEF, S. [plural *thieves*; *thiubs*, Goth. *theif*, Sax. *deef*, Belg.] one who privately takes away the property of another; an excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle, which if neglected would ſoon conſume it.

To THIEVE, V. N. to take away the property of another unlawfully.

THIE'VERY, S. the practice of ſtealing.

THIE'VISH, Adj. inclining to ſteal.

THIE'VISHLY, Adv. in a felonious manner; ſtealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, S. a diſpoſition or inclination to ſtealing.

THIGH, S. [*theoh*, Sax. *thico*, Iſl. *dio*, Belg.] all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, S. [*thille*, Sax.] the ſhafts, or arms of wood between which a horſe is placed in a carriage: hence *thill*, or *thiller horſe*, the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THIMBLE, S. [Minſhew ſuppoſes it corrupted from *thumbell*] a metal cover which women place on the tip of their fingers to preſerve them from the needle when ſewing.

THIME, S. See *Thyme*.

THIN, Adj. [*thinne*, Sax. *thunner*, Iſl. *dunn*, Belg.] the contrary to thick; rare, oppoſed to denſe; not cloſe, or having large interſtices; ſmall, applied to ſound; lean or ſlim.

To THIN, V. A. to make thin or rarefy; to make leſs cloſe or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, Pron. belonging or relating to thee. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it. "*Thine* is the kingdom."

THING, S. [Sax. *ding*, Belg.] whatever is. Sometimes oppoſed to a perſon, it ſignifies an inanimate ſubſtance. When applied to perſons, it implies contempt or pity.

To THINK, V. N. [preter *thought*] to conſider any thing in the mind; to reaſon; to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate. To recollect or obſerve, uſed with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. *To think much of*, is to grudge. *To think ſcornfully of*, is to diſdain.

THI'NLY, Adv. not thickly; poorly, applied to the appearance of a perſon.

THI'NNESS, S. the quality of not being groſs; not being of a good ſubſtance, applied to cloth, &c. tenuity.

THIRD, Adj. [*thridga*, Goth. *thridda*, Sax.] the next after the ſecond. Uſed as a ſubſtantive, it implies the third part; the ſixtieth part of a ſecond.

THI'RDLY, Adj. in the third place.

THIRST, S. [*thyrſt*, Sax. *dorſt*, Belg.] the pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink. Figuratively, an eager or vehement deſire.

To THIRST, V. N. to be uneaſy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement deſire, followed by *after*.

THI'RSTILY, Adv. dryly; wanting moiſture.

THI'RSTINESS, S. a ſtrong deſire to drink; want of moiſture; dryneſs.

THI'RSTY, Adj. dry; troubled with drought.

THI'RTEEN, Adj. the number immediately following twelve.

THI'RTY, Adj. twenty-nine and one.

THIS, Pron. [Sax.] that which is now preſent, or mentioned. After *but*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the laſt paſt. It is often oppoſed to *that*, which when they refer to a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the firſt member.

THI'STLE, S. [*thiſtle*, Sax. *dieſtel*, Belg.] a prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THI'THER, Adv. [Sax.] to that place; to that end or point.

THO', contracted for *Though*.

THONG, S. [*thwang*, Sax.] a ſtrap of leather.

THO'RAX, S. [θωραξ, Gr.] the cheſt; or that part of an animal body beginning at the neck-bone, and ending at the diaphragm.

THORN, S. [*thaurns*, Goth. *thorn*, Sax. *doorne*, Belg.] a prickly tree; a prickle growing on the thornbuſh; any thing painful and troubleſome.

THO'RNY, Adj. full of thorns or prickles. Figuratively, perplexed; not eaſily adjuſted.

THO'ROUGH, Prep. the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.

THO'ROUGH, Adj. [this is always written with two ſyllables, but the preposition in one, as *through*] complete; paſſing in at one ſide and beyond the other.

THO'ROUGHFARE, S. a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

THORP, THROP, THREP, TREP, or TROP, in the names of places, are derived from *thorp*, Sax. a village.

THOSE, Pron. See *Theſe*.

THOU, Pron. [*thu*, Goth. and Sax. *tu*, Lat.] uſed when we ſpeak to a perſon. When we ſpeak to our equals, we ſay, *you*, like the French; but in our addreſſes and devotions, we generally uſe *thou*.

THOUGH, Conj. [*theah*, Sax. *thauh*, Goth.] notwithſtanding that; although. *As though*, implies, as if. At the end of a ſentence, it denotes however, or yet.

THOUGHT, the preter and part. paſſive of *Think*.

THOUGHT, S. the act of thinking; an image formed in the mind; ſentiment; reflection; opinion; deſign; ſerious conſideration. Care or ſolicitude, after *take*.

THO'UGHTFUL, Adj. penſive; full of thought; given to meditation.

THO'UGHTFULLY, Adv. in a penſive and thoughtful manner; deliberately.

THO'UGHTFULNESS, S. deep meditation; penſiveneſs; full of reflection.

THOU'SAND, Adj. [*thuſend*, Sax. *duyſend*, Belg.] conſiſting of ten hundred.

THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, S. [*thræl*, Sax.] a ſlave; bondage, or a ſtate of ſlavery.

To THRASH, V. A. [ſometimes written *threſh*, which is moſt conformable to the etymology; *threſcan*, Sax. *derſchen*, Belg.] to beat corn out of the chaff; to beat or drub.

THREAD, S. [pronounced *thred*; *thræd*, Sax. *draed*, Belg.] a ſmall line of flax twiſted; any thing contrived in a courſe.

To THREAD, V. A. to paſs through with a thread; to pierce.

THRE'ADBARE, Adj. worn to the naked threads; having no nap; worn out.

THREAT, S. [from the verb] the act of denouncing ill.

To THREAT, or THRE'ATEN, V. A. [*threat* is uſed only in poetry; *threatian*, Sax.] to aſſure a perſon of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill.

THREE, Adj. [*threo*, *thri*, *thrit*, Sax. *tri*, Brit. and Erſe; *troi*, Fr. *tres*, Lat. τρεις, Gr.] two and one.

To THRESH, V. A. See To *Thraſh*.

THRE'SHER, S. one that threſhes corn; a huſbandman.

THRE'SHOLD, S. [*thræſcwald*, Sax.] the ground or ſtep under a door; entrance.

THREW, preter of *Throw*.

THRICE, Adj. [*thrig*, Sax.] three times. Sometimes ſet before an adjective to expreſs the ſuperlative degree.

To THRID, V. A. [corrupted from *thread*] to ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

THRIFT, S. [from *thrive*] profit; the ſtate of acquiring more; frugality.

THRI'FTILY, Adv. ſparingly; frugally.

THRI'FTINESS, S. frugality; managing with œconomy; ſparingneſs.

THRI'FTY, Adj. frugal; managing with prudence; ſparing.

To THRILL, V. A. [*thyrlian*, Sax. *drilla*, Swed.] to pierce or bore; to affect with a piercing ſenſation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

To THRIVE, V. N. [preter *throve*, part. paſſ. *thriven*; *throa*, Sax.] to proſper, increaſe, or grow rich.

THRI'VING, Adj. proſperous.

THRI'VINGLY, Adv. in a proſperous manner.

THRI'VINGNESS, S. proſperity.

THRO', a contraction of *Through*.

THROAT, S. [*throte*, *throta*, Sax.] the fore part of the neck, or paſſage for food and breath; the main road of any place. *To cut the throat*, is to kill by cutting the wind-pipe.

To THROB, V. N. to heave as the breaſt with ſorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, S. a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, S. [*throwean*, Sax.] the pain and anguiſh attending the bringing a child into the world; any great agony.

THRONE, S. [*thronus*, Lat.] a chair of ſtate richly adorned, and covered with a canopy for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to ſit on at times of public ceremonies.

THRONG, S. [*thrang*, Sax. from *thringan*, Sax.] a crowd or multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, V. N. to crowd. Actively, to incommode with crowds.

THRO'NGING, Adj. crowding; gathering together in great numbers.

THROSTLE, S. [Sax.] the thruſh.

THROTTLE, S. [from *throat*] the wind-pipe.

To THROTTLE, V. A. to choak, or kill by ſtopping the breath.

THROVE, preter of *Thrive*.

THROUGH, Prep. [*thurh*, Sax. *thairh*, Goth. *door*, Belg. *durch*, Teut.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

THROUGH, Adv. from one end or ſide to the other.

THROUGHOU'T, Prep. quite through; entirely.

THROU'GHOUT, Adv. in every part; every where.

To THROW, V. A. [preter *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown*; *thraawn*, Sax.] to fling or caſt to a diſtance; to toſs, or put away with violence, haſte, or negligence; to lay down careleſſly or in haſte; to caſt; to ſpread; to turn. To *throw away*, to loſe or ſpend profuſely; to reject. Uſed with *by*, to reject or lay aſide as uſeleſs.

Uſed

Uſed with *down*, to overturn. Uſed with *off*, to expel, or reject or renounce. Uſed with *out*, to exert; to diſtance or leave behind; to reject; to emit. Uſed with *up*, to reſign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice. Uſed with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, S. a caſt; a caſt of dice; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent ſally.

THRO'WSTER, S. a twiſter of ſilk or thread.

THRUM, S. [*thraum*, Iſl.] the ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, V. A. to grate or play ill on any muſical inſtrument.

THRUSH, S. [*thriſe*, Sax. *drozd*, Pol.] a ſinging bird; ſmall round ulcerations which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct; from *thruſt*.

To THRUST, V. A. [*truſito*, Lat.] to puſh any thing into matter or between cloſe bodies; to puſh or drive with violence; to ſtab. To compreſs, uſed with *together*. Neuterly, to wound with the point of a weapon; to ſqueeze into; to throng.

THRUST, S. a puſh.

THUMB, S. [*thuma*, Sax.] that ſhort ſtrong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THUMP, S. [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard blow given with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, V. A. to beat with dull heavy blows.

THU'MPING, Adj. beating; large and ſprightly, applied to children.

THU'NDER, S. [*thunder*, *thunor*, Sax. *tonnere*, Fr. from *tono*, Lat.] a loud noiſe or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud or tumultuous noiſe.

To THU'NDER, V. N. to make that loud and terrible noiſe attending lightning. Actively, to pronounce or utter with a loud noiſe.

THU'NDERBOLT, S. lightning.

THU'NDERCLAP, S. an exploſion of thunder.

To THU'NDERSTRIKE, V. A. [part. paſſ. *thunderſtruck*] to blaſt or hurt with lightning; to terrify, or amaze by ſome unexpected ill.

THU'RSDAY, S. [*thunreſdæg*, *thurſdæg*, Sax. *donnerſtag*, old Teut. *donderdag*, Teut. the thunderer's day, i. e. *Dies Jovis*, Lat. or Jupiter's Day. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin; the month of March was by Iſlanders named from him *Thormaanet*, i. e. the month of *Thor*; thunder is likewiſe called by them *Thordun*, i. e. *Thor*'s ſound. And, in the Saxon homily, we are told, *Thor eat and eowthen the hæthenemen hercath ſwithe*, i. e. "*Thor* likewiſe and *Woden*, "whom the heathen adore, or exalt with "praiſes." *Bede*'s Eccl. Hiſt.] the fifth day of the week.

THUS, Adj. [Sax.] in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

To THWACK, V. A. [*thaccian*, Sax.] to ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to beat heartily.

THWACK, S. a blow given with ſomething blunt and heavy.

THWART, Adv. [*thryn*, Sax. *dwars*, Belg.] acroſs; perverſe.

To THWART, V. A. to croſs; to do any thing in oppoſition to another.

THY, Pron. [*thin*, Sax.] of, belonging, or relating to thee.

THYME, S. [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] a plant.

THY'RSUS, S. [θυρσος, Gr.] the tapering ſtalk or ſtem of an herb.

TIA'R, or TIA'RA, S. [*tiara*, Lat. *tiaire*, Fr.] a diadem, or dreſs for the head.

To TICE, V. A. contracted from *Entice*.

TICK, S. [perhaps contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts were ſcored] ſcore or truſt; the lice of dogs or ſheep; from *tique*, Fr. *teke*, Belg. The linen caſe which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To TICK, V. A. to take on credit or on truſt; to run in debt; to truſt, or give credit.

TI'CKEN, or TI'CKING, S. a kind of ſtrong linen uſed for the caſe of a feather bed.

TI'CKET, S. [*etiquet*, Fr.] a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, V. A. [*titillo*, Lat.] to make a perſon laugh by ſlight touches; to pleaſe by ſlight gratifications. Neuterly, to feel a ſenſation which cauſes laughter.

TI'CKLISH, Adj. falling into laughter when ſcarce touched; tottering; difficult, or nice.

TID, Adj. [*tydder*, Sax.] tender; ſoft; nice.

TIDE, S. [*tyd*, Sax. *tïd*, Iſl. and Belg.] a time, or ſeaſon; the alternate ebbing and flowing of the ſea; a flood, ſtream, or courſe.

TIDE'SMAN, S. a cuſtom-houſe officer put on board ſhips to prevent ſmuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

TI'DINGS, S. [*tidan*, Sax. *tidende*, Iſl.] news; an account of ſomething that has happened.

TI'DY, Adj. [*tidt*, Iſl.] ſeaſonable; neatly dreſſed.

To TIE, V. A. [*tian*, *tigan*, Sax.] to bind or faſten with a knot. Uſed with *up*, to confine or obſtruct. To oblige or conſtrain.

TIE, S. a faſtening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

TIERCE, S. [Fr.] See *Terce*.

TIFF, S. liquor; drink; a quantity of liquor for drinking; a fit of peeviſhneſs; a pet.

TIGHT, Adj. [*dicht*, Belg.] cloſe, or ſtretched hard, oppoſed to looſe. Cleanly dreſſed; ſomething leſs than neat. Not leaky, applied to caſks or veſſels.

TI'GHTNESS, S. neatneſs; ſtraightneſs.

TILE, S. [*tigle*, Sax. *tegel*, Belg. *tiule*, Fr. *tegola*, Ital.] thin plates of baked clay, uſed in covering houſes.

To TILE, V. A. to cover with tiles.

TILL, S. a money-box or drawer.

TILL, Prep. [*til*, Sax.] before or after the preſent time. *Till now*, is, to the preſent time; *till then*, to that time.

TILL, Conj. to the time or degree.

To TILL, V. A. [*tylian*, Sax. *tenlen*, Belg.] to plow or manure ground.

TILLA'GE, S. the act of plowing and manuring land to make it produce corn.

TI'LLER, S. a ſtrong piece of timber faſtened to a ſhip's rudder, by which it is moved; a young tree left to grow till it is fit to fell.

TILLS, S. a ſort of pulſe.

TILT, S. [*tyld*, Sax.] a tent, or any covering over the head; the cover of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thruſt at each other with lances; a thruſt.

To TILT, V. N. to fall or lean on one ſide. Actively, to ſtoop, hold, or force on one ſide.

TILTH, S. huſbandry.

TI'MBER, S. [*tymbrian*, Sax.] wood fit for buildings; materials.

TI'MBREL, S. [*tympanum*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument.

TIME, S. [*tima*, Sax. *tym*, Erſe] duration conſidered as ſet out by certain periods, and meaſured by certain epochas; ſpace of duration; interval; ſeaſon or proper time; life; early ſeaſon; the hour of childbirth; the repetition of any thing; muſical meaſure.

To TIME, V. A. to bring or do at proper ſeaſon; to allot a certain ſpace for the accompliſhing a thing.

TI'MELY, Adv. ſeaſonably; opportunely.

TI'MID, Adj. [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] fearful; wanting courage.

TIMI'DITY, S. [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.] want of courage; fearfulneſs; cowardlineſs.

TI'MOROUS, Adj. [*timor*, Lat.] too much affected with fear.

TI'MOROUSNESS, S. See *Timidity*.

TIN, S. [*tin*, Dan. and Belg. *zinn*, Teut. of *ſtanum*, Lat.] a metal of which ſeveral domeſtic utenſils are made.

TINCT, S. [*teinte*, Fr.] a colour or ſtain.

TI'NCTURE, S. colour ſuperadded by ſomething; an imperfect ſmattering of an art or ſcience. In Chemiſtry, a diſſolution of the more refined and volatile parts of a body in a proper menſtruum.

TI'NDER, S. [*tyndre*, Sax.] linen cloth burnt to aſhes, uſed in catching the ſparkles made by ſtriking a flint and ſteel together.

TINE, S. [*tinne*, Iſl.] the tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.

To TING, V. N. [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Brit.] to make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

To TINGE, V. A. [*tingo*, Lat.] to give a colour ſlightly; to ſtain.

TI'N-GLASS, S. biſmuth; a metallic ſubſtance, ſmooth, and reſembling tin.

To TINGLE, V. N. [*tingelen*, Belg.] to perceive a continued ſound in the ear; to feel a ſharp quick pain, or pleaſure.

TI'NKER, S. a perſon who mends old copper and brazen veſſels.

TI'N-MAN, S. one who manufactures and ſells wares made of tin.

TI'NSEL, S. [*etincelle*, Fr.] a kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhewy, but of ſmall value.

TINT, S. [*tente*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] a dye, or colour.

TINY, Adj. [*tint*, *tynd*, Dan.] little; ſmall.

TIP, S. [*tip*, *tipken*, Belg.] the top, end, or point.

To TIP, V. A. to cover the head or extremity with metal; to ſtrike lightly.

TI'PPET, S. [*tæppet*, Sax.] ſomething worn about the neck.

To TI'PPLE, V. N. [*tepel*, old Teut.] to drink to exceſs.

TI'PSTAFF, S. an officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal, and who takes into cuſtody ſuch perſons as are committed by the court, or by a judge.

TI'PSY, Adj. drunk.

TI'PTOE, S. the end of the toe.

TIRE, S. [*tuyr*, Belg.] rank or row; a head dreſs.

To TIRE, V. A. [*tiriau*, Sax.] to make weary, or to fatigue.

TI'SSUE, S. [Fr. *tiſan*, Sax.] cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

TIT, S. a ſmall horſe; a woman.

TI'THABLE, Adj. liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TITHE, or TYTHE, S. [*teotha*, Sax.] the tenth part of all fruits, *&c.* a revenue payable to the clergy.

To TITHE, V. A. to tax with the payment of the tenth part.

TITILLA'TION, S. a pleaſing ſenſation from the gentle touch of ſome parts; a tickling.

TITLE, S. [*titre*, of *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.] a general head comprifing particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the firſt page of a book, explaining its ſubject; a claim of right; an inſcription. In Commerce, the perſon's name at the top of a folio to whom the articles contained therein belong.

To TITLE, V. A. to name; to ennoble.

To TI'TTER, V. A. to laugh with reſtraint, or ſoftly.

TITTLE, S. [*tit*, Teut.] a point or dot.

TI'TTLE-TATTLE, S. [from *tit* and *tattle*] ſmall talk; idle prating.

TIT'ULAR, Adj. [*titulaire*, Fr.] enjoying the title without the profits of an office.

TO, Adv. [Sax. *te*, Belg.] when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a ſign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the ſecond is the object of the firſt. After an adjective, it denotes the object; ſometimes it notes futurity, or ſomething to be done, and is preceded by *ſtill*. *To and again*, or *to and fro*, imply backward and forward.

TO, Prep. oppoſed to *from*, it notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies addreſs, attention, addition, ſtate, or place whither any one goes; oppoſition, amount, propoſition, poſſeſſion, perception, accord, or fitting; the ſubject of affirmation; compariſon; as far as. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Before *face*, preſence

preſence. After a verb, it notes the object. Sometimes it implies degree. Before *day*, like the Saxon, it implies the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next after the preſent. Before *night*, the approaching or preſent night.

TOAD, S. [*tade*, Sax.] an animal reſembling a frog, and accounted venomous.

To TOAST, V. A. [*toſtum*, Lat.] to dry or make brown by holding before a fire; to name a health to be drank.

TOAST, S. bread dried or made brown before a fire; a celebrated beauty, whoſe health is often drank.

TOBA'CCO, S. [ſo called from the iſland of Tobago, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America, from whence it was brought by Sir Francis Drake in 1585] an American plant, well known.

TOBA'CCONIST, S. one who manufactures and ſells tobacco.

TOD, S. [*totte haar*, Teut.] a buſh or thick ſhade. Applied to wool, twenty-eight pounds weight.

TOE, S. [*tan*, Sax. *toen*, Belg.] the extreme diviſions of the feet, anſwering to the fingers of the hand.

TOFT, S. a grove of trees; a place where a meſſuage or houſe once ſtood.

TOGE'THER, Adj. [*togæthere*, Sax.] in company; in the ſame place, or time; conjoined; in concert. *Together with*, implies a ſtate of mixture or union with.

To TOIL, V. N. [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Belg.] to labour. Actively, to work at.

TOIL, S. labour; any net or ſnare woven or meſhed; from *toile*, Fr.

TOI'LET, S. [*toilette*, Fr.] a dreſſing table.

TOI'LSOME, Adj. laborious; making weary.

TOISE, S. [Fr.] a meaſure containing ſix feet in length; a fathom.

TO'KEN, S. [*tackns*, Goth. *tacn*, Sax. *teycken*, Belg.] a ſign or mark; a memorial of friendſhip.

TOLD, preter and part. paſſ. of *Tell*.

To TOLE, V. A. to draw by degrees.

TO'LERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] that may be endured or ſupported; paſſable, but not excellent.

TO'LERABLY, Adv. indifferently.

TO'LERANCE, S. [Fr.] the power or act of abounding or ſuffering.

To TO'LERATE, V. A. [*toleratus*, Lat.] to ſuffer or allow without oppoſition.

TOLERA'TION, S. [*toleratus*, Lat.] allowance given to ſomething not approved.

TOLL, S. [Sax. *tol*, Belg. *toll*, Brit. *told*, Dan.] a cuſtom or tribute paid for the paſſage of goods.

To TOLL, V. N. to pay money for the paſſage of goods, *&c.* to ſound a bell. Actively, to ring a bell.

TO'LL-BOOTH, S. a place where taxes are paid; a priſon.

TOMB, S. [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] a monument in which the dead are incloſed.

TOME, S. [Fr. τομος, Gr.] a volume or book.

TON, S. [*tonne*, Fr.] See *Tun*.

TON, or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from *dun*, Sax. a hill, and ſignifies a town, becauſe towns were formerly built on thoſe eminences. Some indeed derive it from *tun*, Sax. an hedge or wall.

TONE, S. [*tonus*, Lat. *ton*, Fr.] a note, ſound, or whine; elaſticity.

TONG, S. [See *Tongs*, though it is ſometimes written *tongue*; yet, as its office is to catch or hold, it ſeems derived from the ſame original, and ſhould be ſpelt in the ſame manner as *Tongs*] the forked catch of a buckle.

TONGS, S. [it has no ſingular; *tang*, Sax. and Belg.] an inſtrument with two legs, moving on a rivet, between which any thing is held.

TO'NGUE, S. [*tung*, Sax. *tonghe*, Belg.] the moveable muſculous part in the mouth, and principal inſtrument of ſpeech or ſounds in animals; ſpeech, or fluency of words; a ſmall point. *To hold one's tongue*, is to be ſilent.

To TONGUE, V. A. to talk or prate.

TO'NGUELESS, Adj. having no tongue.

TO'NNAGE, S. See *Tunnage*.

TO'NSURE, S. [Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] the act of ſhaving or clipping the hair.

TOO, Adv. [*to*, Sax.] over and above; over-much; more than enough, or to exceſs; likewiſe.

TOOL, S. [*tol*, *tool*, Sax.] any inſtrument uſed by the hand; a hireling, or one ſervilely at the command of another.

TOOTH, S. [plural *teeth*; *toth*, Sax. *tand*, Belg.] the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body, formed in the cavities of the jaws, and ſubſervient to the chewing and eating food; a blade or prong of any biſed inſtrument; the dentellated or prominent part of a wheel, which catches the correſpondent parts of another. Figuratively, taſte. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmoſt violence. *To the teeth*, in open oppoſition, or to a perſon's face. *In ſpite of the teeth*, notwithſtanding threats, or a perſon's utmoſt oppoſition. *To caſt in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOO'TH-ACHE, S. [*todece*, Sax.] a pain in the teeth.

TOO'THLESS, Adj. having no teeth.

TOP, S. [*topp*, Brit. *top*, Sax. Belg. and Dan. *topper*, Iſl.] the higheſt part; the utmoſt degree or rank; the head of a plant; a play-thing of a conoid figure, uſed by children. Adjectively, it implies the uppermoſt. "*Top* "ſtones." *Mox*.

To TOP, V. N. to riſe or be eminent; to excel; to do one's beſt. Actively, to cover on the top; to riſe above; to crop; to perform with excellence.

TO'PAZ, S. [*topaze*, Fr. *topazius*, Lat.] a precious ſtone, of the colour of fine gold.

To TOPE, V. N. [*topſſ*, Teut. *toppen*, Belg. *toper*, Fr.] to drink hard or to exceſs.

TO'PER, S. one who drinks hard.

TOPHA'CEOUS, Adj. [of τοφος, Gr.] ſtony, ſandy, or gritty.

TO'PHUS, S. [τοφος, Gr.] a gritty or ſandy matter concreting on the ſides of veſſels in which mineral waters have been contained. It is alſo applied to ſtony or chalky ſubſtances concreted in any part of the animal body.

TO'PICAL, Adj. [τοπος, Gr.] relating to ſome general head; local, or confined to ſome particular place. In Medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PIC, S. [*topique*, Fr.] a general head to which other things are referred; a ſubject; things generally applied externally to a particular part.

TOPOGRA'PHER, S. one that deſcribes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [*topographique*, Fr.] belonging to topography.

TOPOGRA'PHY, S. [*topographie*, Fr. *topographia*, Lat. of τοπος, and γραφη, Gr.] the deſcription of a particular place, kingdom, or country.

TO'PPING, Adj. eminent; noted; wealthy.

TO'PPINGLY, Adv. proſperouſly; eminently.

To TOPPLE, V. N. to fall forward, or pitch upon the head.

TO'PSY-TURVY, Adv. with the bottom upwards.

TOR, in the compoſition of names, implies a rock or hill; from *tor*, Sax.

TORCH, S. [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.] a wax light bigger than a candle.

TORE, preter of *Tear*.

To TORME'NT, V. A. [*tourmenter*, Fr.] to put to long and exquiſite pain. Figuratively, to teaze with importunity.

TO'RMENT, S. a laſting and exquiſite pain.

TO'RMENTER, S. one that tortures; any thing that cauſes great pain; one that teazes with importunities, or cauſes uneaſineſs by their bad conduct.

TO'RMENTING, Adj. torturing; putting to great pain; teazing with importunity.

TORN, part. paſſ. of *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, S. [Span.] a hurricane or whirlwind.

TO'RPID, Adj. [*torpidus*, Lat.] numbed, or deprived of motion.

TORREFA'CTION, S. the quality of being ſcorched or parched.

TO'RRENT, S. [Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] a ſudden and violent ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers; a violent and rapid current.

TO'RRID, Adj. [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.] burning-hot; parching or ſcorching.

TO'RRIFIED, Adj. [*torrefactus*, Lat.] dried; roaſted; ſcorched.

TO'RTOISE, S. [*tortue*, Fr. *tortuga*, Span.] an amphibious animal, having its back covered with a ſtrong ſhell, of which the handles of lancets, &c. are made, and its belly covered with a leathery ſubſtance of a yellowiſh colour; but ſome are ſaid to live intirely on land, and others in water.

TO'RTUOUS, Adj. winding; turning in and out.

TO'RTURABLE, Adj. capable of being tormented or put to pain.

TORTURE, S. [Fr.] a ſtate of laſting and exquiſite anguiſh, cauſed as a puniſhment, or to extort confeſſion.

To TO'RTURE, V. A. [*tortum*, Lat.] to affect with laſting and exquiſite anguiſh; to vex with importunity.

TO'RVITY, S. [*torvitas*, Lat.] ſourneſs or moroſeneſs of countenance.

TO'RY, S. [in Iriſh, a ſavage] a perſon who pretends to adhere to the ancient conſtitution of the ſtate, to the apoſtolic hierarchy of the church, and profeſſes to oppoſe the meaſures of the whigs.

To TOSS, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *toſt*; *taſſen*, Belg.] to throw or caſt with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift up with a ſudden and violent motion; to agitate, and make reſtleſs. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Uſed with *up*, to fling coin in the air in gaming.

TO'SSEL, S. See *Taſſel*.

TO'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *totus*, Lat.] whole or complete; all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TOTA'LITY, S. [*totalité*, Fr. *totallitas*, Lat.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a ſum total.

TO'TALLY, Adv. wholly; entirely; utterly.

T'OTHER, contracted for *the other*.

To TO'TTER, V. N. [*tateren*, Belg.] to ſhake ſo as to be in danger of falling.

TO'TTERING, Adj. ready to fall; feeble; weak.

To TOUCH, V. A. [pronounced *tuch*; from *toucher*, Fr. *tauſen*, Belg.] to reach with any thing ſo that there be no ſpace between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to, or attain. To try, applied to metals. To affect, move, or melt. To form or delineate, applied to the art of deſigning. To infect, applied to diſeaſes. To ſtrike or ſound, applied to muſic. To act upon or impel; to treat of in a ſlight manner. *To touch up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to join cloſe together. Uſed with *at*, to come to, or ſtay at, a place. Uſed with *on*, to mention in a ſlight manner. To go for a very ſhort time.

TOUCH, S. that ſenſe whereby we perceive the hardneſs, roughneſs, ſolidity, and ſuch other qualities of a body; the ſenſe of feeling; examination of metals by a ſtone; a teſt by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a muſical inſtrument; affection; a hint; a ſlight eſſay.

TOU'CH-HOLE, S. the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOU'CHING, Prep. concerning; with reſpect, relation, or regard to.

TOU'CHING, Adj. cauſing pity or ſympathy; lying ſo cloſe that no ſpace may be between.

TOU'CHSTONE, S. a ſtone by which metals are tried; any teſt.

TOU'CHY, Adv. See *Teechy*.

TOUGH, Adj. [pronounced *tuff*; *tob*, Sax. *tegi*, Pol.] not breaking when bent; ſtiff, or not eaſily bent. Not eaſily perſuaded, applied to perſons. Not eaſily bitten, or chewed, applied to food.

TOU'GHNESS, S. the quality of not being eaſily bent or broken; hard to be bit or chewed.

TOUPE'E, S. [*toupet*, Fr.] an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, S. [Fr.] a ramble or roving journey; a turn.

TOW, S. [Sax. *towe*, Perſ.] flax or hemp beaten and combed.

To TOW, V. A. [*teon*, *teohan*, Sax.] to draw by a rope in the water.

TOWA'GE, S. [*toue*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of a ground near a river for the liberty of towing a veſſel, or to the owner of the horſes employed in towing.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, Prep. [*toward*, Sax. *wairth*, Goth.] in a direction, or near to; with reſpect or relating; with tendency to.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, Adv. near; in a ſtate of preparation.

TO'WARD, Adj. ready to do or learn; tractable.

TO'WARDLY, Adj. readily; orderly.

TO'WEL, S. [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] a cloth uſed for wiping the hands.

TO'WER, S. [*tor*, Sax. *taur*, Fr. *torres*, Ital. *turris*, Lat.] a high building raiſed above the main body of an edifice; a fortreſs or citadel.

To TO'WER, V. N. to ſoar, fly, or riſe high.

TO'WERING, Adj. ſoaring, riſing, or flying high.

TOWN, S. [*dune*, *tun*, Sax. *tyn*, Belg.] any collection of houſes ſurrounded by a wall; any collection of houſes to which a regular market belongs, and which is not the ſee of a biſhop. Figuratively, the people of any capital city.

TO'WNSHIP, S. the extent of a town's juriſdiction and privileges.

TOY, S. [*toyen*, *toogben*, Belg.] a thing of no value; a play-thing; folly; play, or amorous dalliance.

To TOY, V. N. to play; to ſport or dally amorouſly.

TRACE, S. [Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by which any thing abſent may be diſcovered; a footſtep; remains; harneſs for beaſts of draught; from *tiraſſer*, Fr.

To TRACE, V. A. [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.] to follow or reach by means of marks left, or footſteps.

TRACK, S. [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by the foot of ſome animal, &c. on a road; a road or beaten path.

To TRACK, V. A. to follow by the marks left in the way.

TRACT, S. [*tractus*, Lat.] any extended ſurface; a region or quantity of land; any thing drawn out to length; a treatiſe or ſmall book; from *tractatus*, Lat.

TRA'CTABLE, Adj. [*traitable*, Fr. *tractabilis*, Lat.] capable of being governed, managed, or taught.

TRA'CTABLENESS, S. gentleneſs of diſpoſition; the quality of being eaſily managed or governed.

TRADE, S. [*tratta*, Ital.] the exchange of goods for money or other commodities. Buſineſs or employ carried on in a ſhop, oppoſed to the liberal arts, or learned profeſſions. The inſtruments of any buſineſs; buſtle.

To TRADE, V. N. to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money. Actively, to exchange or ſell in commerce.

TRA'DESMAN, S. one who buys and ſells by retail; a mechanic.

TRA'DE-WIND, S. a wind between the tropics which blows for a certain time to one point.

TRADI'TION, S. [Fr. *traditio*, Lat.] the act of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth, without any written memorials; any thing delivered from age to age by words, without writing.

To TRADU'CE, V. A. [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.] to repreſent falſly as blameable; to calumniate.

TRA'DUCING, Adj. calumniating; ſlandering; defaming.

TRA'DUCTION, S. tranſlating one language into another; defamation.

TRA'FFIC, S. [*traffique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.] large trade, or exchange of commodities; the ſubject of trade.

To TRA'FFIC, V. N. to carry on trade.

TRA'GEDIAN, S. [*tragœdus*, Lat. of τραγωδος, Gr.] a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, S. [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.] a dramatic repreſentation of ſome ſerious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or TRA'GICAL, Adj. [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRA'GI-COMEDY, S. [*tragecomedie*, Fr.] a play partly tragedy and partly comedy.

To TRAIL, V. A. [*trailler*, Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace; from *treglen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, S. the ſcent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground.

TRA'ILING, Adj. hanging or dragging on the ground.

To TRAIN, V. A. [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice

or ſtratagem. Uſed with *on*, to draw from one act to another by perſuaſion. Uſed with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, S. [Fr.] an artifice uſed to entice; the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that ſweeps behind along the ground; a ſeries, proceſs, or method; a retinue or number of followers; a proceſſion; the line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A Train of artillery*, is the cannon accompanying an army.

To TRAIPSE, V. A. to walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRAIT, S. [Fr.] a ſtroke or touch.

TRA'ITOR, S. [*traitre*, Fr. from *traditor*, Lat.] one who betrays any truſt.

TRA'ITEROUS, Adj. betraying; deceitful.

TRA'MEL, or TRA'MMEL, S. [*tramail*, Fr.] a net in which birds or fiſh are caught; a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRA'MMEL, V. A. to catch or intercept; uſed with *up*.

To TRA'MPLE, V. A. [*trampe*, Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, inſolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread quick and loudly, Figuratively, to beat down with contempt, uſed with *on*, or *upon*.

TRANCE, S. [Johnſon propoſes writing it *tranſe*, to agree in etymology with *tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat.] a ſtate of the ſoul, wherein it is wrapt into viſions of future or celeſtial things, and the body ſeems inſenſible.

TRA'NQUIL, Adj. [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet or undiſturbed.

TRANQUI'LLITY, S. [*tranquillité*, Fr. *tranquillitus*, Lat.] calmneſs, ſtillneſs, an undiſturbed ſtate of the mind.

TRANS, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and ſignifies, over, beyond, through, or change of ſtate or place.

To TRANSA'CT, V. A. [*tranſactus*, Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSA'CTION, S. a negotiation; any buſineſs carrying on.

To TRANSCE'ND, V. A.] *tranſcendo*, Lat.] to paſs, excel, or ſurpaſs.

TRANSCEDE'NCY, S. [*tranſcendentia*, Lat.] excellency; ſurpaſſing others in any good quality or perfection.

TRANSCENDE'NT, Adj. extraordinary; admirable.

To TRANSCRI'BE, V. A. [*tranſcribo*, Lat.] to copy any writing.

TRA'NSCRIPT, S. [*tranſcriptum*, Lat.] any thing copied from an original.

TRANSCRI'PTION, S. the act of tranſcribing or copying.

TRANSCU'RSION, S. the act of running or paſſing from one place to another.

To TRANSFE'R, V. A. [*tranfero*, Lat. *transferer*, Fr.] to convey or make over to another.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, S. [Fr.] change of form or appearance; the ſtate of a perſon or thing whoſe appearance is remarkably altered for the better.

To TRANSFI'GURE, V. A. [*tranſigurer*, Fr.] to change form or appearance.

TRANSFI'GURED, Adj. having its form or appearance changed.

To TRANSFI'X, V. A. [*tranſixus*, Lat.] to pierce through.

To TRANSFO'RM, V. A. [*tranſformer*, Fr.] to change the external form; to change into ſome other form.

TRANSFORMA'TION, S. the act of changing from one form into another.

To TRANSFU'SE, V. A. [*tranſfuſus*, Lat.] to pour out of one veſſel into another; to communicate.

TRANSFU'SION, S. the act of pouring out of one veſſel into another; communication. Among Anatomiſts, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

To TRANSGRESS, V. A. [*tranſgreſſer*, Fr. *tranſgreſſus*, Lat.] to paſs over or beyond; to violate or break a law.

TRANSGRE'SSION, S. a breach or violation of a law; exceeding due bounds.

TRA'NSIENT, Adj. [*tranſiens*, Lat.] ſoon paſt, of ſhort continuance.

TRANSI'ENTLY, Adj. ſlightly; by the by.

TRA'NSIT, S. [*tranſitus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar.

TRANSI'TION, S. [*tranſitio*, Lat.] removal, paſſage, change; the act of paſſing from one ſubject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE, Adj. having the power of paſſing. In Grammer, applied to verbs which ſignify any action having an effect on ſome object.

TRA'NSITORY, Adj. [*tranſitoire*, Fr.] continuing but for a ſhort time.

To TRANSLA'TE, V. A. [*tranſlatus*, Lat.] to tranſport or remove from one place or poſt to another; to tranſfer or convey; to change; to give the ſenſe of any book or ſentence in another language; from *tranſlater*, Fr.

TRANSLA'TION, S. the meaning or ſenſe of a book or ſentence written in a language rendered into another; a removal from a place. In Canon Law, is the removing of a biſhop from one dioceſe to another.

TRANSLU'CID, Adj. [*tranſlucidus*, Lat.] tranſparent.

TRANSMA'RINE, Adj. [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] from beyond ſea; coming from parts beyond the ſea.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, V. N. [*tranſmigratus*, Lat.] to paſs from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, S. the act of paſſing from one ſtate or place to another.

TRANSMI'SSABLE, Adj. capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMI'SSION, S. the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one perſon to another.

To

To TRANSMI'T, V. A. [*tranſmitto*, Lat.] to ſend or deliver down from one perſon, place, or age to another.

TRANSMU'TABLE, Adj. [*trans* and *mutabilis*, Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

To TRANSMU'TE, V. A. [*tranſmutare*, Lat.] to change one ſubſtance or matter into another.

TRA'NSON, S. [*tranſenna*, Lat.] in Building, a beam going acroſs or athwart.

TRANSPA'RENCY, S. [of *tranſparens*, Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it eaſy to be ſeen through; free from ſediment or mud.

TRANSPA'RENT, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be ſeen through; clear; free from ſediments or mud.

TRANSPIRA'TION, S. a breathing of vapours through the pores of the ſkin.

To TRANSPI'RE, V. N. [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, Fr.] to emit in vapour. Actively, to be emitted in vapours; to eſcape from ſecrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'NT, V. A. [*tranſplanter*, Fr.] to remove and plant in a new place.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, S. the act of removing from one place to another.

To TRANSPO'RT, V. A. [*tranſporter*, Fr.] to carry, or convey by carriage, from one place to another; to carry into baniſhment; to hurry by violence of paſſion; to put into extacy.

TRA'NSPORT, S. a violent hurry of paſſion; a rapture; a ſhip employed to carry ſoldiers, amunition, or warlike ſtores from one place to another.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, Adj. capable of being moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORTA'TION, S. carriage from one place to another; baniſhment for certain crimes.

To TRANSPO'SE, V. A. [*tranſpoſer*, Fr.] to put each into the place of the other.

TRANSPO'SITION, S. the act of changing the order or place of things.

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, V. A. [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] to change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, S. [Fr.] the doctrine of the Romiſh church, wherein they maintain that the elements of bread and wine are, in the ſacrament, changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

To TRANSU'DE, V. A. [*trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] to paſs through in vapour or moiſture.

TRANSVE'RSE, Adj. [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] in a croſs direction.

TRAP, S. [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.] a ſnare ſet to catch thieves or vermin; a ſtratagem to catch or betray unawares.

To TRAP, V. A. See *Entrap*.

TRA'PPING, S. [derived by Minſhew from *drap*, Fr. cloth] ornaments belonging to a ſaddle; dreſs.

TRASH, S. [*tros*, Iſl. *druſen*, Teut.] any thing worthleſs or unwholſome; droſs.

To TRASH, V. A. to lop, crop, or cruſh.

To TRA'VAIL, V. N. [*travailler*, Fr.] to labour hard; to be in labour.

TRA'VAIL, S. hard labour; the anguiſh of child-birth.

To TRA'VEL, V. N. to make journies, applied both to ſea and land, though we ſometimes uſe it in oppoſition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the ſea. To make journies in order to ſatisfy curioſity, learn the different manners of different ſtates, and improve the mind with ſuch particulars as are not to be met with in our native country. Actively, to paſs in a journey.

TRA'VELLER, S. one that makes journies or voyages, either for profit or improvement.

To TRA'VERSE, V. A. [*traverſer*, Fr.] to croſs or lay athwart; to thwart or oppoſe; to oppoſe ſo as to annul; to croſs or wander over. Neuterly, to uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

TRA'VESTY, Adj. [*traveſti*, Fr.] dreſſed ridicuouſly; burleſqued.

TRAUMA'TIC, S. [τραυματικα, Gr.] a medicine good for the cure of wounds.

TRAUMA'TIC, Adj. [τραυματικος, Gr.] belonging to the cure of wounds.

TRAY, S. [Swed.] a ſhallow wooden trough, in which meat or fiſh is carried.

TREA'CHEROUS, Adj. guilty of deſerting or betraying.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, Adv. perfidiouſly; clandeſtinely.

TREA'CHERY, S. [*tricherie*, Fr.] breach of faith, duty, or truſt.

TREA'CLE, S. [pronounced *treecle*; from *triacle*, Fr. *treackle*, Belg.] a medicine compoſed of many ingredients; the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD, V. N. [pronounced *tred*; preter *trod*, part. paſſ. *trodden*; *truaan*, Goth. *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Belg.] to place the foot upon any thing; to trample in ſcorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon; to preſs under foot.

TREAD, S. the act of ſtepping; way, or path; the cocks part in an egg.

TRE'ADLE, S. the part of an engine worked with the feet; the ſperm of a cock.

TRE'ASON, S. [*trahiſon*, Fr.] an offence againſt the dignity and majeſty of a king or commonwealth.

TRE'ASONABLE, Adj. traitorous; liable to be conſtrued or interpreted treaſon.

TRE'ASURE, S. [pronounced *trĕſure*, with the *e* ſhort; *treſor*, Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To TRE'ASURE, V. A. to hoard, accumulate, or amaſs.

TRE'ASURER, S. [*treſorier*, Fr.] one who has the keeping and diſpoſing of the money belonging to a prince, ſtate, or company. *Lord High Treaſurer*, an officer who has the charge and management of all the king's money in the Exchequer.

TRE'ASURY,

TRE'ASURY, S. a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To TREAT, V. A. [pronounced *treet*; *traiter*, Fr.] to negociate or settle. To discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*; from *tracto*, Lat. To use; to manage or carry on. Neuterly, to discourse or discuss; from *traiter*, Fr. or *trahtian*, Sax. To carry on a treaty or negociation, followed by *with*. To entertain a person at a feast.

TREAT, S. an entertainment given.

TRE'ATISE, S. a discourse on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, S. [*traitment*, Fr.] usage.

TRE'ATY, S. [*traité*, Fr.] a covenant or agreement.

TREBLE, Adj. [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] in Music, sharp, applied to sound.

TREE, S. [*trin*, Goth. and Isl. *treow*, Sax.] a large vegetable, rising in a single woody stem to a considerable height, and spreading with several branches. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TRE'FOIL, [*trefle*, Fr.] three-leaved grass.

TRE'LLIS, S. [*treilles*, Fr.] a structure of iron, wood, or osier, when put across each other like a lattice.

TRELLI'SED, Adj. wrought in the manner of a lattice or grate.

To TRE'MBLE, V. N. [*trembler*, Fr.] to shake or shever with fear or cold.

TRE'MBLING, Adj. shaking or shevering with fear or cold.

TRE'MENDOUS, Adj. [*tremendus*, Lat.] affecting with or causing fear or dread.

TRE'MOR, S. [*tremor*, Lat.] a state of shaking or trembling.

TREMU'LOUS, Adj. [*tremulus*, Lat.] quavering; shaking.

TREN, S. an instrument used for striking fish at sea.

To TRENCH, V. A. [*trancher*, Fr.] to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, S. [*tranche*, Fr.] a pit or ditch. In Fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHER, S. [*trenchoir*, Fr.] a piece of wood used instead of a plate to cut meat on; a table; a fold; a square cap worn by students in the universities.

TRE'NDLE, S. [*trendel*, Sax.] any thing round.

TREPA'N, S. [Fr.] an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull. A snare; from *Trapani*, a part of Italy, where our ships being insidiously invited in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, were unjustly detained.

To TREPA'N, V. A. [*trepaner*, Fr.] to perforate with the trepan; to catch or ensnare.

TRE'PID, Adj. [*trepidus*, Lat.] trembling; quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] shaking through fear, trembling.

TREPI'DITY, S. timidity; fearfulness.

To TRE'SPASS, V. A. [*trespasser*, Fr.] to transgress, or offend by some injury. Used with *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, S. [Fr.] an offence or injury done another; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPA'SSER, S. one that offends against the law; one that injures another; an unlawful enterer on another's ground.

TRE'SSES, S. [it has no singular; *tresse*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] knots or curls of hair hanging down loosely.

TRE'STLE, S. [*treſteau*, Fr.] the frame of a table.

TRET, S. [perhaps from *tritus*, Lat.] an allowance made for the waste or refuse of any commodity.

TRE'VET, S. [*driefet*, Sax. *triepied*, Fr.] any thing standing on three feet: generally applied to an iron frame, on which a pot, &c. is supported on a fire.

TREY, S. [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] a three at cards or dice.

TRI'AL, S. [from *try*] a test or examination; experience; an experiment. In Law, the examination of a cause according to the laws of the realm; a temptation, or test of virtue; the state of being tried.

TRI'ANGLE, S. [Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] any thing three cornered.

TRI'ANGULAR, Adj. [*triangularis*, Lat.] having three corners; in the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, S. [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat.] a distinct body of people.

TRIBULA'TION, S. [Fr.] persecution, distress, or vexation.

TRIBU'NAL, S. [Lat. and Fr.] the seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUTA'RY, Adj. [*tributarius*, Lat.] paying taxes or tribute.

TRI'BUTE, S. [*tribus*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] payment made as an acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, S. [supposed by Johnson to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.] a short time, or an instant.

TRICE'NNIAL, Adj. [*tricennalis*, Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICK, S. [*trect*, Belg.] a sly fraud, or dextrous artifice; a number of cards consisting of one played by each concerned in the game and laid together.

To TRICK, V. A. [*tricher*, Fr.] to cheat, impose on, or defraud; to dress, adorn, or knot; from *trica*, low Lat. a knot of hair, *treccia*, Ital. To perform by slight of hand.

TRI'CKING, Adj. cheating; crafty; deceitful.

TRI'CKINGLY, Adv. in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner.

To TRICKLE, V. N. [τρεχω, Gr.] to run down in streams or drops.

TRI'CKSTER, S. one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person.

TRI'DENT, S. [*tridens*, Lat.] the three-forked sceptre of Neptune, the fabulous god of the

the ſea; any inſtrument or tool, which has three prongs or fangs.

TRI'DING, S. the third part of a county.

TRI'DING MOTE, S. a court-leet; the court held for a triding.

TRIE'NNIAL, Adj. [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.] laſting three years; happening every third year.

To TRI'FLE, V. N. [*tryſelen*, Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance. To mock, or play the fool with, followed by *with*. To be of no importance.

TRI'FLE, S. a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRI'FORM, S. [*triformis*, Lat.] having three ſhapes or forms.

To TRIG, V. A. [*tricker*, Dan.] to ſtop a wheel; to ſet a mark to ſtand at in playing at nine-pins, *&c.*

TRIGA'MY, S. [τριγαμια, Gr.] the crime of having three huſbands or wives.

TRI'GGER, S. [*trigue*, Fr.] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on ſteep ground; the catch by which a muſket is diſcharged.

TRI'GON, S. [*trigonus*, Lat. τριγωνος, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of three angles; a triangular inſtrument uſed in dialling.

TRIGONOME'TRY, S. [τριγωνος and μετρον, Gr.] the art of meaſuring triangles.

TRILA'TERAL, Adj. [*tres* and *lateralis*, Lat.] having three ſides.

TRILL, S. [*trilla*, Ital.] a quaver or undulation of the voice.

To TRILL, V. N. to quaver. Actively, to trickle, or fall down in drops.

TRI'LLION, S. [*trilion*, Fr.] ten hundreds of thouſands of billions.

TRIM, Adj. [*getrymed*, Sax.] nice or well dreſſed.

To TRIM, V. A. [*trimman*, Sax.] to fit out, or adorn; to ſhave; to balance a veſſel. Neuterly, to be in ſuſpence which to chooſe of two parties or opinions.

TRIM, S. dreſs. Among Mariners, the diſpoſition of the rigging, proportion of ballaſt, and loading, which conduce to make a ſhip ſail faſteſt.

TRI'MMER, S. one who changes ſides; a piece of wood put in.

TRI'MMINGS, S. ornaments to ſet off cloaths, *&c.*

TRI'MNESS, S. neatneſs in dreſs; ſpruceneſs.

TRINITA'RIAN, S. one who maintains the trinity of perſons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY, S. [*trinité*, Fr.] the incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY HOUSE, S. a corporation of ſea-faring men, who have the ſuperintendence of ſea-marks, pilots, and other matters belonging to navigation.

TRI'NITY SUNDAY, S. the firſt Sunday after Whit-Sunday.

TRI'NKET, S. a toy; a ſhowy ornament, worn chiefly by women.

TRINO'CTIAL, Adj. [*trinoctialis*, Lat.] conſiſting or having the continuance of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL, Adj. [*trinomius*, Lat.] having three names.

TRIO'NES, S. in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in Urſa Minor, called Charles's Wain.

To TRIP, V. A. [*trippen*, Belg.] to throw down by ſtriking the feet from the ground with a ſudden blow, uſed with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by ſlipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to tumble; to run on tiptoe, or lightly; to take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP, S. a ſtroke by which a perſon's heels are kicked up; a ſtumble; a miſtake or failure; a ſhort voyage or journey.

TRIPA'RTITE, Adj. [*tripartitus*, Lat.] divided into three parts, or made by three parties.

TRIPA'RTITION, S. the act of dividing by three.

TRIPE, S. [Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] the inteſtines or guts.

TRIPETA'LOUS, Adj. [τρεις and πεταλον, Gr.] conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONGUE, S. in Grammar, three vowels making but one ſound.

TRIPLE, Adj. [Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] threefold.

To TRIPLE, V. A. [*tripler*, Fr. *triplicare*, Lat.] to make threefold; to multiply by three.

TRI'PLET, S. three of a kind; three verſes ending in the ſame rhime.

TRI'PLICATE, Adj. [*triplicatus*, Lat.] three-fold. *Triplicate ratio*, in Mathematics, is the ratio of cubes being geometrically proportional, the ratio of the firſt to the laſt being triplicate of the firſt to the ſecond.

TRIPLICA'TION, S. the act of making threefold, or taking any quantity or number three times.

TRIPLI'CITY, S. [*triplicité*, Fr.] the quality of being threefold. Among Aſtrologers, the diviſion of the ſigns according to the number of the elements, allowing three ſigns to each diviſion.

TRI'PLY, Adv. in a threefold manner.

TRI'POD, S. [*tripodium*, Lat.] a three-footed ſtool.

TRI'POLY, S. a ſtone uſed in poliſhing jewels and metals.

TRI'PPING, Adj. ſtumbling; faultering. Figuratively, deviating from the rules of chaſtity.

TRI'REME, S. [*triremis*, Lat.] a galley having three rows of oars on each ſide.

TRISY'LLABLE, S. [*triſyllabus*, Lat.] a word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE, Adj. [*tritus*, Lat.] worn out, ſtale; common.

TRI'TENESS, S. commonneſs; ſtaleneſs.

TRI'THAISTS, S. [τριθεται, Gr.] heretics holding three diſtinct godheads.

TRI'TON, S. [Fr.] a fabulous ſea-deity, ſaid to be Neptune's trumpeter; a vane or weathercock.

To TRI'TURATE, V. A. [*triturer*, Fr.] to pulverize, to reduce to a powder.

TRITURA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of pounding in a mortar.

TRI'VET, S. See *Trevet*.

TRI'VIAL, Adj. [Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] worthleſs; trifling; of no weight or importance.

TRIVI'ALLY, Adv. in a mean, worthleſs, or trifling manner.

TRIVIA'LNESS, S. meanneſs; worthleſneſs; triflingneſs; of no weight or importance.

TRI'UMPH, S. [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.] the pompous proceſſion with which a victory is celebrated; the ſtate of being victorious; victory.

To TRI'UMPH, V. N. [*triumpho*, Lat. *triompher*, Fr.] to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory. *To triumph over*, to inſult on account of ſome advantage gained.

TRI'UMPHAL, Adj. [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat.] belonging to a triumph.

TRI'UMVIR, S. [Lat.] one of the three uſurpers that governed ancient Rome, and were ſtiled triumviri.

TRIU'MVIRATE, S. [*triumvirat*, Fr. *triumviratus*, Lat.] a government by three perſons; the government of ancient Rome by the triumviri, or three uſurpers.

TRI'-UNE, S. [from *tres in uno*, Lat.] a term to expreſs the unity of the Godhead in three perſons.

TRO'CHEE, S. [*trocheus*, Lat. τροχαιος, Gr.] in Grammar, a foot in Greek and Latin poetry, conſiſting of two ſyllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort.

TRO'CHINGS, S. the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'CHLEA, S. is one of the ſix mechanical powers, commonly called a pully.

TRO'CHOLUS, S. [of τροχος, Gr.] that part of mechanics that treats of circular motion.

TRO'CHUS, S. [τροχος, Gr.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preter of *tread*.

To TROLL, V. A. [*trollen*, Belg.] to roll, or move circularly. Neuterly, to move or run round; to fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, S. [See *Trull*] a woman who dreſſes ſlatternly.

TRO'NAGE, S. the act of weighing wool in a public market; the toll paid for weighing wool.

TRO'NATOR, S. an officer appointed to weigh all the wool brought into the city of London.

TROOP, S. [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troupe*, Belg. *trop*, Swed.] a company or number of people collected together; a ſmall body of horſe or dragoons, uſually 50, commanded by a captain.

To TROOP, V. A. to flock or gather together; to march off or run away.

TROO'PER, S. a dragoon; a ſoldier that fights on horſeback.

TROPE, S. [*tropus*, Lat. τροπος, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, by which a word is uſed in a ſenſe different from its primary ſignification.

TRO'PHY, S. [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] arms or ſomething elſe taken from a vanquiſhed enemy, and exhibited as a token of victory. *Trophy-money*, is a tax annually paid by houſekeepers or landlords for drums, colours, &c. for their reſpective companies of militia.

TRO'PIC, S. [*tropique*, Fr. of τρεπω, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, a circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equinoctial line, and diſtant from it about 23 deg. 30 min. to which when the ſun arrives, he returns again towards the equator. There are two tropics, *viz.* the *Tropic of Cancer*, which is that towards the artic or north pole, ſo called from Cancer, the ſign of the ecliptic the ſun is in when it comes to this circle on the 21ſt of June, when our day is longeſt and night ſhorteſt: and *Tropic of Capricorn*, which is towards the antartic or ſouth pole, ſo called from Capricorn, the ſign the ſun is in when he comes to this circle on the 21ſt of December, which makes our ſhorteſt day and longeſt night; ſo that they are the limits of the ſun's motion towards the north and ſouth.

TROPOLO'GICAL, Adj. [τροπολογικος, Gr.] belonging to tropology; moral.

TROPOLO'GY, S. [τροπολογια, Gr.] a moral diſcourſe delivered in tropes or figures.

To TROT, V. N. [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Belg.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt.

TROT, S. the jolting pace of a horſe. In low language, a ſorry old woman.

TROTH, S. [*trouth*, old Eng. *treoth*, Sax.] truth.

TROTTER, S. the foot of a ſheep.

To TROU'BLE, V. A. [pronounced *trubble*; from *troubler*, Fr.] to diſturb, perplex, afflict, grieve, diſtreſs, or make uneaſy; to ſue for a debt.

TROU'BLE, S. [Fr.] a ſtate of perplexity, diſtreſs, affliction, or uneaſineſs.

TRO'UBLESOME, Adj. cauſing perplexity or fatigue from its difficulty or variety.

TRO'VER, S. [*trouver*, Fr.] in Law, an action a perſon has againſt one who, having found goods, refuſes to deliver them to the owner upon demand.

TROUGH, S. [pronounced *troff*; from *trog*, *trob*, Sax. *truogo*, Ital.] any veſſel of greater length than breadth, having the upper ſide open. *Trough of a ſea*, among Mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, V. N. [*trollen*, Belg.] to move or utter quickly.

To TROUNCE, V. A. [from *troncon*, Fr. according to Skinner] to puniſh by an indictment or information; to harraſs; to bubble or cheat.

TROU'SE, or TROU'SERS, S. [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſo*, Erſe] the long looſe breeches worn by ſailors.

To

To TROW, V. N. [*treothian*, Sax. *trae*, Dan.] to think or imagine.

TROW, Adv. truely.

TRO'WEL, S. [*truelle*, Fr.] a tool uſed by maſons and bricklayers for ſpreading mortar.

TRU'ANT, S. [*truand*, old Fr. *truwant*, Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and neglects his duty and buſineſs. *To play the truant*, is to be abſent from ſchool without leave.

TRUCE, S. [*tregua*, Ital. *truie*, old Fr.] a ceſſation from hoſtilities for a certain time.

TRUCIDA'TION, S. carnage; butchering; cruel murther.

To TRUCK, V. N. [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span.] to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another.

TRUCK, S. exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon; from τροχος, Gr.

To TRU'CKLE, V. N. [τροχιλιον, Gr.] to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to.

TRUCKLE, S. a little running wheel.

TRU'CULENT, Adj. ſtern, fierce, or cruel.

To TRUDGE, V. N. [*truggiolare*, Ital.] to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, Adj. [*treowa*, *truwa*, Sax.] agreeing with fact or the nature of things. Genuine, oppoſed to counterfeit. Faithful, exact, honeſt.

TRU'FFLE, S. [*truffe*, Fr.] an exquiſite root, uſed in ſauces.

TRULL, S. [*trulla*, Ital.] a low and mean proſtitute.

TRU'LY, Adv. faithfully; ſincerely.

TRUMP, S. [*trompe*, Belg. and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.] a trumpet; a card of the ſame ſort with that which is turned up, which will win any card of another ſort, and is therefore derived from, and uſed formerly to be written *triumph*. *To put to the trumps*, to reduce to great extremities, or to put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP, V. A. to forge.

TRUMPE'RY, S. uſeleſs and oſtentatious ſhew; paltry ſtuff.

TRU'MPET, S. [*trompette*, Fr. and Belg.] a long wind inſtrument. Figuratively, one who ſounds a trumpet.

TRU'MPETER, S. one who blows or ſounds a trumpet.

TRUNCA'TED, Adj. [*truncatus*, Lat.] cut ſhort; deprived of a limb; maimed.

TRU'NCHEON, S. [*tronçon*, Fr.] a ſhort ſtaff or cudgel; a ſtaff borne by a general officer; a thick ſhort worm bred in the maws of horſes.

To TRU'NDLE, V. A. and N. [*trondeler*, Picard. *trendel*, Sax. a bowl] to roll or bowl along.

TRUNK, S. [*tronc*, Fr. *truncus*, Lat.] the body of a tree; the body of an animal; the main body of any thing; a cheſt, commonly lined with paper, uſed for cloaths; the proboſcis of an elephant; a long tube; from *trompe*, Fr.

TRU'NNIONS, S. [*trognon*, Fr.] the knobs of a gun, by which it is ſupported on its carriage.

TRUSS, S. [*trouſſe*, Fr.] a bandage uſed in ruptures; a bundle of any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS, V. A. [*trouſſer*, Fr.] to pack up cloſe together; to fit a fowl for the ſpit.

TRUST, S. [*trauſt*, Run.] reliance on another; confident opinion of any event; credit; ſomething committed to a perſon's charge.

To TRUST, V. A. [*trupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to place confidence in, to believe; to let a perſon have a commodity without preſent money; to commit to a perſon's care. Neuterly to be confident of ſomething future; to rely upon; to expect, followed by *too*.

TRUSTE'E, S. one to whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the uſe and benefit of another; a guardian.

TRUSTI'NESS, S. [*treopd*, Sax.] faithfulneſs; fidelity.

TRU'STY, *adj.* fit to be relied on, or confided in.

TRUTH, S. [*treowtha*, Sax.] the joining or ſeparating ſign as the things ſignified agree or diſagree; conformity of words to thoughts or facts, fidelity; honeſty; reality.

To TRY, V. A. [*trier*, Fr.] to examine or make an experiment of; to experience; to examine as a judge; to bring before a court of juſtice; to bring to a deciſion, followed by *out*; to bring to the teſt; to attempt. Neuterly, to endeavour.

TRY'AL, S. See *Trial*.

TUB, S. [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Belg.] a large round open veſſel of wood, the parts of which are held together by hoops.

TUBE, S. [Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] a pipe.

TU'BERCLE, S. [*tubercule* Fr. *tuburculum*, Lat.] a ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence; a pimple.

TU'BEROSE, Adj. [*tuberoſus* Lat.] full of knots, bunches, or branches.

TU'BEROSITY, S. [*tuberoſitas*, Lat.] knottineſs; a protuberance of ſome parts of the body.

TUCK, S. [*tucca*, Brit.] a long narrow ſword; a kind of net with a narrow meſh, and a long bunt in the middle.

To TUCK, V. N. [*trucken*. Teut.] uſed with *up*, to cruſh together, or hinder from ſpreading; to turn and faſten cloaths up to make them ſhorter. Uſed with *in*, to force the bed cloaths between the bed and bedſtead to keep out the air.

TU'CKER, S. a border of linen or lace on the boſom of a ſhift; a fuller of cloth.

TUE'SDAY, S. [*tiwesdæg*, Sax. *tuſdag*, Dan. *dienſtag*, Teut. *dienſdag*, Belg. This Wormius and Marſhal derive from *Thiſa* or *Diſa*, the wife of *Thor*; but Johnſon derives *tueſdag*, Sax. from *twi*, Sax. Mars] the third day in the week.

TUFT, S. [*tuffe*, Fr.] a number of threads, ribbands, flowers, leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together; a cluſter.

To TUG, V. A. [*tigan*, *teogan*, Sax.] to pull

pull with continued violence or ſtrength; to pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard; to labour.

TUG, S. the act of pulling with the utmoſt and continued effort.

TUI'TION, S. [*tuitio*, Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor.

TU'LIP, S. [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Ital.] a beautiful well known flower, originally brought from Turky.

To TU'MBLE. V. N. [*tommelen*, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital. *tomber*, Fr.] to fall ſuddenly on the ground; to fall down; to play tricks by putting the body into different poſtures. Actively, to turn over in a confuſed manner; to throw down by chance or violence.

TUMBLE, S. a fall.

TU'MBLER, S. one who puts his body into different poſtures, and performs feats of activity; a ſpecies of the pigeon; a drinking veſſel.

TU'MBREL, S. [*tombereau*, Fr.] a dung-cart; a ducking-ſtool.

TUMEFA'CTION, S. a ſwelling.

To TU'MEFY. V. A. to ſwell; to have the appearance of a tumor.

TU'MID, Adj. [*tumidus*, Lat.] ſwollen; puft up. Affectedly lofty, applied to ſtyle.

TU'MOR, S. [Fr. *tumor*, Lat.] a diſeaſe in which the parts loſe their natural ſtate by a great increaſe of their ſize; a ſwelling; affected pomp or greatneſs.

TUMULA'TION, S. the act of entombing, burying, or interring.

TU'MULT, S. [*tumulte* Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.] a factious and clamorous aſſembly of the multitude; a riot; a confuſed hurry.

TUMU'LTUOUS, Adj. [*tumultueux*, Fr.] gathering in a confuſed and noiſy manner; turbulent; factious.

TUN, S. [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Belg. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.] a large caſk; a meaſure containing two hogſheads; a large quantity. In weight two thouſand pounds; a cubic ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN, V. A. to put in caſks.

TU'NABLE, Adj. capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

TUNE, S. [*taon*, Belg. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus* Lat.] a diverſity of muſical notes put together; ſound. *To be in tune*, is to be in a ſtate proper for uſe, exerciſe, or any particular purpoſe.

To TUNE, V. A. to put in a ſtate wherein concords may be ſounded, to ſing muſically. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one ſound to another; to utter with a muſical or whining voice.

TU'NIC, S. [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.] a part of the Roman dreſs, reſembling our waiſt-coats, with very ſhort ſleeves; a covering.

TU'NICLE, S. [*tunique*, Fr. *tunicula*, Lat.] a thin membranous coat or ſkin covering any part of the body.

TU'NNAGE, S. the content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; a tax laid on a tun burthen of merchandize.

TU'NNEL, S. the paſſage for ſmoke in a chimney; a pipe, with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a caſk or bottle; a net to catch birds.

To TUP, V. N. to but like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, TU'RBAND, or TU'RBANT, S. [Turk.] the cover of linen, *&c.* worn on the head by the Turks.

TURBA'RY, S. in Law, ground where turfs are digged. *Common of turbary* is a right of digging of turf on the lord's waſte.

TUR'BID, Adj. [*turbidus*, Lat.] thick or muddy.

TU'RBINATED, S. [*turbinatus*, Lat.] twiſted, ſpiral. In botany, of a conical form.

TU'RBITH, S. an herb of a violent purging quality.

TU'RBITH MINERAL, S. among Chemiſts, a yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBOT, S. [*tarbat* Belg.] a delicious ſea-fiſh, well known.

TU'RBULENCE, or TU'RBULENCY, S. [Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.] a tumult or confuſion; the quality of not being eaſily governed.

TU'RBULENT, Adj. [*turbulentus*, Lat.] boiſterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

TU'RCOISE, S. [*turquoiſe*, Fr.] a precious ſtone of a blue colour, brought from Turky.

TURD, S. [*tord*, Sax.] ordure; dung.

TURF, S. [*tyrf*, Sax. *torf*, Belg. and Swed.] a clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground. *A gentleman of the Turf*, is one who is fond of racing or courſing.

TU'RGID, Adj. [*turgidus*, Lat.] ſwelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

TU'RKEY, S. a well-known fowl.

TU'RMOIL, S. trouble, harraſſing, uneaſineſs.

To TU'RMOIL, V. A. to harraſs with tumult or commotion; to keep unquiet.

To TURN, V. A. [*tyrnan*, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.] to put into a circular motion, or move round; to change ſides, or put that uppermoſt which was undermoſt; to change place, poſture, fortune, or party; to bring the inſide outwards; to form, or tranſform; to tranſlate; to change, with reſpect to affection, inclination, or regard. *To turn the ſtomach*, to cauſe naſeouſneſs. To make giddy, followed by *head*. To direct to, or from any point or purpoſe. To apply, followed by *to*. *To turn one's back*, is to fly; to diſregard, followed by *upon*. To reverſe or alter. Uſed with *about*, to revolve or conſider. *To turn away*, to diſmiſs or diſcard. *To turn back*, to return to the perſon who gave, ſent, or ſold; to double the contrary way. Uſed with *off*, to diſmiſs; to reſign; to divert. Uſed with *of*, to advance to an age beyond; to exceed. Uſed with *over*, to transfer; to throw off a ladder. Neuterly, to move round, to change the poſture quickly, ſo as to face, uſed with *upon*. To change or alter. To grow ſour, applied to liquors.

TURN, S. the act of moving round, or coming back to the ſame place; a winding path;

path; a walk to and fro; change or alteration; occaſion; time at which any thing is to be done, or wherein perſons punctually ſucceed each other; convenience; form, art, ſhape, or manner; the manner in which the words of a ſentence are repeated. *By turns*, ſignifies, alternately, or one after another.

TU'RNCOAT, S. one who forſakes his party or principles for thoſe which are oppoſite.

TU'RNER, S. [*tourneur*, Fr.] one who turns veſſels or utenſils in wood or metal; one who ſells turnery wares.

TU'RNING, S. a winding; a ſtreet which croſſes a main road or ſtreet.

TU'RNKEY, S. the door-keeper of a gaol.

TU'RNPIKE, S. a croſs of two bars, armed at the end with pikes, turning on a pin, and fixed to prevent the paſſage of horſes. A gate erected on a high-way, by which the paſſage is obſtructed till a certain ſum of money is paid.

TU'RPENTINE, S. [*terebinthus*, Lat.] a clear gum or roſin iſſuing from ſeveral kinds of trees.

To TU'RPIFY, V. A. [*turpifacere*, Lat.] to defile; to make unclean.

TU'RPITUDE, S. [*turpitudo*, Lat.] filthineſs; baſeneſs; villainy.

TU'RREL, S. a tool uſed by coopers.

TU'RRET, S. [*turris*, Lat.] a ſmall eminence or tower raiſed above the body of a building.

TU'RTLE, S. [*tortue*, Fr.] a ſea tortoiſe, well known for its delicious food; a dove, famed for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity; from *tourte*, Fr.

TU'SCAN ORDER, S. in Architecture, ſo called becauſe invented in Tuſcany; the columns, together with the baſe and capital, are to be ſeven modules in length, and to have the upper part of the pillar one fourth leſs in diameter than the bottom: this is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five orders.

TUSH! Interject. a word uſed to expreſs contempt.

TUSK, S. [*tyxaf*, Sax. *toſken*, old Fr.] the fangs or long teeth of a boar, *&c.*

To TU'STLE, V. A. to buſtle or ſtrive; to tumble or ruffle.

TUT, Interj. a word uſed to command ſilence, and expreſs contempt.

TU'TELAGE, S. protection; guardianſhip; the time during which an infant is under guardians.

TU'TELAR, or TU'TELARY, Adj. [*tutela*, Lat.] having the guardianſhip, or particular defence and protection of any perſon or thing.

TU'TOR, S. [*tuteur*, Fr. *tutor*, Lat.] one who has the care of a perſon's education and morals.

To TU'TOR, V. A. to inſtruct; to pretend to teach with inſolence.

TU'TORESS, S. a female inſtructor; a governeſs.

TWAIN, Adj. [*twegen*, Sax.] two.

To TWANG, V. N. [from the ſound] to ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

TWANG, S. [Minſhew derives it of *tango*] an ill taſte; a diſagreeable ſound; a pull by the noſe.

To TWA'TTLE, V. A. [*ſchwatzen*, Teut.] to prate.

To TWEAG, or TWEAK, V. A. [*twaekan*, Teut.] to pinch or ſqueeze between the fingers.

TWEAGUE, or TWEAKE, S. perplexity or diſtreſs: a low word!

TWE'EZERS, S. [*etuy*, Fr.] nippers or pincers uſed in pulling off hairs.

TWELFTH, Adj. [*twelfta*, Sax.] the ſecond after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTH-DAY, S. the feſtival of Epiphany, or manifeſtation of Chriſt to the Gentiles, ſo called as being the 12th day from the nativity or Chriſtmas-day.

TWELVE, Adj. [*twalib*, *twalif*, Goth. *twelf*, Sax. *tolf*, Run.] two and ten.

TWE'LVE-MONTH, S. [*zwolff-monathe*, Teut.] the ſpace of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWE'NTIETH, Adj. [*twenteogotha*, Sax.] the next in order to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY, Adj. [*twentig*, Sax. *tiubu*, Run.] twice ten.

TWICE, Adj. [*twigith*, Sax. *twees*, Belg.] two times; doubly.

TWIG, S. [*twig*, *twiga*, Sax. *twyg*, Belg.] a ſmall ſhoot of a branch.

TWILIGHT, S. [*tweeliebt*, Belg. *tweomeleoht*, Sax.] the appearance of light before ſunriſe and after ſun-ſet; an obſcure light; an uncertain view.

TWIN, S. [*twinn*, Sax. *tweelingen*, Belg.] a child born at the ſame time birth with another.

To TWINE, V. A. [*twinan*, Sax. *twynan*, Belg.] to wind thread round any ſubſtance; to twiſt ſo as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind, or form windings.

TWINE, S. a twiſted thread; a twiſt; an embrace formed by twiſting round any part.

To TWINGE, V. A. [*twingen*, Belg. *twinge*, Dan.] to torment with a ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch.

TWINGE, S. a ſhort, ſudden, ſharp pain; a pinch.

To TWI'NKLE, V. N. [*twinclian*, Sax.] to ſparkle, or ſhine with intermitted light; to open and ſhut the eye quickly.

TWI'NKLE, S. a ſparkling intermitting light; the motion of the eye.

To TWIRLE, V. A. [from *whirle*] to turn or force round.

To TWIST, V. A. [*getwiſan*, Sax. *twigen*, Belg.] to form by turning round; to wreathe or encircle by ſomething; to weave or form by turning round, ſo that the parts ſhall unite together; to inſinuate.

TWIST, S. the act of turning round ſeveral things ſo as to unite them; any thing made

by

by winding two things together; a cord; a writhe.

To TWIT, V. A. [*edwitan*, Sax.] to reproach, or mention to a perſon by way of a ſneer.

To TWITCH, V. A. [*edwitan*, Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion.

TWITCH, S. a quick or ſudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

To TWITTER, V. N. to make a ſharp, intermitted a. l tremulous noiſe; to be affected with a ſtrong or ſudden inclination, followed by *toward*.

TWI'TTER, S. any motion or diſorder of paſſion, laughing, or fretting.

'TWIXT, a contraction of *betwixt*.

TWO, Adj. [*twai*, Goth. *twa*, Sax. *tu*, Run. *deux*, Fr. *duo*, Lat.] a number compoſed of one added to one. This word is often uſed in compoſition.

TWO'FOLD, Adj. [*trererald*, Sax.] double the number, or twice the quantity.

To TY'E, V. A. See *Tie*.

TY'E, S. a knot; a bond or obligation.

TYMBO'RELLA, S. a ducking-ſtool.

TYMPA'N, S. a tymbral or drum. Among Anatomiſts, the drum of the ear, a thin, dry, tranſparent, nervous membrane of moſt exquiſite ſenſe, and the inſtrument of hearing. Among Printers, a frame belonging to the printing-preſs, and covered with parchment, on which every ſheet of paper is laid in order to be printed off.

TYMPA'NUM, S. [τυμπανον, Gr.] a drum. Among Mechanics, a ſort of wheel placed on an axis, on the top of which are leavers, for the more eaſy turning the axis about to raiſe the weight.

TY'MPANY, S. [*tympanum*, Lat.] a ſwelling in the body which makes it reſemble a drum.

TY'NY, Adj. [written likewiſe *tiny*; from *tynt*, *tynd*, Dan. or *tenuis*, Lat.] ſmall.

TY'PE, S. [*typus*, Lat. τυπος, Gr.] an emblem or mark of any thing; that by which any thing is ſymbolically or hieroglyphically prefigured; a printing letter.

TY'PHODES, S. [τυφωδης, Gr.] a continual burning fever, proceeding from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHO'MANIA, S. [τυφομανια, Gr.] a delerium or phrenſy; a lethargy.

TY'PHON, S. [τυφω, Gr.] a hurricane; a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor.

TY'PICAL, Adj. repreſenting by ſome ſymbol or hieroglyphic.

To TY'PIFY, V. A. to expreſs by ſome ſymbol, action, or hieroglyphic.

TYPOGRA'PHER, S. [*typographus*, Lat. τυπογραφος, Gr.] a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [τυπογραφικος, Gr.] belonging to typography, or the art of printing.

TYPOGRA'PHY, S. [*typographia*, Lat.] the art of printing.

TYRA'NNIC, or TYRA'NNICAL, Adj. [*tyrannicus*, Lat. *tyrannique*, Fr. τυραννικος, Gr.] cruel; oppreſſive; imperious; acting like a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, V. N. [*tyranniſer*, Fr.] to govern or act in an imperious and rigorous manner like a tyrant.

TYRA'NNY, S. [*tyrannie*, Fr. *tyrannus*, Lat.] acting without regard to the laws, or rights or properties of the people; outrageous cruelty and oppreſſion.

TY'RANT, S. [τυραννος, Gr. *tyrannus*, Lat.] a perſon who governs imperiouſly and tigorouſly; a ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

TY'RO, S. [*tiro*, Lat.] a novice; one in his rudiments, or not maſter of his art.

TYRO'SIS, S. [of τυρος, Gr.] a curdling of milk in the ſtomach into a ſubſtance like cheeſe.

V A G

U, The twentieth letter of the Engliſh alphabet; when it is uſed as a conſonant its form is different from that of the vowel, being made thus V, and numerically ſtands for five. It is alſo a contraction for *vide*, and is borrowed originally from the Phenician alphabet, but perhaps more properly from the Latin, Gothic, or Saxon.

VA'CANCY, S. [See *Vacant*] an empty ſpace; a chaſm; times of leiſure or relaxation; liſtleſſneſs, or emptineſs of thought.

VA'CANT, Adj. [Fr. *vacans*, Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obſtacles, or incumbrance; having no poſſeſſor or incumbent; at leiſure, or diſengaged; void of thought.

To VACA'TE, V. A. [*vacatus*, Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat or annul.

VACATED, Adj. made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

VACA'TION, S. [Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.] in Common Law, all that time which paſſes between term and term. Among Civilians, the time from the death of the laſt incumbent till the benefice is ſupplied by another. Leiſure or freedom from trouble, buſineſs, or perplexity.

To VA'CILLATE, V. N. [*vaciller*, Fr. *vacillatum*, Lat.] to reel; to ſhake; to totter; to ſtagger.

VACILLA'TION, S. the act of ſtaggering or ſhaking; irreſolution; uncertainty.

VA'CIVE, Adj. [*vacivus*, Lat.] void; empty.

VA'CIVITY, S. [*vacivitas*, Lat.] emptineſs.

VACU'ITY, S. [*vacuité*, Fr. *vacuitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being unoccupied by body; ſpace void of body; want of ſubſtance.

VA'CUUM, S. [Lat.] ſpace not occupied by matter.

VA'GABOND, Adj. [Fr.] wandering about, or having no ſettled habitation.

VA'GABOND, S. a perſon that wanders about, and has no ſettled habitation.

VAGA'RY, S. [*vagus*, Lat.] a wild freak or frolic.

VAGINO-

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, Adj. [*vagina*, Lat. and *penna*, Lat.] having the wings covered or ſheathed with hard caſes.

VA'GRANCY, S. a diſſolute and diſorderly courſe of life.

VA'GRANT, Adj. [*vagant*, Fr.] wandering, or having no fixed place.

VA'GRANT, S. one that has no ſettled place of abode; a ſtroller; one that moves from place to place, without any viſible way of living.

VA'GUE, Adj. [Fr. *vagus*, Lat.] wandering, or having no ſettled place; unfixed; unſettled, or undeterminate.

VAIL, S. [*voile*, Fr. this word is at preſent written *veil*; from *velum*, Lat. and the verb, in the ſame manner; from *velo*, Lat. yet as the old manner of writing ſhews it might have been borrowed originally from the Fr. it may ſtill be continued] a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it; a part of a dreſs by which the face is covered.

To VAIL, V. A. [*avaller le bonnet*, Fr.] to lower, let fall, or pull off by way of compliment. "The ceremony of *vailing* the bon-"net in ſalutations." *Addiſ.* Neuterly, to ſhew reſpect by yielding or ſubmitting. See *Veil*.

VAIN, Adj. [Fr. *vanus*, Lat.] without effect; having no ſubſtance or reality; proud of little things; oſtentatious; idle or worthleſs; falſe. *In vain*, to no purpoſe or end; without effect. When uſed in compoſition, it implies oſtentatious.

VA'INLY, Adv. uſeleſsly; to no purpoſe.

VA'INNESS, S. [*vanité*, Fr.] emptineſs, uſeleſſneſs.

VAIRE, S. in Heraldry, is when the field of a coat of arms is chequered with little bells of two colours.

VA'LANCE, S. [according to Skinner from *Valencia*, whence they were brought] the drapery hanging round the teſter of a bed.

VALE, S. [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] a low ground lying between two hills. In the plural, money given to ſervants; from *vale*, Lat.

VALEDI'CTION, S. the ſpeech made at parting; a bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE, S. a ſweetheart choſen on St. Valentine's day.

VALENTI'NIANS, S. a ſect of heretics, ſo called from Valentinus their founder, in the 11th century.

VALE'RIAN, S. the herb *great ſetwall*.

VA'LET, S. [Fr.] a waiting ſervant. *Valet de chambre*, one who waits on a nobleman in his bed-chamber, and dreſſes and undreſſes him.

VALE'TUDE, S. [*valetudo*, Lat.] a good ſtate of health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, S. a ſickly perſon; one who fancies himſelf ill.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, or VALETU'DINARY, Adj. [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] ſickly.

VALETU'DINARY, S. an infirmary or hoſpital for the ſick.

VA'LIANT, Adj. [*vaillant*, Fr.] brave; ſtout or courageous.

VALI'ANTLY, Adv. bravely; courageouſly.

VALI'ANTNESS, S. bravery; courage; ſtoutneſs; intrepidity.

VA'LID, Adj. [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.] ſtrong or efficacious, applied to things. Concluſive, or having force, applied to argument.

VALI'DATE, V. A. [*valider*, Fr.] to make good, enforce, or render effectual.

VALI'DITY, S. [*validité*, Fr. *validitas*, Lat.] force; power; ſtrength; authenticity.

VA'LLEY, S. [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] low ground lying between hills. See *Vale*.

VA'LOUR, S. [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] courage; bravery.

VALO'ROUS, Adj. [*valereux*, Fr.] brave; valiant; courageous.

VALO'ROUSNESS, S. bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VA'LUABLE, Adj. of great price or worth; deſerving eſteem.

VALU'ABLENESS, S. price or worth; eſteem.

VALU'ATION, S. [*evaluation*, Fr.] price or value put upon a thing.

VA'LUE, [Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing.

To VA'LUE, V. A. [*valoir*, Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high eſteem; to appraiſe or eſtimate.

VALVE, S. [*valva*, Lat.] any thing that opens and ſhuts over the mouth of a veſſel. In Anatomy, a membrane which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its returning.

VA'MBRACE, S. armour for the arm.

VAMP, S. the upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP, V. A. to piece an old thing with ſomething new; to repair any thing old or decayed, in order to make it paſs for new.

VA'MPLATE, S. a gauntlet or iron glove.

VAN, S. [*avant*, Fr. before] the front or firſt line of an army; any thing ſpread wide, by which a wind is raiſed; from *van*, Fr. *vannus*, Lat. a wing.

To VAN, V. N. [*vanner*, Fr. *vannare*, Lat.] to winnow corn.

VANE, S. [*vaene*, Belg. *vaian*, Goth.] a plate hung on a pin ſo as to turn with the wind; a weathercock. *Vanes*, among Mariners, are the ſights made to ſlide upon ſuch inſtruments as are uſed for taking obſervations at ſea.

VA'N-GUARD, S. [*l'avant garde*, Fr.] the front or firſt line of an army.

To VA'NISH, V. N. [*vaneſco*, Lat. *evanoir*, Fr.] to diſappear; to come to nought.

VA'NITY, S. [*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.] emptineſs; uncertainty; fruitleſs deſire or endeavour; falſhood; vain purſuit; an object of petty pride; oſtentation.

VA'NNED, Adj. fanned or winnowed.

To VA'NQUISH, V. A. [*vaincre*, Fr.] to conquer, ſubdue, or confute.

VA'PID, Adj. [*vapidus*, Lat.] dead or flat, applied to liquors. Palled.

VA'PIDITY, S. [*vapiditas*, Lat.] deadneſs; flatneſs.

VAPORA'RY, S. [*vaporarium*, Lat.] a ſtove or hot-houſe; a ſtew or bagnio. Among Phyſicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it, may receive the fumes.

VAPO'RIFEROUS, Adj. [*vaporifer*, Fr.] producing or cauſing vapours.

VAPO'ROUS, Adj. [*vaporeux*, Fr. *vaporeus*, Lat.] full of vapours; full of vain imaginations.

VA'POUR, S. [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.] the ſmall particles of a fluid, which, being ſeparated by heat, aſcend into the air; a wind; a ſteam; a vain imagination. In the plural, a diſeaſe cauſed by flatulencies, diſordered or hypochondriacal affections in women, ſynonimous to the ſpleen in men.

To VA'POUR, V. N. [*vaporo*, Lat.] to fly off in fumes. Figuratively, to bully or brag.

VA'RIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] changing; not long the ſame.

VA'RIABLENESS, S. changeableneſs.

VA'RIABLY, Adv. changeably; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, S. [from *vary*] a ſtate of enmity. In Law, an alteration of ſomething formerly laid in a plea.

VARIA'TION, S. [Fr. *variatio*, Lat.] change of colour, ſound, or ſtate; deviation.

To VA'RIEGATE, V. A. [*variegatus*, low Lat.] to ſtain with different colours.

VA'RIEGATED, Adj. ſtreaked or diverſified with different colours.

VA'RIEGATION, S. the quality of being beautified or diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VARIE'TY, S. [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.] change; intermixture of different things; difference.

VA'RIFORM, Adj. [of *varius* and *forma*, Lat.] of divers ſhapes or forms.

VA'RIOUS, Adj. [*varius*, Lat.] different; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous.

VA'RIOUSLY, Adv. differently; diverſly.

VA'RIOUSNESS, S. diverſity; changeableneſs.

VA'RLET, S. [old Fr.] antiently a ſervant; but at preſent uſed as a term of reproach to convey the idea of a worthleſs perſon.

VA'RNISH, S. [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, &c. to make them ſhine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime.

To VA'RNISH, V. A. to cover with ſomething fluid; to conceal a defect with ſomething ornamental or rhetorical.

To VA'RY, V. A. [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.] to change; to make of different kinds. Neuterly, to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to ſhift colours; to be at variance.

VASE, S. [Fr. *vas*, Lat.] a veſſel: generally applied to one deſigned for ſhow rather than uſe.

VA'SSAL, S. [Fr. *vaſſalo*, Ital.] one holding by the will of a ſuperior; a ſubject or dependant; a ſervant ſubject to the will of another.

VASSA'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of being ſubject to the will of another; dependence; ſubjection.

VAST, Adj. [*waſte*, Fr. *vaſtus*, Lat.] great or large: generally applied to any thing enormouſly great.

VA'STLY, Adv. largely; greatly.

VA'STNESS, S. [*vaſtitas*, Lat.] exceſſive largeneſs, greatneſs, or hugeneſs.

VAT, S. [*vat*, Belg. *fat*, Sax.] See *Fat*.

VA'TICAN, S. [ſo called from the hill where it ſtands] a famous palace near St. Peter's church at Rome, where the popes uſed formerly to reſide during the winter, and in which is the conclave of all the cardinals, being a gallery large enough to entertain 60 cardinals, allowing each two rooms. The middle of this gallery opens into the famous Vatican library, which was founded by Sextus IV. but if we may credit what is ſaid, this large edifice contains 5000 rooms.

VATICINA'TION, S. the act of propheſying, divining, or foretelling.

VAULT, S. [pronounced *vaut*; from *voute*, Fr. *volta*, Ital.] a continued arch; a cellar, ſo called, becauſe arched generally on the top; a cave; a repoſitory for the dead under a church; a leap.

To VAULT, V. A. [*vouter*, Fr.] to arch or ſhape like an arch; to cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or ſhew poſtures; from *voltiger*, Fr. *voltiggiare*, Ital.

To VAUNT, V. A. [*vanter*, Fr.] to boaſt of; to diſplay in an oſtentatious manner; to brag.

VAUNT, S. a brag or boaſt.

VA'UNTINGLY, Adv. boaſtingly; braggingly.

VA'UNTINGNESS, S. boaſting; bragging; vain-glory.

U'BEROSITY, or U'BERTY, S. [*uberoſitas*, Lat.] fertility; plenty; ſtore; abundance.

U'BEROUS, Adj. [*uberoſus*, Lat.] plentiful; fruitful.

UBICA'TION, S. [of *ubi*, Lat.] reſidence or ſituation in a place.

UBIQUITA'RIAN, S. [of *ubique*, Lat.] one who holds that Chriſt's body is everywhere preſent.

UBIQUITY, S. [*ubiquité*, Fr.] omnipreſence.

U'DDER, S. [*oder*, Sax. and Belg. *uber*, Lat.] the dug of a cow or other large beaſt.

VEAL, S. [*veel*, old Fr.] the fleſh of a calf.

To VEER, V. N. [*virer*, Fr.] to turn about. Actively, to let out, uſed with *out*. To turn or change.

VE'GETABLE, S. [Fr. *vegetabilis*, low Lat.]

Lat.] an organised body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; a plant.

VE'GETABLE, Adj. having the nature of a plant.

To VE'GETATE, V. N. [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow.

VEGETA'TION, S. growth; increase of bulk, parts, and dimensions, applied to trees, plants, shrubs, and minerals.

VEGETA'TIVE, Adj. [*vegetatif*, Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEHE'MENCE, or VEHE'MENCY, S. [*vehementia*, Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

VE'HEMENT, Adj. [Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] with force, violence, or eagerness.

VE'HICLE, S. [*vehiculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a means of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To VEIL, V. A. [*vela*. Lat. See *Vail*] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, S. [*velum*, Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover or disguise.

VEIN, S. [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart; a hollow or cavity; the course of metal in a mine; tendency or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour or temper.

To VE'LLICATE, V. A. [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch.

VE'LLUM, S. [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELO'CITY, S. [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] speed; quickness of motion.

VE'LVET, S. [*veluto*, Ital. *velours*, Fr. *villus*, Lat.] a kind of a silk manufacture with a short pile.

VE'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *venalis*, Lat.] capable of being bought; to be purchased; mercenary: a word of reproach.

VENA'LITY, S. [*venalité*, Fr. *venalitas*, Lat.] a disposition that renders a person ready to flatter, or agree to any thing for gain.

To VEND, V. A. [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] to sell, or offer to sale.

VENDE'E, S. in Law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDIBLE, Adj. [*vendibilis*, Lat.] saleable.

VE'NDITION, S. the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

VE'NDOR, S. in Law, a seller.

VENEE'RING, S. among Joiners, the laying thin slabs of wood over others of less value; a kind of inlaying.

VENENIFE'ROUS, Adj. [*venenifer*, Lat.] bearing poison.

VENENO'US, Adj. [*venenosus*, Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

VE'NERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

To VE'NERATE, V. A. [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] to treat or regard with awe or reverence.

VENERA'TION, S. great respect; reverence.

VENE'REAL, Adj. [*venereus*, Lat.] relating to love; caught by love embraces.

VE'NERY, S. [*venerie*, Fr. from *venor*, Fr.] hunting. "Beasts of *venery* and fishes." *Carew*. Lasciviousness; lustfulness.

To VENGE, V. A. [*venger*, Fr.] to punish for some offence. Seldom used.

VE'NGEANCE, S. [Fr.] punishment, or revenge for some crime or offence.

VE'NIABLE, or VE'NIAL, Adj. [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.] pardonable; permitted, or allowed.

VE'NISON, S. [pronounced *verson*; from *venaison*, Fr.] the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

VE'NOM, S. [*venin*, Fr.] poison.

VE'NOMOUS, Adj. poisonous.

VE'NOUS, Adj. [*venosus*, Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, S. [*fente*, Fr.] a small aperture, or hole by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice. Sale; from *vente*, Fr. In Gunnery, the difference between the circumference of the ball and the circumference of the bore of the cannon.

To VENT, V. A. [*venter*, Fr. *eventare*, *fventare*, Ital.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter; to publish; to sell.

VENTA'NNA, S. [Span.] a window.

VE'NTER, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In Law, a womb, or mother.

To VE'NTILATE, V. A. [*ventilatus*, Lat.] to fan with the wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA'TION, S. fanning, or gathering wind; winnowing corn.

VENTILA'TOR, S. an instrument invented by Dr. Hales, to extract foul, and supply fresh, air.

VENTO'SITY, S. [*ventositas*, Lat.] windiness; the wind pent up in a human body.

VE'NTRICLE, S. [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity, particularly those of the heart.

VE'NTURE, S. [*venture*, Fr.] hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; chance; a stake. *At a venture*, is, at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VE'NTURE, V. N. to dare; to hazard. Used with *at* or *upon*, to engage in or attempt without any prospect or certainty of security. Actively, to expose to hazard or risque.

VE'NUS, S. the goddess of love and beauty; the evening star. In Chemistry, copper metal. In Heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERA'CITY, S. [*verax*, Lat.] consistency of words with fact; or consistency of deeds with promises.

VERB, S. [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] a

part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, action, or paſſion.

VE'RBAL, Adj. [Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.] ſpoken, oppoſed to written; conſiſting only in words.

VERBA'TIM, Adj. [Lat.] word for word.

To VE'RBERATE, V. A. [*verberatum*, Lat.] to beat or ſtrike.

VE'RBERA'TION, S. the act of beating or ſtriking.

VERBO'SE, Adj. [*verboſus*, Lat.] abounding or tedious with words.

VERBO'SITY, S. [*verboſité*, Fr.] the quality of uſing many words.

VE'RDANT, Adj. [*verdoyant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] green.

VERDE'GREASE, S. [*ver de gris*, Fr.] a green poiſonous ſubſtance made of the ruſt of copper or braſs.

VERDE'LLO, S. a touch ſtone for trying gold or other metals.

VERDE'RER, or VERDE'ROR, S. a judicial officer of the king's foreſt.

VE'RDICT, S. [*verum dictum*, Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cauſe; a deciſion; judgment.

VE'RDURE, S. [Fr.] green colour.

VERGE, S. [Fr. *virga*, Lat.] a rod, or ſomething in that form, carried before a perſon in office; the brink, edge, or utmoſt border; from *vergo*, Lat. In Law, the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward, and the coroner of the king's houſe.

To VERGE, V. N. [*vergo*, Lat.] to tend or bend downwards; uſed with *towards*.

VE'RGER, S. a tipſtaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tipt with ſilver, before a biſhop.

VERI'DICAL, Adj. [*veridique*, Fr.] ſpeaking truth.

To VERI'FICATE, V. A. [*verificatum*, Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICA'TION, S. the act of proving a thing, or making good an aſſertion.

To VE'RIFY, V. N. [*vérifier*, Fr.] to prove true, or juſtify.

VE'RILY, Adv. in truth; indeed.

VERI'SIMILITY or VERI'SIMILITUDE, S. [*veriſimilitudo*, Lat.] probability or likelihood.

VE'RITY, S. [*verité*, Fr.] truth.

VE'RJUICE, S. the juice of unripe grapes or crab apples.

VERMI'CELLI, S. [*vermiculi*, Ital.] little worms made with flour and eggs, and uſed in ſoops.

VERMICULA'TED, Adj. [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] wrought with various colours.

VERMI'CULATION, S. among Botaniſts, the breeding worms or vermin in herbs, plants, trees. In Phyſic, a griping of the guts.

VERMI'FORM, Adj. ſhaped like a worm.

VERMI'FUGE, S. [of *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] in medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VERMI'LLION, S. a lively, briſk red colour.

VE'RMINE, S. [Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] any noxious animals applied generally to ſmall ones.

VERMIPA'ROUS, Adj. breeding vermin.

VE'RMIVOROUS, Adj. devouring or feeding on worms.

VE'RREL, or VE'RROL, S. [*verole*, Fr.] a little braſs or iron ring fixed round the end of a cane, or handle of a tool.

VE'RSATILE, Adj. [*verſatilis*, Lat.] eaſily turning.

VERNA'CULAR, Adj. [*vernaculus*, Lat.] of one's own country; natural.

VE'RNAL, Adj. [*vernus*, Lat.] belonging to the ſpring. *Vernal equinox*, in Aſtronomy, is the time when the ſun enters the equinoctial line in the ſpring, about the 21ſt of March, making the nights and days of an equal length.

VERSE, S. [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Lat.] a line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, or number of ſyllables; a ſection or a paragraph of a book; poetry.

To be VE'RSED, V. N. [*bien verſé*, Fr. *verſor*, Lat.] to be ſkilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the art or practice of making verſes.

VERSI'FIER, S. [*verſificateur*, Fr.] one that makes verſes; a paltry rhymer.

To VE'RSIFY, V. N. [*verſifier*, Fr.] to make verſes. Actively, to turn to verſe.

VE'RSION, S. [Fr. *verſio*, Lat.] change; tranſlation.

VERT, S. [Fr.] any thing that bears a green leaf.

VE'RTEX, S. [Lat.] the zenith, or point over the head; the top.

VE'RTICAL, Adj. [Fr.] placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTI'GINOUS, Adj. [*vertigineux*, Fr.] giddy.

VE'RTIGO, S. [Lat.] giddineſs, or a diſeaſe wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimneſs of ſight.

VERY, Adj. [*vrai*, Fr. *verus*, Lat.] true; real; the ſame, or identical; to a great degree.

VE'SICA, S. in Anatomy, a bladder; any membranous ſubſtance in which a fluid is contained.

VESICA'TORY, S. [*veſicatorium*, Lat.] a medicine which raiſes bliſters in the ſkin.

VE'SPERS, S. [*vepres*, Fr.] in the Roman church, evening prayers.

VE'SSEL, S. [*vaiſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.] any thing in which liquors or other things are put; thoſe parts of an animal body which contain the fluids; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VEST, S. [*veſtis*, Lat.] a garment.

To VEST, V. A. [*veſtio*, Lat.] to dreſs; to make poſſeſſor of; to put into poſſeſſion.

VE'STAL, S. [*veſtalis*, Lat.] a virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VE'STIGE, S. [Fr. *veſtigium*, Lat.] a footſtep or mark by which any thing may be traced.

VE'STMENT, S. [*vêtement*, Fr.] a garment.

VE'STRY, S. [*reveſtiaire*, Fr.] a room in a church wherein the miniſter puts on his ſurplice, or ſtays till it is time to perform his function; an aſſembly of the heads of a pariſh. *Veſtry Clerk*, is an officer who keeps the accounts of the pariſh.

VE'STURE, S. [Fr. *veſtura*, Lat.] a garment or robe; dreſs.

VETCH, S. [*veſſe*, Fr.] chich-peas, a kind of pulſe.

VE'TERAN, Adj. [*veteranus*, Lat.] long practiſed in war; long experienced.

VE'TERAN, S. an old ſoldier; one long experienced or practiſed in any thing.

To VEX, V. A. [*vexo*, Lat.] to make uneaſy or angry by importunity or impoſition.

VEXA'TION, S. the act of troubling, or ſtate of being troubled; the cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs.

U'GLINESS, S. deformity; the quality of being diſagreeable to the ſight, or void of beauty.

U'GLY, Adj. deformed, offenſive to the ſight, void of beauty.

VI'AL, S. [φιαλη, Gr.] a ſmall bottle.

VI'AND, S. [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] food; meat dreſſed.

VIA'TICUM, S. [Lat.] proviſion for a journey. In the Romiſh Church, the laſt rites performed to fit a perſon for death.

To VI'BRATE, V. A. [*vibratus*, Lat.] to brandiſh or move to or fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately.

VIBRA'TION, S. the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards, alternately.

VI'CAR, S. [*vicarius*, Lat.] one who poſſeſſes an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the duty of another.

VICA'RAGE, S. [*vicaria*, Lat.] the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICE, S. [*vitium*, Lat.] an habitual courſe of actions contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault; a kind of ſmall iron preſs, uſed in holding any thing faſt, and moving by ſcrews; from *viis*, Belg. Gripe. *Vice*, in compoſition, is derived from the Latin, and ſignifies one who acts inſtead of a ſuperior, or is the ſecond in command. As *Vice-Roy*, one who governs a ſtate inſtead of a king.

VICI'NITY, S. [*vicinus*, Lat.] nearneſs; neighbourhood.

VI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *vice*.] committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VI'CIOUSNESS, S. wickedneſs; faultineſs.

VICI'SSITUDE, S. [*viciſſitudo*, Lat.] regular changes wherein the ſame things return in ſucceſſion; revolution.

VI'CTIM, S. [*victima*, Lat.] ſomething ſlain in ſacrifice; ſomething deſtroyed.

VI'CTOR, S. [*victor*, Lat. It is obſerved that this word is generally followed by *over*, or *at*, and rarely by *of*] a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any diſpute.

VICTO'RIOUS, Adj. [*victorieux*, Fr.] having obtained conqueſt or the advantage; producing or betokening conqueſt.

VI'CTORY, S. [*victoire*, Fr. *victoria*, Lat.] conqueſt; ſucceſs in any conteſt.

To VI'CTUAL, V. A. to furniſh with proviſions.

VI'CTUALS, S. [*victuailes*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.] meat, or food.

VI'CTUALLER, S. [*victuailleur*, Fr.] a publican; one who furniſhes or provides proviſions; a ſhip that carries proviſions for a fleet.

VIDE'LICET, Adj. [Lat.] to wit; that is: uſually written contractedly thus, *viz.*

VIDU'ITY, S. [*viduité*, Fr.] widowhood; the ſtate of a woman who has buried her huſband.

To VIE, V. A. [the etymology is uncertain] to ſhew or practiſe in oppoſition or competition. Neuterly, to conteſt for ſuperiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.

To VIEW, V. A. [*veu*, Fr.] to ſurvey or look into by way of examination or curioſity; to look at.

VIEW, S. a proſpect; ſight; ſurvey; the reach of ſight; appearance or ſhew; exhibition or diſplay to the mind; intention or deſign.

VI'GIL, S. [*vigilia*, Lat.] a watch, or devotions paid to ſaints while other perſons are generally at reſt; the faſt kept before a holiday.

VIGI'LANCE, S. [Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.] forbearance of ſleep; watchfulneſs.

VIGI'LANT, Adj. [*vigilans*, Lat.] watchful; circumſpect to prevent danger.

VI'GOROUS, Adj. [*vigor*, Lat.] full of ſtrength and life.

VI'GOUR, S. [*vigueur*, Fr. *vigor*, Lat.] ſtrength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

VILE, Adj. [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] baſe; mean; deſpicable; wicked.

VILE'NESS, S. [*vilitas*, Lat.] meanneſs; baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

To VI'LIFY, V. A. to debaſe; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

VILL, S. [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] a village; or a ſmall collection of houſes.

VI'LLA, S. [Lat.] a country ſeat.

VI'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] a ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

VILLA'GER, S. [*villanus*, Lat.] an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAIN, S. [*vilain*, Fr.] one who holds of another by baſe tenure; a wicked and baſe wretch.

VI'LLAINOUS, Adj. baſe; vile; wicked; ſorry: uſed ſometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and baſe.

VI'LLAINY, S. baſe wickedneſs.

VI'LLIERS [George] duke of Buckingham, ſon of the duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by Felton; who, if he was inferior to his father as a ſtateſman, was ſuperior in wit, and wanted only application to have made a very great figure, even in the ſenate; but his love of pleaſure was immoderate, which em-

barraſſed him in the purſuit of any thing ſolid or praiſe-worthy. He was an infant when his father's murder was perpetrated, and received his early education from ſeveral domeſtic tutors, and was afterwards ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge: when he had finiſhed his courſe there, he travelled with his brother lord Francis. Upon his return, which was after the breaking out of the civil wars, he was conducted to Oxford, and preſented to his majeſty, then there, and entered into Chriſt-church. Upon the decline of the king's cauſe, the young duke of Buckingham attended prince Charles into Scotland, and was preſent in the year 1651, at the battle of Worceſter, whence he eſcaped beyond ſea, and was ſoon after made knight of the garter. He came afterwards privately into England, and, November 19, 1657, married Mary, the daughter and heireſs of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whoſe intereſt he recovered all or moſt of his eſtate, which he had loſt before. After the reſtoration, at which time he is ſaid to have poſſeſſed an eſtate of 20,000l. per annum, he was made one of the lords of the king's bed-chamber, and of the privy council, lord lieutenant of Yorkſhire, and, at laſt, maſter of the horſe. In the year 1666, being diſcovered to have maintained ſecret correſpondence by letters, and other tranſactions, tending to raiſe mutinies among ſome of his majeſty's forces, and ſtir up ſedition among his people, and to have carried on other traiterous deſigns and practices, he abſconded, upon which a proclamation was iſſued the ſame year, for apprehending him. Notwithſtanding this appearance of reſentment againſt him, Charles, who was far from being of an implacable temper, took Buckingham again into favour, after he had made an humble ſubmiſſion; he was reſtored to his place in the council, and in the bed-chamber, in 1667, and ſeemed perfectly confirmed in the good graces of the king, who was, perhaps, too much charmed with his wit to conſider him as an enemy. In the year 1670, the duke was ſuppoſed to be concerned in Blood's attempt on the life of the duke of Ormond. This ſcheme was to have conveyed that nobleman to Tyburn, and there to have hanged him; for which purpoſe he was taken out of his coach in St. James's ſtreet, and carried away by Blood and his ſon, beyond Devonſhire-houſe, Piccadilly, but then reſcued. In June 1671, the duke was inſtalled chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, and the ſame year was ſent ambaſſador to the king of France; who being pleaſed with his perſon and errand, entertained him very nobly for ſeveral days together; and upon his taking leave, gave him a ſword and belt ſet with pearls and diamonds, to the value of 40,000 piſtoles. He was afterwards ſent to that king at Utrecht, in June 1672, together with Henry earl of Arlington, and George lord Halifax. He was one of the cabal at Whitehall, and in the beginning of the ſeſſion of parliament, February 1672, endeavoured to caſt the odium of the Dutch war from himſelf, upon lord Arlington, another of the cabal. In June 1674, he reſigned the chancellorſhip of Cambridge. About this time he became a great favourer of the nonconformiſts. February 16, 1676, his grace, and James earl of Saliſbury, Anthony earl of Shaftſbury, and Philip Lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the houſe of lords, for a contempt, in refuſing to retract what they had ſaid the day before, when the duke, immediately after his majeſty had ended his ſpeech to both houſes, endeavoured to ſhew, from law and reaſon, that the long prorogation was nulled, and the parliament was conſequently diſſolved. The chief of our author's works is, *The Rehearſal*, a comedy, firſt acted on December 7, 1661. The character of Bayes is inimitably drawn; in it the various foibles of poets (whether good, bad, or indifferent) are ſo excellently blended, as to make the moſt finiſhed picture of a poetical coxcomb: it is ſuch a maſter-piece of true humour as will ever laſt, while our Engliſh tongue is underſtood, or the ſtage affords a good comedian to play it. It is allowed by the ſevereſt enemies of this nobleman, that he had a great ſhare of vivacity, and quickneſs of parts, which were particularly turned to ridicule; but while he has been celebrated as a wit, all men are ſilent as to his virtues; for it is no where recorded, that he ever performed one generous diſintereſted action in his whole life. He died April 16, 1687, Mr. Wood ſays, at his houſe in Yorkſhire; but Mr. Pope informs us, that he died at an inn in that county, in very mean circumſtances.

VI'NCIBLE, Adj. [*vincibilis*, Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

To VI'NDICATE, V. A. [*vindicatus*, Lat.] to juſtify from any charge or accuſation; to avenge; to aſſert or claim effectually.

VINDICA'TION, S. [Fr.] defence; apology; juſtification.

VI'NDICATIVE, or VINDI'CTIVE, Adj. given to revenge.

VINDICA'TOR, S. one who juſtifies from a charge or accuſation; a defender.

VINDI'CTIVENESS, S. revengefulneſs.

VI'NE, S. [*vinea*, Lat.] the plant which bears the grape.

VI'NEGAR, S. [*vinaigre*, Fr.] wine, or other liquors made ſour; any thing ſour.

VI'NEYARD, S. [*wineyeard*, Sax.] ground planted with vines.

VI'NOUS, Adj. [*vinoſus*, Lat.] having the qualities of, or reſembling, wine.

VI'NTAGE, S. [*vinage*, Fr.] the ſeaſon for making wine; the produce of wine for the year.

VI'NTNER, S. [*vinarius*, Lat.] one who ſells wine; a tavern-keeper.

To VI'OLATE, V. A. [*violatus*, Lat.] to injure or hurt; to break any law; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh.

VIOLA'TION, S. the act of tranſgreſſing, or breaking.

VIOLA'TOR, S. [*violateur*, Fr.] a tranſgreſſor.

VI'OLENCE, S. [Fr. *violentia*, Lat.] force; unjuſt application of ſtrength; an aſſault; vehemence; injury; raviſhment.

VI'OLENT, Adj. [*violentus*, Lat.] acting with great, continued, and an unjuſt application of force. Occaſioned by force, oppoſed to natural.

VIO'LENTLY, Adv. forcibly; vehemently.

VIO'LENTNESS, S. force; vehemence.

VIO'LET, S. [Fr.] a plant bearing a ſweet ſcented flower.

VIO'LET, Adj. purple.

VIO'LIN, S. [*violon*, Fr.] a fiddle; a muſical inſtrument well known.

VI'PER, S. [*vipere*, Fr. *vipera*, Lat.] a poiſonous reptile o the ſerpent kind.

VI'PEROUS, Adj. belonging to a viper.

VIRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a female warrior; a maſculine woman.

VI'RGIN, S. [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.] a maid; any thing not uſed or ſoiled.

VIRGINIA, S. a Britiſh colony of North-America, firſt diſcovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and had its name from our Virgin Queen. It is very happily ſituated, with the river Patowmack on the N. E. ſeparating it from Maryland and the Atlantic ocean on the E. Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divide it from that vaſt tract called Louiſiana. On the W. ſide of Cheaſapeak-bay, it extends from lat. 36 deg. 30 min. to 39 deg. 30 min. N. but on the E. ſide only from Cape Charles in lat. 37 deg. 13 min. to 28 deg. N. Its breadth, ſo far as planted, is about 100 miles; but to the weſtward it has no boundary. The N. and W. winds here are either very ſharp and piercing, or ſtormy; and the S. and S. E. hazy or ſultry. Snow falls in great quantities, but ſeldom lies above two days; and the ſame may be ſaid of the froſt, the winters in this country being generally dry and clear. The ſpring is earlier than ours; May and June are very pleaſant, July and Auguſt ſultry, but September has prodigious rains. Towards the coaſt, and for 100 miles inland, there is hardly a hill or ſtone to be found. Here are trees of various ſorts, and of prodigious magnitude; with abundance of paſture grounds. The land produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, ſilk, cotton, and wild-grapes: but the ſtaple commodity of Virginia is tobacco, to which the planters poſtpone every thing elſe. That of Virginia, eſpecially the ſweet-ſcented tobacco, which grows on York-river, is reckoned the beſt in the world, and generally vended in Great-Britain and Ireland, for ſmoaking, ſnuff, &c. the other ſort, called Oronoko, is ſent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; where it turns to equal account for the planter. Virginia contains fifty-four pariſhes and churches, thirty or forty of which have miniſters, with chapels of eaſe in thoſe of large extent: the maintenance of each miniſter is ſettled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum, beſides perquiſites. In this colony are ſaid to be only two Preſbyterian, and three Quaker meeting-houſes. At Middleplantation, or Williamſburg, there is a college. Though the uſual method of traffic in this country is by barter of one commodity with another, or of any with tobacco, they have Engliſh and Spaniſh coins in ſilver. When any perſon in Virginia is diſabled, thro' age or ſickneſs, he is placed in ſome planter's houſe at the public charge; and ſuch is the hoſpitality of the planters to ſtrangers, that here is no need of inns. Of late only they have begun to build forts, depending chiefly on a well-regulated militia on land, and cruizers from England at ſea. Though Virginia abounds in fine timber and naval ſtores, and it is one grand harbour after entering Cheaſapeak-bay, between Cape Charles and Henry; yet they build no ſhipping. As here are few towns, James town and Williamſburg being the principal, the planters reſide on their farms, which lie contiguous to ſome large river; ſo that ſhips come up almoſt to their doors, and take in tobacco for their lading.

VI'RGINITY, S. [*virginité*, Fr. *virginitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of a woman that has not known man.

VIRI'LE, Adj. [*virilis*, Lat.] belonging to, or becoming a man.

VIRIDI'TY, S. [*viriditas*, Lat.] greenneſs.

VI'RTUAL, Adj. [*virtuel*, Fr.] having the efficacy, though not the ſenſible and material part.

VI'RTUALLY, Adv. in effect, though not formally.

VI'RTUE, S. [*vertue*, Fr. *virtus*, Lat.] a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the poſſeſſor; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence. *Cardinal virtues*, among Moraliſts, are, prudence, temperance, juſtice, and fortitude.

VIRTUO'SO, S. [Ital.] a man curious in collecting antique and natural curioſities.

VI'RTUOUS, Adj. [*virtueux*, Fr. *virtuoſus*, Lat.] habitually good; chaſte.

VI'RULENCE, or VI'RULENCY, S. [from *Virulent*] acrimony or bitterneſs of temper; malignity.

VI'RULENT, Adj. [Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.] poiſonous; ſharp.

VI'SAGE, S. [Fr. *viſaggio*, Ital.] the countenance or look.

VI'SCERA, S. the entrails or bowels.

VI'SCERAL, or VI'SCEROUS, Adj. belonging to the bowels.

VI'SCERATE, V. A. [*viſceratum*, Lat.] to embowel, or take out the bowels.

VI'SCID, Adj. [*viſcidus*, Lat.] reſembling glue in its conſiſtence and ſticking.

VISCO'SITY, S. [*viſcoſité*, Fr.] clammineſs; a gluiſh or ſticking quality.

VI'SCOUNT, S. [*vicomte*, Fr. pronounced *vicount*] an order or dignity next to an earl; it was an ancient title as an office, but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as ſuch before the reign of Henry VI.

VI'SCOUNTESS, S. the wife of a viſcount.

VI'SCOUS, Adj. [*viſqueux*, Fr. *viſcoſus*, Lat.] ſticky or glutinous.

VISIBILITY, S. [*viſibilitas*, Lat.] the quality of being ſeen.

VI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *viſibile*, Lat.] to be perceived by the eye; apparent.

VI'SIBLY, Adv. [*viſiblement*, Fr.] in ſuch a manner as to be ſeen or perceived.

VI'SION, S. [Fr. *viſio*, Lat.] ſight; the act or faculty of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance which a perſon ſees waking.

VI'SIONARY, Adj. imaginary.

To VI'SIT, V. A. [*viſito*, Lat. *viſiter*, Fr.] to go to ſee. In Scripture, to ſend good or evil in reward or puniſhment; to take a ſurvey or inſpection of as a biſhop.

VI'SIT, S. [*viſite*, Fr.] the act of going to ſee another.

VISITA'TION, S. the ſurvey or inſpection performed by a biſhop in his dioceſe, to examine into the ſtate of the church; any calamity afflicting a nation. *Feaſt of the viſitation*, in the Romiſh church, a feſtival obſerved in commemoration of the viſit by the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

VI'SITOR, S. [*viſiteur*, Fr.] one appointed to viſit a monaſtery or religious houſe.

VI'SOR, S. [though written likewiſe *viſard*, *viſar*, *vizard*, and *vizor*; Johnſon prefers *viſor*, becauſe both neareſt to *viſus*, Lat. and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word. *Viſier*, Fr.] a maſk uſed to diſfigure or diſguiſe.

VI'STA, S. [Lat.] a view or proſpect through a long narrow paſſage or avenue.

VI'SUAL, Adj. [*viſuel*, Fr.] uſed in ſight.

VI'TAL, Adj. [*vitalis*, Lat.] contributing, neceſſary to, containing, or the ſeat of life; eſſential.

VI'TALITY, S. [*vitalitas*, Lat.] the property or action of life.

VI'TALS, S. [without a ſingular] parts neceſſary or eſſential to life.

VITIOUS, Adj. See *Vicious*.

To VI'TIATE, V. A. [*vicier*, Fr.] to corrupt, debaſe, or ſpoil.

VITIA'TION, S. the act of debaſing, corrupting, ſpoiling, or deflowering.

VITRIFICA'TION, S. the act of turning any thing to glaſs by the force of fire.

To VI'TRIFY, V. A. [*vitrum*, Lat. glaſs, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to turn to glaſs.

VI'TRIOL, S. [*vitriolum*, Lat.] a kind of mineral ſalt.

VIVA'CIOUS, Adj. [*vivax*, Lat.] long lived; ſprightly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, or VIVA'CITY, S. [*vivacité*, Fr.] ſprightlineſs; livelineſs; briſkneſs.

VIVES, S. [*avives*, Fr.] a diſeaſe in horſes.

VI'VID, Adj. [*vividus*, Lat.] lively; quick; ſtriking.

VI'VIDNESS, S. livelineſs; briſkneſs.

To VIVIFICATE, V. A. [*vivificatum*, Lat.] to quicken or give life.

VIVIFICA'TION, S. the act of enlivening or quickening.

To VI'VIFY, V. A. [*vivifier*, Fr.] to quicken or enliven.

VIVIPAROUS, Adj. [*vivus*, Lat. and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive.

VI'XEN, S. [*vixen*, or *fixen*, a ſhe fox] a woman who is both ſubtle and ſly, a froward child.

VIZ, [the contraction of *videlicet*.] to wit.

VI'ZARD, S. See *Viſor*.

VI'ZIER, S. [properly *viſar*] the prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

U'LCER, S. [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] a wound of long continuance.

To U'LCERATE, V. A. [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulceratus*, Lat.] to affect with ſores or ulcers.

ULCERA'TION, S. [ελκωσις, Gr.] breaking out into ſores or ulcers.

U'LCEROUS, Adj. [*ulceroſus*, Lat.] belonging to, or full of ſores or ulcers.

U'LTIMATE, Adj. [*ultimatus*, Lat.] intended as an end; laſt in a train of conſequences.

ULTRAMA'RINE, Adj. [*outremer*, Fr.] from beyond ſea.

ULTRAMA'RINE, S. among Painters, the fineſt ſort of blue colour.

ULULA'TION, S. howling like a dog or wolf.

U'MBRAGE, S. [*ombrage*, Fr. *umbra*, Lat.] a ſhade of trees; a ſhadow; reſentment; offence.

UMBRA'GEOUS, Adj. [*ombrageux*. Fr.] ſhady.

UMBRE'LLA, S. a ſkreen; a fan; a ſhade.

UMPI'RAGE, S. the power of deciding a controverſy; the power of an umpire.

U'MPIRE, S. [derived by Minſhew and Skinner from *un pere*, Fr.] an arbitrator, or one choſen to decide a diſpute.

UN, in compoſition, implies negation, contrariety, and diſſolution, or the not being ſo and ſo, together with the deſtroying of ſomething already done. Before adjectives, it ſignifies not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that ſomethine is denied or deſtroyed which has been done or ſaid before: this particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who uſed it in the ſame ſenſe.

UNABA'SHED, Adj. not confounded; not aſhamed.

UNA'BLE, Adj. [of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, Lat.] wanting ability, incapable.

UNA'BSOLVED, Adj. not freed; not acquitted.

UNA'CCEPTABLE, Adj. [*inacceptabilis*, Lat.] unpleaſing; diſagreeable.

UNA'CCEPTED, Adj. not received.

UNA'CCOUNTABLE, Adj. unreaſonable; not to be accounted for; not juſtifiable.

UNACCOUNTA'BLENESS, S. unreaſonableneſs.

UNA'CCUSTOMED, Adj. not uſed to.

UNA'CQUAINTED, Adj. ignorant; not knowing.

UNA'DVISED, Adj. raſh; without thinking or deliberating.

UNA'FFECTED, Adj. free from affectation; natural.

UNA'F-

UNA'FFECTING, Adj. not intereſting; not touching the paſſions.

UNALI'ENABLE, Adj. [*inaliénable*, Fr.] not to be made over to another; not tranſferrable.

UNAMI'ABLE, Adj. diſagreeable; not to be deſired or coveted.

UNA'LTERABLE, Adj. fixed; ſettled; not to be altered.

UNANIMI'TY, S. [*unanimité*, Fr. *unanimitas*, Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity or union of ſentiments.

UNANI'MOUS, Adj. [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNA'NSWERALE, Adj. that cannot be denied.

UNA'PPEASED, Adj. not pacified.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. not to become near.

UNA'RMED, Adj. naked; without defence.

UNA'SKED, Adj. not required; unexpected.

UNA'SSISTED, Adj. without help.

UNATTA'INABLE, Adj. not to be come at.

UNATTE'MPTED, Adj. never tried at; never endeavoured.

UNATTE'NDED, Adj. having no attendants; unaccompanied; neglected.

UNA'VOIDABLE, Adj. not to be prevented.

UNA'WARES, Adv. unexpected; not looked for.

To UNBA'R, V. A. [*débarrer*, Fr.] to remove the bolt of a door.

UNBECO'MING, Adj. not conſiſtent with decency and good manners.

UNBELI'EVER, S. an infidel; one that denies the truth of the Chriſtian religion.

UNBELI'EVING, Adj. difficult to be convinced; incredulous.

To UNBE'ND, V. A. to looſen or ſlacken; to relax; to refreſh the mind. *To unbend a cable*, among Marines, to take it from the anchor.

UNBENEVO'LENT, Adj. inhuman; unfavourable; unfriendly; unkind.

UNBE'WAILED, Adj. unlamented.

UNBI'ASSED, Adj. unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBI'DDEN, Adj. not deſired; uninvited.

UNBLA'MEABLE, Adj. innocent; irreproachable.

UNBLA'MEABLENESS, S. innocence; free from guilt.

To UNBO'SOM, V. N. to lay open one's mind to a friend.

UNBOU'NDED, Adj. unreſtrained; having no bounds.

UNCANONI'CAL, Adj. not agreeing with the canons of the church.

To UNCA'SE, V. A. to take out of a caſe; to ſkin.

UNCE'RTAIN, Adj. doubtful.

UNCERTAI'NTY, S. doubtfulneſs; irreſolution.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, Adj. immutable.

UNCHA'RITABLE, Adj. void of charity; harſh.

UNCHA'STE, Adj. lewd; not continent.

UNCOU'TH, Adj. odd; harſh; unpolite.

UNCOU'THNESS, S. unpoliteneſs; rudeneſs; harſhneſs.

U'NCTION, S. [*onction*, Fr.] the act of anointing.

UNCTU'OUS, Adj. [*onctueux*, Fr.] greaſy; fat.

UNCULTIVA'TED, Adj. untilled; not improved; unpolite.

UNCU'STOMED, Adj. not having paid the duties to the king.

UNDA'UNTED, Adj. not to be frightened; firm; reſolute; intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, S. intrepedity; courage.

UNDE'E, Adj. in Heraldry, waved; reſembling waves.

U'NDER, *prep.* [*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. *andar*, Belg.] in a ſtate of ſubjection; beneath; below; in a leſs degree or quantity; with the ſhew or appearance of; in a ſtate of oppreſſion, depreſſion, or protection; in a ſtate of ſubordination.

U'NDER, Adv. in a ſtate of ſubjection. Leſs, oppoſed to *over* or *more*. Inferior; ſubordinate: in the laſt ſenſe it is generally uſed in compoſition, as well as in thoſe of *below* or *beneath*.

To UNDE'RGO, V. A. to ſuffer.

U'NDERHAND, Adv. in a ſecret and clandeſtine manner.

UNDE'RLING, S. an inferior; a mean perſon.

To UNDERMI'NE, V. A. [*miner*, Fr.] to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to ſupplant.

UNDE'RMOST, Adj. loweſt

UNDE'RNEATH, Adv. below.

UNDE'R-PLOT, S. in Dramatic Poetry, a by-plot, a ſubordinate intrigue.

To UNDE'R-RATE, V. A. to undervalue, to ſet a price under the worth.

To UNDE'RSELL, V. A. to ſell for leſs than the worth; to ſell cheaper.

To UNDERSTA'ND, V. A. [preter *underſtood*; from *under*, Goth. *under*, Sax. and *ſtandan* Goth. and Sax. preter *ſtoth*, Goth. *ſtod*, Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive. Neuterly, to be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, S. that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; ſkill; a ſtate free from diſpute or ſuſpicion.

To UNDERTA'KE, V. A. [preter, *undertook*, part. paſſive *undertaken*] to attempt or engage in; to engage or attack. Neuterly, to aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture. To promiſe or warrant, after *dare*.

UNDERTAKE'R, S. a manager of ſome great work; a perſon who provides the neceſſaries for a burial.

UNDERTA'KING, S. a deſign formed.

UNDE'R-TREASURER, S. an officer ſubordinate

ordinate to the treaſurer, who is to cheſt up the king's treaſure, and ſee it carried to the treaſury.

To UNDERVA'LUE, V. A. to value leſs than a thing is worth; to ſlight.

UNDE'RWOOD, S. any wood that is not reckoned timber.

To UNDE'RWORK, V. A. to work cheaper; to undermine; to ſupplant.

To UNDE'RWRITE, V. A. to ſign.

UNDE'RWRITER, S. in Commerce, one who undertakes to aſſure goods, ſhips, &c. for a ſtipulated premium.

UNDESI'GNING, Adj. free from malice; well-meaning; honeſt.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, Adj. in War, raw; not trained; not perfect in their exerciſe.

To U'NDO, V. A. to take to pieces; to ruin.

To UNDU'LATE, V. A. [*ondoyer*, Fr. *undulatum*, Lat.] to roll like waves.

UNDU'LATION, S. [*ondulation*, Fr.] a motion like that of waves.

UNDU'TIFUL, Adj. diſobedient; rebellious; behaving with irreverence.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, S. diſobedience; behaviour inconſiſtent with the reſpect we owe our ſuperiors or parents.

UNE'ASINESS, S. inconvenience; trouble; diſquiet.

UNEXCEPTIO'NABLE, Adj. irreproachable: applied to a perſon's character.

To UNFO'LD, V. A. to open; to explain.

UNGAI'N, Adj. aukward.

UNGUE'NT, S. [*unguentum*, Lat.] ointment.

U'NI, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one or ſingle, as *unicorn*, a beaſt with a ſingle horn, from *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.

UNIFO'RM, Adj. [*uniformé*, Fr. *uniformis*, Lat.] regular; even; having all its forms alike.

UNIFO'RM, S. dreſs peculiar to the different corps of an army.

UNIFO'RMLY, Adv. regularly; after one manner.

UNIFORMI'TY, [*uniformité*, Fr. *uniformitas*, Lat.] conformity; agreeing in all its parts; of the ſame ſhape and faſhion.

U'NION, S. [Fr. *unio*, Lat.] the act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one; concord. In Law, the combining two churches or kingdoms in one, ſo that they may be adminiſtred by one miniſter, or governed by one king.

U'NISON, S. a ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another.

U'NIT, S. one; that which is in the firſt place of numbers in vulgar arithmetic.

UNITA'RIAN, S. [*unitaire*, Fr.] a heretic who denies the unity of the Godhead in three perſons; a Socinian.

To UNI'TE, V. A. [*unitus*, Lat.] to join ſo as to make one; to make agree; to concur.

U'NITY, S. the ſtate of being but one; concord.

UNIVE'RSAL, Adj. [*univerſalis*, Lat.] general or extending to all; total; comprising all particulars or ſpecies.

U'NIVERSE, S. [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] the whole ſyſtem of created beings and things.

UNIVE'RSITY, S. [*univerſitas*, Lat.] a ſchool, or collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNIVO'CAL, Adj. [*univocus*, Lat.] having but one meaning; regular or immutable.

To UNKE'NNEL, V. A. in Hunting, to drive or force from a hole.

To UNLA'CE, V. A. to undo a lace. *To unlace a coney*, in Carving, to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL, Adj. contrary to law.

To UNMOO'R, V. A. among Mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to ſea.

UNRECLA'IMED, Adj. in Falconry, untamed; wild.

VOCA'BULARY, S. [*vocabulaire*, Fr.] *vocabularium*, Lat.] a book containing a collection of words, without their explications.

VO'CAL, Adj. [Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] having a voice; uttered or ſounded by the voice.

VOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.] a ſummons; a trade; the ſecret calling of God to any particular office.

VO'CATIVE, S. [*vocativus*, Lat: *vocatif*, Fr.] in Grammar, that caſe of a noun which we uſe when we call or ſpeak to a perſon.

VOCIFERA'TION, S. [*vociferatio*, Lat.] clamour.

VO'GUE, S. [Fr.] faſhion; or general cuſtom.

VOICE, S. [*voix*, Fr. *vox*, Lat.] a ſound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote or opinion. In Grammar, a circumſtance in verbs, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed into active, paſſive, &c.

VOID, Adj. [*vuide*, Fr.] empty or containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; unſupplied, or having no poſſeſſor; deſtitute of.

VOID, S. an empty ſpace.

To VOID, V. A. [*vuider*, Fr.] to quit or leave empty; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOI'DER, S. a baſket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VO'ITURE, S. [Fr.] carriage.

VO'LANT, Adj. [Fr. *volans*, Lat.] flying or paſſing through the air; nimble.

VO'LATILE, Adj. [*volatilis*, Lat.] flying or paſſing through the air; ſpirituous, or diſſipating in the air; lively; fickle.

VOLE, S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a ſtake wherein a perſon plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VOLCA'NO, S. [Ital. from *vulcanus*, Lat.] a burning mountain.

VOLI'TION, S. [*volitio*, Lat.] the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to conſider, or forbear conſidering, any idea, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt.

VO'LLEY, S. [*volée*, Fr.] a diſcharge or flight of ſhot.

VOLUBI'LITY, S. [*volubilité*, Fr.] apt-

neſs

neſs to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.

VO'LUBLE, Adj. [*volubilis*, Lat.] formed ſo as to roll eaſily; rolling; nimble. Fluent of ſpeech, applied to the tongue.

VO'LUME, S. [*volumen*, Lat.] ſomething rolled up; as much as is rolled at once; a book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuſcripts on a ſtaff.

VOLU'MINOUS, Adj. conſiſting of many volumes.

VOLU'NTARILY, Adv. willingly; freely; without being aſked.

VOLUNTA'RINESS, S. willingneſs.

VO'LUNTARY, Adj. [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.] done by a motion of the will free from compulſion, or without being aſked.

VO'LUNTARY, S. a piece of muſic played at will, without any ſettled rule: generally applied to the pieces played at church between the pſalms and the firſt leſſon.

VOLUNTE'ER, S. a ſoldier who enters of his own accord, or ſerves without pay.

VOLU'PTUOUS, Adj. [*voluptuoſus*, Lat.] given to exceſs of pleaſure; ſenſual.

VOLU'TE, S. [Fr.] a member of a column repreſenting a roll.

To VO'MIT, V. N. [*vomito*, Lat.] to diſcharge from the ſtomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence.

VORA'CIOUS, Adj. [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] greedy; immoderately eager after food.

VORA'CITY, S. [*voracitas*, Lat.] greedineſs; gluttony; devouring with great eagerneſs.

VO'RTEX, S. [Lat. plural *vortices*] any thing whirled round.

VO'TARY, S. [*votum*, Lat.] one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c.

VOTE, S. [*votum*, Lat.] a voice or ſuffrage given for a candidate.

To VOTE, V. A. to give one's ſuffrage in behalf of a candidate.

VO'TIVE, Adj. given by vow.

To VOUCH, V. A. [*voucher*, Norm.] to call to witneſs; to atteſt, maintain, or ſupport. Neuterly, to bear witneſs, or give teſtimony.

VOU'CHER, S. one who gives witneſs to any thing; any thing uſed in evidence, or as a proof.

To VOUCHSA'FE, V. A. to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend. The firſt ſenſe is ſeldom uſed.

VOW, S. [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.] any promiſe made to a divine power; a ſolemn and religious promiſe.

To VOW, V. A. [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] to give or dedicate to a religious uſe by ſolemn promiſe. Neuterly, to make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOWE'L, S. [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] a letter which forms a ſound, or may be pronounced by itſelf.

VOY'AGE, S. [*voiage*, Fr.] any diſtance paſſed, or to be paſſed, by water; diſtinguiſhed in Engliſh from any diſtance travelled by land, which is then called a *journey*.

UP, Adv. [*up*, *uppe*, *upan*, Sax. *op*, Belg. and Dan.] on high, oppoſed to *down*; out of bed, or aroſen; in a ſtate of preferment, climbing, or of inſurrection; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; diſperſedly; backward and forward. *Up with*, is uſed to expreſs the raiſing any thing to ſtrike with.

UP, Interject. is uſed to exhort a perſon to riſe from a ſeat or bed; or to rouſe him to action.

UP, Prep. from a lower to a higher part, oppoſed to *down*. This word is often uſed in compoſition in almoſt all the ſenſes produced in the adverb, or preпoſition.

To UPBRAID, V. A. [*upgebradan*, *upgebredan*, Sax.] to charge with any thing diſgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

UPHO'LSTERER S. one who deals in houſhold furniture.

UPLA'ND, S. high ground.

U'PMOST, Adj. [an irregular ſuperlative from *up*] the higheſt.

UPO'N, Prep. [*upan*, Sax.] on the top or or outſide; in conſequence of; by; after; in conſideration of. Sometimes it notes reliance, truſt, or ſituation over or near

U'PPER, Adj. [*opper*, Belg.] higher in place; ſuperior.

U'PRIGHT, Adj. ſtraight; perpendicular; erect; honeſt, without the leaſt bias to the contrary; ſincere; juſt.

UPRIGHTNESS, S. ſtraightneſs; honeſty; ſincerity; juſtneſs.

U'PROAR, S. [formerly written *uprore*; *oproer*, Belg. *opror*, Dan. *aufuhr*, Teut.] a tumult or tumultuous commotion.

U'PSHOT, S. the iſſue, end, or ſucceſs of an undertaking.

UPSTA'RT, S. one who has roſe from meanneſs and obſcurity to riches and obſervance, and behaves with inſolence.

U'PWARD, [*up* and *weard*, Sax.] directed to a higher place.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, Adj. towards an higher place; towards heaven, or any ſource. More than, applied to quantity or number.

URA'NIA, S. [*ουρανια*, Gr.] one of the nine muſes, ſaid to preſide over aſtronomy.

URBA'NITY, S. [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] civility or politeneſs agreeable to a city life.

U'RCHIN, S. [*henerchin*, Arm. *erinaceus*, Lat.] a hedge-hog. Applied to a child in ſlight anger or contempt.

URE'TERS, S. [*ureteres*, Fr.] membranous veſſels which convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

To URGE, V. A. [*urgeo*, Lat.] to incite or puſh; to provoke; to preſs or enforce; to offer by way of objection.

URGE'NCY, S. preſſing importunity; haſte of buſineſs; neceſſity of being done.

URGENT,

U'RGENT, Adj. [Fr. *urgens*, Lat.] cogent; preſſing; violent.

U'RIM, S. [Heb. light] Dr. Newton ſuppoſes this name given only to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers obtained by the prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt-plate on, in oppoſition to thoſe of the heathen, which were generally ambiguous and enigmatical.

URI'NAL, S. [*urinale*, Fr.] a glaſs veſſel uſed by ſick people to make water in.

U'RINE, S. (*urina*, Lat.] the water which paſſes through an animal body.

URN, S. [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.] any veſſel having its mouth narrower than the body; a water pot; a veſſel in which the remains of the dead were anciently depoſited.

URSA'-MAJOR, S. in Aſtronomy, the Great Bear, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, commonly called Charles's Wain.

URSA'-MINOR, S. in Aſtronomy, the Leſſer Bear, a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ſeven ſtars.

US, the oblique caſe plural of *I*.

U'SAGE, S. [Fr.] treatment; practice long continued; manners.

U'SANCE, S. [Fr.] intereſt paid for the uſe of money. In Commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.

USE, S. [*uſus*, Lat.] the act of employing any thing to any particular purpoſe; quality which makes a thing proper for any purpoſe; need, or occaſion; advantage, convenience, or help; a cuſtom; money paid for intereſt. Note, the *ſ* in the ſubſtantive is pronounced ſharp like a *c*, to diſtinguiſh it from the verb, which is ſounded hard like a *z*.

To USE, V. A. [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Lat.] to employ to any particular purpoſe; to accuſtom; to treat.

U'SEFUL, Adj. convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

USEFU'LNESS, S. profitableneſs; conveniency; the quality of aſſiſting to any end.

U'SHER, S. [*huiſſier*, Fr.] one who is employed in introducing ſtrangers, or in preparing the way before any great perſon; a perſon employed by the head-maſter of a ſchool to teach for him.

To U'SHER, V. A. to introduce.

U'STION, S. in Surgery, the act of ſearing with a red-hot-iron.

To USTU'LATE, V. A. to burn or ſear.

U'SUAL, Adj. [*uſuel*, Fr.] common; cuſtomary; happening often.

U'SURER, S. [*uſurier*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] one who lends money out at intereſt: vulgarly applied to one who demands exorbitant intereſt.

To USU'RP, V. A. [*uſurper*, Fr. *uſurpo*, Lat.] to ſeize or take poſſeſſion of by force, and contrary to right.

USURPA'TION, S. the act of wrongfully taking what belongs to another.

U'SURY, S. [*uſure*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] money paid for intereſt; demand of exorbitant intereſt.

U'TENSIL S. [*utenſile*, Fr.] an inſtrument uſed in a houſe, kitchen, or trade.

U'TERUS, S. [Lat.] the womb.

UTI'LITY, S. [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] uſefulneſs; profit; advantage.

U'TMOST, Adj. [*utmæſt*, Sax. from *utter*] extreme; in the higheſt degree. Uſed ſubſtantively for the moſt that can be conceived or done.

U'TTER, Adj. [Sax.] ſituated on the outſide; out of any place; extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt; entire; complete.

To U'TTER, V. A. to ſpeak, pronounce, or expreſs by the voice; to diſcloſe; to ſell or expoſe to ſale; to diſperſe.

U'TTERANCE, S. the manner or power of ſpeaking.

U'TTERMOST, Adj. the higheſt degree; moſt remote.

VU'LCANO, S. [Ital.] a burning mountain, that emits flame, ſmoke and aſhes.

VU'LGAR, S. the common people.

VU'LNERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *vulnerabili*, Lat.] capable of receiving wounds.

UXO'RIOUS, Adj. [*uxorius*, Lat.] too fond of a wife.

W A F

W, A letter peculiar to the northern languages, is compounded of two Vs joined together; though not uſed by the Hebrews, Greeks or Romans; yet among the Arabians, Teutonics, Germans, Saxons, and Britons, it was very common.—In the beginning of words it is a conſonant, and at the end a vowel; it is placed before all vowels except *u*, and is ſounded like an *u* at the end of words.

To WA'BBLE, V. N. to move in a clumſy manner from ſide to ſide.

WAD, S. [*weod*, Sax.] a bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.

WA'D-HOOK, in Gunnery, is a rod with an iron ſcrew at the end to draw the wadding when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WA'DDING, S. [*wad*, *vad*, Iſl.] a kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, uſed for ſtuffing the ſides of mens coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In Gunnery, the paper, flax, &c. rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and cloſe to the powder.

To WA'DDLE, V. N. [*waggbelen*, Belg.] to ſhake from ſide to ſide in walking.

To WADE, V. N. [*wado*, Lat.] to walk through waters; to paſs with difficulty and labour.

WA'FER, S. [*wafel*, Belg.] a thin cake; paſte uſed in cloſing letters.

To WAFT, V. A. [perhaps from *wave*] to carry through the air or the water. Neuterly, to float.

WAFT, S. a floating body; the motion of a ſtreamer.

To WAG. V. A. [*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Belg.] to move or ſhake lightly. Neuterly, to move or go.

WAG, S. [*wægan*, Sax.] any one archly merry.

To WAGE, V. A. [*wagen*, Teut.] to attempt. To make or carry on, followed by *war*.

WA'GER, S. a bett, or any thing pledged as a ſtake.

WA'GES, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *wegen*, *wagen*, Teut. *gages*, Fr.] money paid for ſervice.

WA'GGISH, Adj. knaviſhly or miſchieveouſly merry.

To WA'GGLE, V. N. [*waghelen*, Teut.] to move from one ſide to another.

WA'GGON, S. [*waegen*, Sax. *waegben*, Belg. *wagn*, Iſl.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels.

WA'GGONER, Sr [*waegbener*, Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WAIFS, S. in Law, goods or cattle that are loſt, which belong to the king or lord of the manor, if they are not claimed within a year and a day.

To WAIL, V. N. [*gualare*, Ital.] to mourn or lament. Neuterly, to expreſs ſorrow audibly.

WAIN, S. a contraction of *waggon*; generally drawn by oxen.

WAI'NSCOT, S. [*waegenſcot*, *waudſcot*, Teut.] the wooden covering laid over a wall within a houſe.

To WAI'NSCOT, V. A. to line or cover walls with boards.

WAIR, S. a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIST, S. [*gwaſe*, Brit. from *gwaſ.n*] the ſmalleſt part of the body below the ribs.

To WAIT, V. A. [*wachten*, Belg.] to expect or ſtay for; to attend; to attend or threaten as a conſequence. Neuterly, to expect, or ſtand in expectation of. Uſed with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a ſervant. To ſtay till a perſon comes, uſed with *for*.

WAIT, S. an ambuſh; a muſician paid for attending on proceſſions in a town.

WAI'TER, S. an attendant; a piece of plate or wood on which glaſſes, &c. are preſented.

To WAKE, V. A. [*wecian*, Sax. *weck n*, Belg.] to rouſe from ſleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be rouſed from ſleep or ſupineneſs; from *waken*, Goth. *waican*, Sax. *waecken*, Belg.

WAKE, S. the feaſt kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, ſo called becauſe formerly kept by watching all night.

WA'KEFUL, Adj. not inclinable to ſleep.

To WA'KEN, V. N. to ceaſe from ſleep. Actively, to rouſe from ſleep or ſupineneſs.

WALE, S. [*well*, Sax. a web] a riſing mark in a piece of cloth.

To WALK, V. N. [*walen*, Teut. *wealcan*, Sax.] to move leiſurely by placing the feet alternately before each other; to act on any occaſion, or in any particular manner. Neuterly, to paſs through on foot; to lead out with a ſlow pace.

WALK, S. the act of moving on foot; gait, or manner of moving; the diſtance to which a perſon goes on foot; an avenue ſet with trees; a way, or road; the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace of a horſe.

WALL, S. [*wal*, Brit. *wall*, Sax. *walle*, Belg. *wallum*, Lat.] a pile of brick or ſtone regularly cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building; works built for defence. *To take the Wall*, is to take the upper place. *To give the Wall*, is to yield or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, V. A. to incloſe or defend by walls.

WA'LLET, S. [*weallian*, Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his neceſſaries.

To WA'LLOW, V. N. [*wallugan*, Goth. *walwian*, Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumſy manner; to roll in mire or any thing filthy.

WA'LNUT, S. [*walnot*, Belg.] a large nut well known.

To WA'MBLE, V. N. [*wemmelen*, Belg.] to roll with ſickneſs or ſqueamiſhneſs, applied to the ſtomach.

WAN, Adj. [*wan*, Goth. *wanna*, or *wann*, Sax.] pale; ſickly.

WAND, S. [*waand*, Dan.] a long rod.

To WA'NDER, V. A. [*wandrian*, Sax. *wandelen*, Belg.] to move or go about without any certain courſe or ſettlement; to go aſtray. Actively, to travel over without any certain courſe.

To WANE, V. N. [See *Wan*; *wanian*, Sax.] to decreaſe or grow leſs, applied to the moon. To decline.

WANE, S. [See *Wan*] the decreaſe of the moon; decline.

To WANT, V. A. [*wanne*, Sax.] to be without, or ſtand in need of, ſomething fit or neceſſary; to be defective, or fall ſhort; to wiſh for or deſire. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be miſſed.

WANT, S. need or neceſſity; deficiency; the ſtate of not having; poverty.

WA'NTON, Adj. [Minſhew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, *i. e.* a man or woman that wants one of the other ſex] laſcivous, luſtful; gay; looſe; ſuperfluous or luxuriant.

To WA'NTON, V. N. to behave in a laſcivious or gay manner.

WAPE'NTAKE, S. [from *wapan*, Sax. and *tæcan*, Sax.] a hundred, ſo called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men who were under their ealdormen, aſſembled, and touched his or each other's *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR, S. [*werre*, Belg. *wæra*, Sax. *guerre*, Fr. *guerra*, Span.] the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt ſuch as withſtand, or oppoſe; the inſtruments of war; an army; the profeſſion of a ſoldier; a ſtate of oppoſition.

To

To WAR, V. A. to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on, upon, against*, or *with*.

To WA'RBLE, V. A. [*werbon*, old Teut. *werweler*, mod. Teut.] to quaver, or modulate; to sing.

WARD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *ward*, Sax. or *wairth*, Goth.

To WARD, V. A. [*werian, weardan*, Sax. *warde*, Isl. *waren*, Belg. *garder*, Fr.] to guard or watch; to defend or protect, followed by *from*. To turn aside any thing hurtful.—The first sense is seldom used.—Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive.

WARD, S. the district, or division of a town; from *warda*, low Lat. Confinement. The parts of a lock which hinder its being unlocked by any but the proper key; the state of a person under a guardian.

WA'RDEN, S. [*waerden*, Belg.] a keeper; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendance of the other officers.

WA'RDER, S. [*gardeur*, Fr.] one who keeps watch in the day-time. *Warders of the Tower of London*, officers who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WA'RDMOTE, S. [*weardmot*, Sax.] a court held in every ward in the city of London, for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WAR'DROBE, S. [*gardercbe*, Fr.] a room where cloaths are kept.

WARE, preter of *wear*, more frequently written *were*.

WARE, S. [*waru*, Sax, *waere*, Belg. *wara*, Swed.] something exposed to be sold.

WA'RFARE, S. [*war* and *faren*, Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition.

WA'RILY, Adv. prudently; cautiously.

WA'RINESS, S. prudence; circumspection; cautiousness.

WARK, used at the end of words signifies a building or work.

WA'RLIKE, Adj. [*parlice*, Sax.] belonging to the military art; valiant; stout.

WARM, Adj. [*warme*, Goth. *wearm*, Sax.] heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, violent, furious, pathonate, fanciful.

To WARM, V. A. [*warmgan*, Goth. *wearmian, wyrman*, Sax.] to heat gently; to make vehement, or affect with any passion.

WA'RMNESS, S. [*warme*, Teut.] heat; violentness.

WARMTH, S. gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal or ardour.

To WARN, V. A. [*warnian*, Sax. *waernen*, Belg.] to caution against any ill or danger; to give notice of some future ill; to admonish or put in mind of something to be performed, or forborn.

WA'RNING, S. notice given before-hand of some evil or danger, or of the consequences of any action.

WARP, S. [*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] the thread which crosses the woof in weaving.

To WARP, V. N. [*weorpan*, Sax. *werpen*, Belg.] to change its form by weather or time. Actively, to contract or shrivel; to turn aside from its true direction, or from justice. Among Mariners, to hale a ship to a particular place, by a rope fastened to an anchor, against the tide or wind.

To WA'RRANT, V. N. [*garantir*, Fr.] to support, maintain, or attest; to give authority to; to justify; to ensure.

WA'RRANT, S. a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting; a commission by which a person is justified; a right.

WA'RRANTABLE, Adj. that may be justified or maintained.

WA'RRANTRY, S. in Law, a covenant entered into by the seller to make good the bargain against all persons and demands.

WA'RREN, S. [*waerande*, Belg. *garenne*, Fr.] a kind of park or inclosure for rabbits, or hares.

WA'RRIOR, S. a soldier.

WART, S. [*weart*, Sax. *werte*, Belg.] a horney excrescence growing on the hands or other parts.

WA'RWICK, S. the county town of Warwickshire, stands on the river Avon, over which it has a stone bridge of 12 arches, on an ascent so rocky on all sides, that the avenues to it are cut thro' the rock; yet it has pleasant meadows to the S. and lofty groves and spacious parks to the N. It is pretended to have been founded by Kymbeline, or Cimbeline, who flourished in the time of our Saviour, and indeed it seems to have been eminent in the Roman times. It was almost consumed by fire in 1694; but was magnificently rebuilt by the voluntary contributions of the nation, the stone being dug from the rock on which it stands. Four ways lead to it, answering the four points, which terminate in four streets meeting in the center of the town. It is supplied with water by pipes from springs about half a mile distant. Here is a castle strong both by nature and art, being built upon a rock forty fathoms from the river, and was formerly of great consequence in time of war. It is now the seat of lord Brook. The town has a considerable trade in malt; and though populous, has but two parishes, and yet it has a fine hospital, and three charity schools. The corporation is governed by a mayor, 12 brethren, and 24 burgesses, and sends 2 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the family of Rich, as it did formerly to the Nevil. It hath five fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, May day, Midsummer, St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude. Markets, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. long. 1 deg. 32 min. and distant from London 88 miles.

WA'RWICKSHIRE, S. a county in England,

land, bounded on the W. by *Worceſterſhire*; on the S. by Glouceſterſhire; on the N. by Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire; and on the E. by Northamptonſhire. Its dimenſions are various, ſome making it 40 miles long, and 30 broad, and others 35 miles long, and 26 broad. It contains about 670,000 acres, 5 hundreds, 158 pariſhes, 17 market towns, about 22,000 houſes, and 155,000 inhabitants. Its air is excellent, ſoil rich, and its chief produce corn, wool, wood, iron, and coal, and the inhabitants make good malt and cheeſe. This county, tho' ſituated ſo far from the ſea, may, for delight, plenty, and conveniences of life, be equalled with any in the kingdom, being well watered with many rivers and rivulets; the principal of the former being the Avon and Tame; and the extenſive iron manufactures carried on at Birmingham, contributing greatly to its riches. This county ſends 8 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, and two each for Coventry, Warwick, and Tamworth.

WA'RY, Adj. [*wær*, *warra*, Sax. *ware*, Sax. *var.* Iſl.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiſs.

WAS, the preter of *Be*.

To WASH, V. A. [*waſciau*, Sax. *waſchen*, Belg.] to cleanſe by rubbing with water, &c. Neuterly, to perform the act of cleanſing with water, &c.

WASH, S. a marſh; a liquor uſed to beautify; the liquor given hogs, &c. The act of cleanſing the linen of a family, by rubbing them when wetted.

WASP, S. [*weaſp*, Sax. *veſpa*, Lat. *gueſpe*, Fr.] a ſtinging inſect ſomething reſembling a bee, but of a brighter yellow on the body.

WA'SPISH, Adj. eaſily provoked; peeviſh; malignant.

WA'SSEL, S. [*wæſæl*, Sax.] a liquor made of roaſted apples, ſugar and ale; a drinking bout.

To WASTE, V. N. [*aweſtan*, Sax. *waeſten*, Belg, *guaſtan*, Ital. *vaſto*, Lat.] to conſume gradually or diminiſh; to ſquander; to deſtroy or deſolate; to ſpend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle.

WASTE, Adj. deſtroyed or ruined; deſolate or uncultivated; of no uſe. *Waſte book*, in Commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiſcuouſly as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, S. wanton or luxurious conſumption; loſs; the act of ſquandering; deſolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WATCH, S. [*wæcce*, Sax.] forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleeping; attention; guard; a perſon ſet as a guard; the office of a guard in the night. A machine, ſhewing the time, worn in the pocket.

To WATCH, V. A. [*wacian*, Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; attention, and cautious obſervation, with intent to ſeize; to guard or have in cuſtody; to obſerve ſecretly in order to betray. To tend, applied to cattle. Among Mariners, is the ſpace of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on the deck, and are then relieved by the other.

WA'TCHET, Adj. [*wæced*, Sax.] blue; or pale blue.

WA'TER, L. [*wæter*, Belg.] a fluid, volatile, and void of flavour and taſte, conſiſting of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles of equal diameters, ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces, and wetting the thing immerged into it; one of the four elements; the ſea, oppoſed to land; urine; any fluid made of, or reſembling water; the luſtre of a diamond. *To hold water*, is uſed for being ſound and tight.

To WA'TER, V. N. to ſupply with water; to diverſify with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly, to ſhed moiſture. *The mouth Waters*, implies, that a perſon longs or has a vehement deſire for any thing.

To WA'TTLE, V. A. [*wattelas*, Sax.] to bind with or form by platting twigs.

WA'TTLE, S. [from the verb] a hurdle; the barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below a cock's bill; from *waghelen*, Belg. to ſhake.

WAVE, S. [*weege*, Sax. *waegh*, Belg; *vague*, Fr.] water riſing in ſurges, or ſwellings above the level of the ſurface; uneaſineſs; a line bending in and out alternately.

To WAVE, V. N. to play looſely; to float; to move as a ſignal; to fluctuate. Actively, to riſe in equalities; to move looſely, or to and fro; to beckon; to put aſide or decline for the preſent.

To WA'VER, V. N. [*waſian*, Sax.] to play or move looſely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unſettled, undetermined, or to fluctate between two opinions.

To WAWL, V. N. [*wa*, Sax. grief; See *Wail*] to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expreſſive of diſtreſs: uſed in contempt.

WAX, S. [*wæx*, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *vax*. Iſl. *wacks*, Belg.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any tenacious matter.

To WAX, V. A. to ſmear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To WAX, V. N. *wahſtan*, Goth. *wexan*, Sax.] to increaſe in bulk, height, or age.

WAY, S. [*weg*, Sax. *weigh*, Belg.] a path which leads to any place; the length of a journey; courſe. Advancement notwithſtanding obſtacles, uſed with *make*. Paſſage or room to paſs; retreat or ſubmiſſion, after *give*. Tendency to any meaning; method or cuſtom peculiar to a perſon. *By the way*, implies without neceſſary connection with what precedes. *To go or come one's way or ways*, is to come or go along without further delay. No *way* or *ways* is ſometimes uſed inſtead of *wiſe*. "No "ways a match." *Swift*.

WAYFA'RING, Adj. travelling.

To WA'YLAY, V. A. to watch in order to ſeize.

WA'YWARD, Adj. [*wa*, Sax. woe, and *weard*, Sax.] froward or perverſe.

WE, the plural of *I*, uſed when we mention or ſpeak of one or more perſons in conjunction

tion with ourſelves; borrowed from *we*, Sax. *wit*, Goth.

WEAK, Adj. [*wæc*, Sax. *week*, Belg. *veikur*, Iſl.] void of ſtrength or health, applied to perſons. Not ſtrong, applied to liquors. Scarce audible, or low, applied to ſound. Wanting ſpirit, or caution, applied to the mind. Not ſupported by argument, or fortified by any works.

To WE'AKEN, V. A. to deprive of ſtrength.

WEAL, S. [*wealan*, Sax. *welluſt*, Belg.] happineſs or proſperity; a ſtate, republic, or policy.

WEAL, S. [*walan*, Sax.] the mark left by a ſtripe.

WEALD, WALD, or WALT, in compoſition, ſignify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *wald*, Sax.

WEALTH, S. [pronounced *welth*; from *wealth*, Sax.] riches, whether conſiſting in money or goods.

To WEAN, V. A. [pronounced *ween*; *wenan*, Sax.] to keep a child from ſucking that has been brought up by the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEA'PON, S. [Sax.] an inſtrument by which another may be hurt.

To WEAR, V. A. [pronounced *ware*; *weran*, Sax.] to waſte or conſume with uſe or time. To conſume or ſpend tediouſly, uſed with *away*, and applied to time. To bear on the body; to appear; to effect by degrees. Uſed with *out*, to harraſs, fatigue, or deſtroy.

WEA'RINESS, S. the quality of being tired; fatigued; or incommoded.

WEA'RY, Adj. [*werig*, Sax. *weeren*, Belg.] tired; fatigued.

To WEA'RY, V. A. to tire; to fatigue; to incommode.

WE'ASAND, S. [*weſan*, Sax.] the windpipe.

WEA'THER, S. [pronounced *wether*; *weder*, Sax.] the ſtate of the air with reſpect either to heat or cold, wet or dryneſs.

To WEA'THER, V. A. to paſs with difficulty. Followed by *point*, to gain a point againſt the wind. To accompliſh againſt oppoſition. Uſed with *out*, to endure ſo as to ſurmount.

WEA'THERBEATEN, Adj. harraſſed by, or ſeaſoned to, hard weather.

WEA'THERCOCK, S. an artificial cock or plate ſet on a ſpire, which ſhews the point from whence the wind blows.

WEA'THERGAGE, S. any thing that ſhews the weather. At ſea, a ſhip is ſaid to have the *weathergage* that is to the windward of another.

WEA'THERWISE, Adj. [*weller-weiſe*, Teut.] ſkilled in foretelling the change of the weather.

To WEAVE, V. A. [preter *wove*, or *weaved*; part. paſſive, *woven*, or *weaved*; *weſan*, Sax.] to form any ſtuff in a loom with a ſhuttle; to unite or form by inſerting one part into another. Neuterly, to work with a ſhuttle at a loom.

WEA'VER, S. [*wever*, Teut.] one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

WEB, S. [*webba*, Sax.] texture; any thing woven; a tiſſue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film that hinders the ſight.

WE'BFOOTED, Adj. having films between the toe, applied to waterfowl.

To WED, V. A. [*wedian*, Sax.] to take or join in marriage; to unite indiſſolubly or for a long continuance.

WE'DDING, S. the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

WEDGE, S. [*vegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Belg.] one of the mechanical powers, conſiſting of a body with a ſharp edge, continually growing bigger, and uſed in cleaving timber. A maſs of metal.

To WEDGE, V. N. to faſten or force together with wedges; to ſtop.

WE'DLOCK, S. [*wed*, Sax. and *lac*, Sax.] matrimony.

WE'DNESDAY, S. [pronounced *wenſday*; *wodenſdag*, Sax. *odenſdag*, Dan. *woenſdag*, Belg. *wenſday*, Iſl. from *woden*, or *odin*, an idol] the fourth day of the week.

WEED, S. [*weod*, Sax.] a noxious or rank herb growing ſpontaneouſly; a garment, or habit; from *wæda*, Sax. *waed*, Belg.

To WEED, V. A. to clear from noxious plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit.

WEE'DINESS, S. abounding with weeds.

WEEK, S. [*woec*, Sax. *weke*, Belg.] the ſpace of ſeven days.

WEE'K-DAY, S. any common day on which work is done, oppoſed to Sunday.

WEEL, S. [*wæl*, Sax.] a whirlpool; a ſnare for fiſh, made of willow twigs; perhaps from *willow*.

To WEEP, V. N. [preter and part paſſ. *wept* or *weeped*; *woopen*, Sax. *vapite*, Dalm.] to expreſs ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears. Actively, to bewail or lament with tears; to ſhed moiſture, or abound with wet.

WEE'PER, S. one who ſheds tears; a white border worn on the ſleeve of a man's black coat for firſt mourning.

To WEET, V. N. [preter *wot* or *wote*; *witan*, Sax. *wetan*, Belg.] to know or ſuppoſe: ſeldom uſed.

WE'VIL, S. [*wivel*, Teut.] a ſmall black worm that deſtroys corn and meal.

WEFT, S. [*gwaive*, Fr. *vefa*, Ital.] any thing ſtraggling without an owner; the woof of cloth; from *weſta*, Sax.

To WEIGH, V. A. [*wegan*, Sax. *weyhen*, Belg.] to find the weight of a thing by ſcales; to equal in weight. Applied to *anchor*, to take up. To examine or balance in the mind. Followed by *down*, to over-ballance, or exceed in weight or importance. To overburden or depreſs, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To be looked on as important, or determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WEIGHT,

WEIGHT, S. [*wiht*, Sax. *waga*, Dalm. Pol. Sclav.] quantity found by ballancing in ſcales; a maſs by which other bodies are examined in ſcales; a ponderous or heavy maſs; the quality by which bodies tend towards the center; preſſure; importance, or efficacy.

WEI'GHTY, Adj. heavy; important.

WE'LCOME, Adj. [*wilcom*, Sax. *welkom*, Belg.] received with kindneſs, or care; pleaſing, or conferring pleaſure by being preſent.

WEL'COME, S. the ceremony paid to a viſitant at his firſt appearance; kind reception.

To WE'LCOME, V. A. to receive with kindneſs.

WE'LFARE, S. happineſs; ſucceſs.

WE'LKIN, S. [*wolken*, Sax. clouds] the ſky.

WELL, S. [*welle*, *wæl*, Sax.] a ſpring or fountain; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

WELL, Adj. in good health; happy; convenient; proper.

WELL, Adv. [*will*, Goth. *well*, Sax. *wel*, Belg. *vel*, Iſl.] in health; in a ſkilful, proper, ſufficient, or good manner. *As well as*, uſed conjunctively, implies, *together with*. *Well nigh*, ſignifies nearly, or almoſt. This word is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any thing right, proper, laudable, handſome, or free from defect.

WELT, S. a border, guard or edging.

To WE'LTER, V. N. [*wealtan*, Sax. *welteren*, Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth.

WEN, S. [Sax.] a fleſhy or callous excreſcence growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, S. [*wencle*, Sax.] a young woman. At preſent generally applied to a proſtitute.

To WEND, V. N. [*wendan*, Sax.] to go and paſs to and from. Obſolete.

WERE, the plural of *Was*, the preter imperfect of *Be*; from *waeren*, plural of *Was*, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewiſe the imperfect ſingular and plural of the optative, potential and ſubjunctive moods of the ſame verb.

WERTH, WEORTH, or WYRTH, in the names of places, ſignify farm, court, or village, and are derived from *weorthig*, Sax.

WEST, S. [Sax. and Belg. *weſtur*, Iſl.] that point of the heavens where the ſun ſets when in the equinox.

WE'STMINSTER CITY, forms the Weſt part of the town, which goes under the general name of London, but is under a diſtinct government. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter appoint the high ſteward, high bailiff, and other officers, who have the government of this city; whereas the lord mayor and aldermen have the government of that part of the town properly called London. In Weſtminſter are the king's palace, and the houſes of moſt of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction in the kingdom; and here are held the high court of parliament, and the ſupreme courts of juſtice; but here is no biſhop of this city. It elects two members of parliament.

WET, Adj. [*wæt*, Sax. *vaad*, Dan.] moiſt; rainy.

WET, S. water; moiſture; rain.

To WET, V. A. to make moiſt; to plunge or ſoak in any liquor.

WE'THER, S. [*weder*, Sax. and Belg.] a caſtrated ram.

WHALE, S. [*hwale*, Sax.] a large fiſh which produces *ſperma ceti*.

WHARF, S. [*warf*, Swed. *warf*, Belg.] a bank from which veſſels are laden or unladen.

WHA'RFAGE, S. money paid for landing or ſhipping goods at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, S. the owner of a wharf; one employed in ſhipping and landing goods.

WHAT, Pron. [*hwæt*, Sax. *wat*, Belg.] that which; which part. Uſed to introduce a queſtion, it aſks the nature of any thing.

WHEAT, S. [*hweate*, Sax. *weyd*, Belg.] the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEAR, S. a ſmall bird, eſteemed delicate food.

WHE'ATEN, Adj. made of wheat.

To WHEE'DLE, V. A. to entice by ſoft words or flattering geſtures.

WHEEL, S. [*hwol*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg.] a circular body that turns round upon an axis; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.

To WHEEL, V. N. to move on wheels or turn on a center; to turn; to fetch a compaſs. Actively, to put into a circular courſe.

WHEE'LBARROW, S. a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a ſingle wheel.

WHEE'LWRIGHT, S. one who makes wheels.

To WHEEZE, V. N. [*hweaſan*, Sax.] to breathe with a hiſſing noiſe.

To WHELM, V. A. [*awhilfan*, Sax. *wilma*, Iſl.] to cover with ſomething which cannot be thrown off, generally applied to water; to throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it; to turn the open ſide of a veſſel downwards.

WHELP, S. [*welp*, Belg. *hualpar*, Scal. *hwalp*, Swed.] the young of a dog or beaſt of prey. A ſon or young man in contempt.

To WHELP, V. N. to bring forth young, applied to beaſts of prey.

WHEN, Adv. at that or which time; after the time. Uſed interrogatively, at what time? *When as*, ſignifies, at the time that.

WHENCE, Adv. [formed from *where*, in the ſame manner as *hence* from *here*] from what place or perſon; from which premiſes; from what ſource. Sometimes *from* is uſed with it, but very improperly.

WHERE, Adv. at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where*, ſignifies at any place. *Whereof* denotes, of which.

WHEREA'S, Adv. when; on the contrary; notwithſtanding.

WHEREBY', Adv. by which.

WHEREO'F, Adv. of which.

WHEREUPO'N, Adv. on which.

To WHE'RRET, V. A. [corrupted from *ferret*] to hurry, or teaze.

WHE'RRY, S. [from *ferry*, of *faran*, Sax.] a light ſmall boat uſed on rivers.

To WHET, V. A. [*hwettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Belg. *weeten*, Teut.] to ſharpen any inſtrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c. To give an edge or make angry.

WHET, S. the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHE'THER, [*hwæther*, Sax.] uſed in a diſjunctive propoſition or queſtion, to ſet one part of the ſentence in oppoſition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHE'THER, Pron. which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE, S. a ſtone on which any thing is ſharpened by rubbing.

WHEY, S. [*hwæg*, Sax. *wey*, Belg.] the thin ſerous part of milk, ſeparated from the curds.

WHICH, Pron. [*hwila*, Sax. *welk*, Belg.] a word uſed in narratives to expreſs things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the ſame things: formerly applied to perſons likewiſe, as may be ſeen by the firſt ſentence in the Lord's prayer in Engliſh, "*Our Father which art in Heaven*," but at preſent diſuſed in that ſenſe. This word is likewiſe uſed as a demonſtrative and interrogative. It ſometimes has *whoſe* in the genitive caſe.

WHIFF, S. [*chwyth*, Brit.] a blaſt, or puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE, V. N. to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the fife.

WHI'FFLER, S. one that blows ſtrongly; one that plays on the fife; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, ſorry fellow; a young freeman who attends the companies of London on the lord-mayor's day.

WHIG, S. [*hwæg*, Sax.] whey; a party formerly oppoſite to the court. Burnet ſhews the true original of this word to be owing to the *wiggamores*, or carriers in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggs*, receiving their name from *whiggam*, a word they uſed in driving their horſes.

WHILE, S. [formerly written *quhile*, from *cweill*, Goth.] time; a ſpace of time.

WHILES, or WHILST, Adv. during the time that; as long as.

WHIM, S. a freak, caprice, or odd fancy.

To WHI'MPER, V. A. [*wimmeren*, Teut.] to cry without making any loud noiſe.

WHI'MSICAL, Adj. capricious; fanciful; fantaſtical.

WHI'MSY, S. an odd fancy or caprice.

To WHINE, V. N. [*wanian*, Sax. *weenen*, Belg. *cwyno*, Brit.] to lament in a low voice; to drawl out any ſound.

WHINE, S. a plaintive noiſe.

To WHI'NNY, V. N. to make a noiſe like a horſe.

To WHIP, V. A. [*hweopan*, Sax. *wippen*, Belg.] to ſtrike with any thing tough like a thong, cord or twig; to ſew ſlightly; to laſh; to take any thing ſuddenly or nimbly. Neuterly, to move nimbly.

WHI'PHAND, S. the advantage over another.

To WHIRL, V. A. [*hweorfian*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Belg.] to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to run round ſwiftly.

WHIRL, S. a quick and violent circular motion.

WHI'RLPIT, or WHI'RLPOOL, S. [*hyrſpole*, Sax.] a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its center.

WHI'RLWIND, S. a ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, S. [*whiſchen*, Teut.] a ſmall hand-beſom; a part of a woman's dreſs covering the boſom.

To WHISK, V. A. [*wiſchen*, Teut.] to clean with a whiſk; to move nimbly.

WHI'SKER, S. the hair growing on the upper lip ſo long as to be curled.

WHI'SKING, Adj. great; ſwinging; "A whiſking lye."

WHI'SPER, V. N. [*whiſperen*, Bel.] to ſpeak ſo low to a perſon as not to be heard by another. Actively, to ſpeak to in a low voice.

WHI'SPER, S. a low ſoft voice.

WHIST, Adj. Interject. and Verb. When uſed as a verb, it implies, are ſilent; when uſed as an adjective, ſtill or ſilent; and when as an interjection, be ſtill or attentive.

WHIST, S. a game at cards, ſo called from its requiring ſilence, and deep attention.

To WHI'STLE, V. N. [*hwyſtlian*, Sax. *fiſtulo*, Lat.] to form a kind of muſical ſound by contracting the lips together, ſo as to leave a ſmall round aperture between them; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

WHIT, S. [*wihte*, Sax. *awhit*, Belg.] a point, or jot; the leaſt perceptible quantity.

WHITE, Adj. [*hwit*, Sax. *wit*, Belg. *cwit*, Goth.] having ſuch an appearance as is formed from a mixture of a coloured rays of light; ſnowy; pale; pure or unſpotted; innocent.

To WHITE, or WHI'TEN, V. A. to make white, or like ſnow in colour.

WHI'THER, Adv. [*cwa*, Goth, *hwyder*, Sax. *kuda*, Ruſſ.] uſed interrogatively, to what place? Uſed relatively, to which place?

WHI'TLOW, S. [from *hwit*, Sax. and *low*, Iſl.] a ſwelling with a white head, ariſing either between the two ſkins, or the *periofteum* and the bone.

To WHIZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to make a loud humming noiſe.

WHO, Pron. [*cwa*, *cwo*, Goth. *wha*, Sax. *wie*, Belg.] a word uſed to imply relation, ſubſtituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to perſons. In the oblique caſes it makes *whom*; but *whoſe* is often uſed in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally uſed in aſking a queſtion, is the ſame in both numbers, and when uſed in the oblique caſes, is placed before a verb. "He is the "man *whom* I *ſaw*." "From *whom* this "tyrant *holds* the due of birth." *Shak.* "He "was the man to *whom* I *gave* it." In queſtions it is ſet before the preposition by which it is governed: "*Whom* did you go *with*? *Mr. Locke*

Locke ſeems to have uſed *who* in the oblique caſe, improperly, for *whom*: "We are much "at a loſs *who* civil power belongs to." *Locke.*

WHOE'VER, Pron. any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, Adj. [*walg*, Sax. *heal*. Belg.] all; containing every one; uninjured or unimpaired; cured of any wound or diſeaſe.

WHOLE, S. all the parts of which a thing is compoſed.

WHO'LESALE, S. in large quantities.

WHO'LESOME, Adj. [*heilſam*, Belg. *heylſam*, Teut. *hæl*. Sax.] ſound. Orthodox or agreeable to ſcripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to, or preſerving health; kind. "I cannot make you a *wholeſome* anſwer." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

WHO'LLY, Adv. intirely; completely.

WHOM, the oblique caſes of *who*, both in the ſingular and plural numbers. From *cwamma*, Goth. *komu*, Ruſſ. *komo*, Boh.

WHORE, S. [*hure*, *hor*, Sax. *hoere*, Belg. *kurva*, Boh. Pol. Flem. *kurba*, Dalm. *curva*, Epir.] a woman who grants unchaſte favours to men.

To WHORE, V. N. to converſe unchaſtly with the other ſex.

WHO'REDOM, S. the act of converſing unchaſtly with the other ſex.

WHY, Adv. [*hwi*, *ferhwi*, Sax.] for what reaſon? uſed interrogatively. For which reaſon, or what reaſon? uſed relatively.

WI, in the compoſition of names, ſignifies holy, from *weihs*, Goth, *wi*, Sax. *wihaz*, Fran. *weix*. Perſ. thus *wibert* ſignifies one eminent for holineſs, from *wi*, holy, and *bairht*, Goth. illuſtrious or ſplendid.

WIC, or WICH, in the names of places, ſignifies either a village, caſtle, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river; from *wic*, Sax. and in the ſame ſenſe are uſed *weiks*, Goth. *wics*, Pol. *wes*, Port. and Boh. *vaſſ*. Sclav. *vaſſelo*, Croat: from which laſt word *vaſſal*, ſeems to be properly derived.

WI'CKED, Adj. [*wicca*, Sax. an enchanter; *wæcan*, Sax. to oppreſs; *wircan*, Sax. to curſe; *wiced*, *wecced*, *wiced*, Sax. crooked: which laſt ſeems to be no bad derivation, as a *wicked* perſon is one who deviates from the ſtraight and direct path of moral rectitude.] Living in habitual contrariety to the laws of God; given to vice.

WI'CKER, Adj. [*wyce*, Dan. a twig; *wiggeu*, Belg.] made of ſmall twigs.

WI'CKET, S. [*wicked*, Brit. *wicker*, Belg. *guighet*, Fr.] a ſmall gate.

WIDE, Adj. [Sax. *voyat*, Belg.] broad; having a great ſpace included between the ſides. Figuratively, far from the point.

WIDE, Adv. at a diſtance; with great extent.

To WI'DEN, V. A. to increaſe extent from the ſides; to extend. Neuterly, to grow wide.

WIDE'NESS, S. extenſion in breadth.

WI'DOW, S. [*widwa*, Sax. *widuue*, Belg. a woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WI'DOW, V. A. to deprive of a huſband; to rob or ſtrip of any thing dear or good.

WI'DOWER, S. one who has loſt his wife.

WI'DOWHOOD, S. [from *widow* and *had* or *hood*, Sax.] the ſtate of a widow.

WIDTH, S. breadth, or extenſion from one ſide to the other: a low word.

To WIELD, V. A. [pronounced *weeld*. *waldan*, Goth. *wealdan*, Sax.] to manage or uſe without obſtruction, as being not too heavy.

WI'ERY, Adj. [ſee *Wiry*] made of wire; drawn into wire; wet or moiſt; from *wær*, Sax. a pool. "A ſilver drop hath fallen—Ev'n "to that drop—ten thouſand *wiery* friends— "Do glow themſelves in ſociable grief." *Shak.*

WIFE, S. [plural, *wives*; *wif*, Sax. *wiff*, Belg.] a woman that has a huſband; a married woman.

WIG, uſed in the end of names, ſignifies war, or hero; from *wiga*, Sax.

WIG, S. [contracted from *Periwig*, or *Peruke*.] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewiſe a bun.

WIGHT, S. [*wiht*, Sax.] a man, or perſon. Obſolete.

WIGHT ISLAND, part of the county of Southampton, and ſeparated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It conſiſts of good arable and paſture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champain, and is equal to any part of England, of the ſame dimenſions, either in the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, or pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. The chief town is Newport.

WIHT, in the compoſition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and ſignifies ſtrong, nimble, or luſty.

WILD, Adj. [Sax. *weild*, Belg.] not made tame; furious or fierce. Propagated by nature, oppoſed to cultivated. Deſart, oppoſed to inhabited. Without art or elegance; merely imaginary.

WILD, S. a deſart or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WI'LDER, V. A. to loſe or puzzle in a pathleſs or intricate place.

WI'LDERNESS, S. a deſart or place uninhabited or uncultivated. Milton uſes this word for *wildneſs*. "The paths and bow'rs, our "joint hands—will keep from *wilderneſs*." *Par. Loſt.* In Scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited.

WI'LDGOOSE-CHASE, S. a fruitleſs purſuit.

WI'LDNESS, S. the ſtate of a deſart, and uncultivated place: Fierceneſs or diſcompoſure, applied to the looks of a perſon. Levity of behaviour.

WILE, S. [Sax. *wiel*, Iſl.] a deceit, ſtratagem, or ſly trick.

WI'LFUL, Adj. [from *will* and *full*] ſtubborn; not hearkening to reaſon or perſuaſion; done or ſuffered by deſign.

WI'LFULNESS, S. ſtubborneſs.

WILL, S. [*willa*, Sax. *wile*, Belg. *ewyllis*, Brit. *wilga*, *walga*, Goth. *wicle*, Boh. *wole*, Pol. *ghuili* or *wili*, Span.] that active power

which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or forbearing to conſider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another; command; determination; an inſtrument by which a perſon diſpoſes of his property after death. Compounded with *good*, it ſignifies favour, kindneſs, or right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

To WILL, V. A. [*wilgan*, Goth. *willan*, Sax. *willin*, Belg.] to bend our ſouls to the having or doing what appears to be good; to command in a poſitive manner. It is commonly uſed as an auxiliary verb to expreſs the future tenſe, and is diſtinguiſhed from *ſhall*, which generally implies a command in the ſecond or third perſons, but *will* only foretels or hints that ſomething is about to happen which depends on a perſon's free choice. Again, *ſhall* in the firſt perſon, ſimply expreſſes a future action or event, but *will* promiſes or threatens.

WI'LLE and VI'LLI, in the compoſition of names, ſignifies many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus *Willelmus*, *William*, from *wili*, many, and *helm*, a helmet, or defence for the head, ſignifies, a protector or defender of many.

WI'LLING, Adj. inclined or not averſe to do a thing; ready or condeſcending.

WILTSHIRE, S. an Engliſh county bounded by Glocesterſhire on the N. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire on the E. by Dorſetſhire on the S. and by Somerſetſhire on the W. is about 39 miles long, and 30 broad, and about 140 in circumference and contains 29 hundreds, 23 market-towns, 304 pariſhes, about 28,000 houſes, and 876,000 inhabitants, and ſends 34 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for Saliſbury, Wilton, Downton, Hinton, Heytesbury, Weſbury, Calne, Devizes, Chippenham, Malmſbury, Cricklade, Great Bedwin, Ludgerſhall, Old Sarum, Wooton-Baſſet, and Marlborough. The air is healthy; and this county is remarkable for its fine downs and the vaſt number of ſheep fed on them, the wool whereof is manufactured by the natives, which makes it one of the greateſt cloathing counties in England. The capital city, Saliſbury, is ſituated on an extenſive plain, 20 miles over.

WILY, Adj. full of ſtratagem; ſly; cunning.

WI'MBLE, S. [*wimpel* from *wimmelen*, Belg.] an inſtrument with which holes are bored.

WI'MPLE, S. [*guimple*, Fr.] a hood or veil. "The *wimples* or criſping pins." If. ii. 22. Obſolete.

WIN, uſed in the compound names of men, ſignifies war or ſtrength; from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *wiru*, Sax. dear or beloved. And in the names of places denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, V. N. [preter and paſſ. *won*; *winna*, Sax. *winun*, Belg.] to conquer or gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt or game; to obtain or overpower by ſuperior charms or perſuaſions. Neuterly, to gain the victory or advantage. Uſed with *upon*, to influence, gain ground, or overpower.

To WINCE, V. N. [*gwingo*, Brit.] to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beaſts of carriage.

WINCH, S. [*guincher*, Fr.] an inſtrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round.

To WINCH, V. A. See *Wince*.

WINCHESTER, W. lon. 1. 24. lat. 51. 6. the capital city of Hampſhire, ſituated on the river Itchin, 66 m. S. W. of London. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and elects two members of parliament. There is a fine college and ſchool here, endowed with a large revenue, founded by the venerable William of Wickham, who alſo founded New-College in Oxford, whither the ſcholars of this ſchool are ſent, when they are qualified for the univerſity, and are entitled to fellowſhips there. It has four fairs, viz. firſt Monday in Lent; 5th and 22d July; and October 13. Market-days, Wedneſday and Saturday.

WIND, S. [*wind*, Sax. and Belg. *gwynt*, Brit. *winds*, Goth. *windur*, Iſl. of *waian*, Goth. to blow] a ſenſible motion of the air; the direction of the air to any point; breath; any thing inſignificant, particularly applied to threats. "Wind of *airy* threats," *Par. Loſt*. *To take or have the Wind of*, ſignifies to have the aſcendancy or advantage of. *To take Wind*, applied to ſecrets, implies their being diſcloſed or made public.

To WIND, V. A. [the *i* is pronounced long. Preter and part. paſſ. *wound*; *windan*, Sax. *winden*, Belg.] to blow or ſound by the breath; to turn round. After *turn*, to regulate in its courſe. To manage by ſhifts; to follow by the ſcent; to change or alter; To enfold, entwiſt or encircle. Uſed with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. *To wind up*, to bring to a ſmall compaſs; to raiſe by means of a winch or key; to raiſe by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change; to turn or twiſt round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; from *windur*, Iſl. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WI'NDBOUND, Adj. hindred from ſailing by contrary winds.

WI'NDER, S. an inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. In Botany, a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

WI'NDFALL, S. fruit blown down from a tree.

WI'NDING, S. [*windur*, Iſl.] any crooked or bending path.

WI'NDINGSHEET, S. a ſheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WI'NDLASS, S. a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a handle by which a wheel is turned.

WI'NDOW, S. [*windue*, Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which light and air are let into a room.

To WI'NDOW, V. A. to furniſh with windows; to place at a window. "Would'ſt "thou be *window'd* in great Rome." *Shak.* To break

break into openings. "Your loop'd and *win-* "*dow'd* raggedneſs." *Shak.*

WI'NDPIPE, S. the aperture through which we breathe.

WIN'DWARD, Adj. towards the wind.

WI'NDY, Adj. conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, or having no ſolidity; tempeſtuous.

WINE, S. [*win*, Sax. *vinn*, Belg. *vinum*, Lat.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented; liquor made of fermentation of vegetables.

WING, S. [*gebwing*, Sax. *winge*, Dan.] that part of a bird by which it flies; flight; the fan of a winnow. In Botany, the angle formed between the ſtem and leaves of a plant. In War, the two extreme bodies on the ſides of an army. Any ſide-piece; the two ſides of a building.

To WING, V. A. to furniſh with wings to enable to fly; to ſupply an army with ſide bodies. Neuterly, to paſs by flight.

To WINK, V. N. [*wincian*, Sax. *wincken*, Belg.] to ſhut the eyes. Figuratively, to paſs by a fault, without taking notice of it.

WINK, S. the act of cloſing the eye.

WI'NNING, Part. attractive; over-powering by charms.

WI'NNING, S. a ſum won at any game.

To WI'NNOW, V. A. [*windrian*, Sax. *vanno*, Lat.] to ſeparate by means of wind; to ſeparate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat with the wings. "*Winnows* the buxom "air." *Par. Loſt.* Figuratively, to ſift, examine, or ſeparate.

WI'NTER, S. [Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg.] the cold ſeaſon of the year.

To WI'NTER, V. N. to paſs the winter.

To WIPE, V. A. [*wipan*, Sax.] to rub ſoftly, or cleanſe by rubbing ſoftly; to ſtrike off gently. Uſed with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, S. the act of cleanſing; a blow or ſtroke.

WIRE, S. [*virer*, Fr.] metal drawn into ſlender threads.

To WI'REDRAW, V. A. to ſpin into unneceſſary length.

WI'SDOM, S. [*wiſdom*, Sax. *wiſdom*, Dan.] the act of the underſtanding, by which it finds out the beſt ends, and the beſt means of attaining them.

WISE, Adj [*wis*, *wiſe*, Sax. *wiis*, Dan. and Belg.] ſkilful in finding out the beſt ends and the beſt means of attaining them; grave, or betokening wiſdom. "Eminent in *wiſe* de- "port." *Milt.*

WI'SEACRE, S. [*wiſebegger*, Belg.] a perſon of dull apprehenſion, or pretending to wiſdom without reaſon.

To WISH, V. N. [*wiſcian*, Sax.] to have a ſtrong and longing deſire for the exiſtence or poſſeſſion of any thing. Uſed with *well*, to favour. Actively, to deſire or long for any future or abſent good.

WISH, S. a longing deſire.

WI'SHFUL, Adj. longing, expreſſive of longing.

WISP, S. [Swed. and old Belg.] a ſmall bundle of hay or ſtraw.

WI'STFUL, Adj. attentive; full of thought; grave. "I caſt many a *wiſtful*, melancholly "look." *Gulliver.*

WIT, S. [*gewit*, Sax. from *witan*, Sax.] a faculty or operation of the mind, conſiſting in aſſembling thoſe ideas with quickneſs and varity that have any reſemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleaſant pictures and viſions agreeable to the mind; ſentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy, and raiſing pleaſure in the mind; genius; ſenſe. In the plural, a ſtate wherein the underſtanding is ſound.

WITCH, S. [*wicce*, Sax.] a woman ſuppoſed to practiſe unlawful arts, by which the imaginations of others are diſturbed.

WI'TCHCRAFT, S. the practice of witches.

WITH, *prep.* [*with*, Sax. *mith*, Goth. μεθ, Gr.] by, applied to note the cauſe, inſtrument, or means by which any thing is done. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction or ſociety. "There is no living *with* thee." *Tatler.* Sometimes it ſignifies mixture. "Put a little vinegar "*with* oil." Sometimes it implies oppoſition, or againſt. "The Marquis of Granby fought "*with* the French." Amongſt. "Intereſt is her name *with* men below." *Dryd.* Together, or inſeparably. "*With* her they flouriſhed and "*with* her they die." *Pope.* Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With that*, "the God his darling phantom calls." *Garth.*

WITHA'L, Adv. along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time. Sometimes uſed inſtead of *with*. "What *God* loves and delights in, and is pleaſed *withal*." *Tillot.*

To WITHDRA'W, V. A. [from *with* or *wither*, Sax. and *draw*] to take back or deprive of; to call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire or retreat.

WI'THE, S. a willow twig; a band, or band of twigs; from *withe*. Sax.

To WI'THER, V. N. to fade or grow ſapleſs. Figuratively, to waſte or pine away. Actively, to make to fade, ſhrink or decay, for want of moiſture.

To WITH-HO'LD, V. A. [from *with* and *hold*.] to refrain, hold back, or keep from action; to keep back or refuſe.

WITHI'N, Prep. [*withinnan*, Sax.] in the inner part of. Within the compaſs, or not beyond, applied to place and time.

WITHI'N, Adv. in the inner parts; in the ſoul or mind.

WITHOU'T, Prep. [*withutan*, Sax.] not within; in a ſtate of abſence, or privation; void of; unleſs or except; beſides or not including; on the outſide.

WITHOU'T, Adv. on the outſide; out of doors; externally.

WITHOU'T, Conjunct. unleſs; if not; except.

To WITHSTAND, V. A. [preter, *withſtood*; *withſtandian*, Sax.] to oppoſe, reſiſt, or conteſt with.

WI'TLING, S. [a diminutive of *wit*] a perſon who pretends to wit without grounds.

WI'TNESS, S. [*witneſſe*, Sax.] a teſtimony; a perſon who gives his evidence or teſtimo-

ny

ny for or againſt a thing. *With a witneſs*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree,

To WI'TNESS, V. A. to atteſt; to ſubſcribe one's name to a writing, in order to atteſt its being authentic. Neuterly, to atteſt the truth of a thing.

WI'TNESS, Interject. an exclamation uſed at the beginning of a ſentence, to imply that a particular perſon or thing are evidences of the truth of any aſſertion.

WI'TTINGLY, Adv. [from *witan*, Sax.] knowingly, by deſign, or with deliberation.

WI'TTOL, S. [Sax.] a perſon who knows his wife to be unchaſte, but connives at it.

WI'TTY, Adj. judicious; ingenious; full of wit.

To WIVE, V. to marry.

WIVES, the plural of *wife*.

WI'ZARD, S. [from *wiſe*, or *wiſian*, Belg.] formerly uſed for a perſon of extenſive knowledge; at preſent uſed only in a bad ſenſe, and applied to a conjurer.

WOE, or WO, S. [*wa*, Sax.] the cauſe of ſorrow, or miſery; a ſtate of miſery, often uſed in threatenings, as *woe be*; *woe is*.

WO'FUL, Adj. full of ſorrow; cauſing exceſſive grief.

WOLD, in the compound names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from *wold*, Sax. a plain having no woods.

WOLF, S. [pronounced *woolf*, from *wolff*, Dan. *wulf*] a beaſt of prey much reſembling a dog. In Medicine, an eating or corroding ulcer. Figuratively, a man of a ravenous diſpoſition.

WO'LFISH, Adj. ravenous; cruel; reſembling a wolf in qualities.

WO'MAN, S. [in the plural *women*, pronounced *wimen*; from *wimman*, or *wiſman*, Sax.] the female of the human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

To WO'MANISE, V. A. to ſoften or effeminate.

WO'MANISH, Adj. effeminate.

WOMANKI'ND, S. the female ſex.

WOMB, S. [*womba*, Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wamb*, Iſl.] the place of conception; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WON, V. N. [*wunian*, Sax. *wonen*, Teut.] to dwell or reſide. "He *wons*—In "foreſt wild." *Par. Loſt*. Obſolete.

To WO'NDER, V. N. [pronounced *wunder*; from *wundrian*, Sax. *wonderen*, Belg. *wundern*, Teut.] to be affected or aſtoniſhed at the preſence of ſomething very ſtrange or ſurpriſing.

WO'NDER, S. [Belg. *wunder*, Sax. *wonder*, Teut.] any thing which cauſes ſurpriſe by its ſtrangeneſs; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.

WO'NDROUS, Adj. ſo ſtrange as to cauſe aſtoniſhment.

To WON'T, or *to be* WONT, V. N. [*wunian*, Sax. *gewoonen*, Belg.] to be accuſtomed or uſed; to uſe.

WON'T, pronounced with the *o* long, like that in *noſe*, a contraction of *will not*.

WO'NTED, Adj. uſual.

To WOO, V. A. [*awegod*, Sax.] to court; or endeavour to gain the affections of a perſon as a lover; to invite with earneſtneſs and kindneſs; to importune or long. "I *woo* to hear "thy even ſong." *Milt.*

WOOD, S. [*wud*, Sax. *woud*, Belg.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the ſolid ſubſtance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree conſiſt, when ſtripped of the bark; timber.

WOO'DEN, Adj. [from *wood*, and *en*, a Saxon termination,] made of wood. Figuratively, clumſy or awkward.

WOO'DLAND, S. ground covered with trees.

WOO'DNOTE, S. wild or native muſic. "Warble his *woodnotes* wild." *Milt.*

WOO'D OFFERING, S. wood burnt on an altar.

WOO'DY. Adj. abounding in wood or trees; conſiſting of timber.

WOOF, S. [*wifta*, Sax. *wef*, Dan. *weevel*-Belg. *waffel*. Teut. but Johnſon derives it from *wove*] the croſs threads ſhot by a weaver with a ſhuttle, between and acroſs thoſe of the work.

WOOL, S. [*wulle*, Sax. *wll*, Iſl. *ουλλα*, Gr.] the covering of ſheep. Figuratively, any downy, ſhort, thick hair. "*Wool* of bat "and tongue of dog." *Shak.*

WOO'LLEN, Adj. conſiſting of wool; made of wool.

WOO'LLEN, S. cloth made of wool.

WO'RCESTER, S. W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 52. 15. the capital city of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the river Severn, 119 m. N. W. of London; elects two members of parliament, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Somerſet, Dukes of Beaufort.

WORCESTER county is bounded by Shropſhire and Staffordſhire on the N. by Warwickſhire on the E. by Gloceſterſhire on the S. and Herefordſhire on the W. Templeman makes it 36 miles long, and 28 broad and 130 in circumference, containing ſeven hundreds, eleven market-towns, beſides Worceſter city, 152 pariſhes, 21,000 houſes, and 103,000 inhabitants. Both the ſoil and air are good. The rivers Severn, Stour, Avon, and Trent water this county, and ſupply it with plenty of delicious fiſh. The commodities are corn, cheeſe, wool, cloth, ſtuffs, cyder, perry, and baſket ſalt. It ſends two members to parliament for the county, and two each for Worceſter, Droitwich, and Eveſham, and one for Bewdley.

WORD, S. [pronounced *wurd*; from *waurda*, Goth. *word*, Sax.] an articulate ſound of the voice, by which ſome idea is conveyed to the mind of another; any collection of letters that conveys an idea; a ſhort diſcourſe. Figuratively, language. After *make*, conteſt. After *keep*, a promiſe. After *give*, a ſignal. After *bring*, an account, or meſſage. In Scripture. the goſpel diſpenſation. Chriſt, or the ſecend perſon in the ever bleſſed Trinity.

WO'RDY, Adj. [*wordig*, *wordful*, Sax.] abounding in words, or making uſe of more than what are neceſſary.

WORE, preter of *Wear*.

To WORK, V. N. [preter and participle paſſive

paſſive *worked* or *wrought*; *weortan*, Sax.] to labour or employ one's ſelf about any thing which requires conſtant or vigorous exertion of ſtrength; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturer. To ferment, applied to liquors. To operate or have an effect; to obtain by aſſiduity; to act on as an object. To refine, uſed with *up to*. To be toſſed or agitated as if in a fermentation. "Confus'd with *working* "ſands and rolling waves." *Addiſ.* Actively, to make by degrees, or continual application of ſtrength; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring into any ſtate. "*Works* it- "ſelf clear." *Addiſ.* To embroider, or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ſhips. Uſed with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to eraſe, or efface. Uſed with *up*, to raiſe, excite, or provoke.

WORK, S. [*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Belg.] conſtant application of ſtrength or mind; labour or employ; a ſtate of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed. *To go to work with*, is, to manage or treat. *To ſet on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WORLD, S. [*world*, *weruld*, *weoruld*, Sax.] the whole ſyſtem of created things; the earth. Following *this*, the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. A ſecular life, or the pleaſures and intereſt which ſteal away the ſoul from GOD; a public life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the World*, implies, exiſting, in being, or poſſible. *For all the World*, exactly. *World without end*, ſignifies to all eternity, or *time* without end; from the Saxon, wherein it generally ſignifies *time*.

WO'RLDLINESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon purſues his preſent, to the neglect of his future and eternal intereſt Covetouſneſs.

WO'RLDLING, S. a perſon entirely guided by views of gain.

WO'RLDLY, Adj. relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to that which is to come; bent entirely upon this world.

WORM, S. [*worm*, *wyrm*, Sax. *worm*, Belg. *vermis*, Lat.] an annular creeping animal.

To WORM, V. N. to work ſlowly and ſecretly.

WO'RMY, Adj. abounding in worms.

WORN. Part. paſſive of *Wear*.

To WO'RRY, V. A. [*worigen*, Sax.] to tear, mangle, or ſhake like beaſts of prey. Figuratively, to harraſs or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, Adj. [the comparative degree of *bad*, thus irregularly compared, *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; from *worra*, Sax.] that which, on compariſon, appears to have leſs good qualities than another.

WO'RSHIP, S. [*werſeype*, Sax.] dignity which requires reverence and reſpect; a character of honour; adoration; the title of a juſtice of peace.

To WO'RSHIP, V. A. to adore or pay divine honours to; to honour or treat with great reverence.

WORST, the ſuperlative of *bad* or *ill*. See *Worſe*.

To WORST, V. A. to defeat or overthrow.

WO'RSTED, S. thread made of wool, ſuch as ſtockings are made of.

WORT, S. [*wirt*, Sax. *wort*, Belg.] any herb originally; but at preſent appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either fermented or fermenting; from *hyrt*, Sax.

WORTH, S. [pronounced *wurth*; from *weorth*, or *wyrth*, Sax. *gwerth*, Br[illegible] Arm.] price or value; excellence; importance.

WORTH, Adj. equal in price or value; deſerving of.

WO'RTHLESS, Adj. of no value. Of bad principles, applied to perſons.

WO'RTHY, Adj. [from *Worth*] deſerving. Equal in value, uſed with *of*. Valuable; ſuitable.

WO'RTHY, S. a perſon of eminent qualities, and deſerving eſteem.

To WOT, V. N. [*witan*, Sax. whence *weet* to know] to know, or be aware of. Obſolete.

WOULD, the preter of *will*, uſed as an auxiliary verb to expreſs the optative and ſubjunctive moods.

WOU'LDING, S. an inclination or deſire. "The *wouldings* of the ſpirit." *Hammond.*

WOUND, S. [*wund*, Sax. *wonde*, Belg.] a hurt given a perſon by any violence.

To WOUND, V. A. to cut the ſkin by any accident or violence.

WOUND, preter and participle paſſive of *Wind*.

WRA'CK, S. [Belg. *wræcce*, Sax.] the deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks. Figuratively, ruin or deſtruction. See *Wreck*.

To WRA'NGLE, V. N. [*wrangheſeur*, Belg.] to diſpute or quarrel in a peevith or perverſe manner for trifles.

WRA'NGLE, S. a quarrel on account of ſome trifling incident.

To WRAP, V. A. [*hreopian*, Sax. *wreffler*, Dan.] to roll together in folds; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round. Uſed with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal.

WRA'PPER, S. any thing uſed as a cover.

WRATH, S. [*wrath*, Sax. *wrede*, Dan.] anger excited to a high degree by ſome great offence.

To WREAK, V. A. [*wræcan*, Sax *wrecken*, Belg. *recken*, Teut.] to revenge; to execute any violent deſign.

WREATH, S. [*wreath*, Sax.] any thing curled or twiſted; a garland or chaplet.

To WREATHE, V. A. [preter *wreathed*, part. paſſive, *wreathed* and *wreathen*] to curl or twiſt; to enterweave or intwine together; to encircle or ſorround like a garland.

WRECK, S. [*wræcce*, Sax. *wracke*, Belg.] this word is variouſly written; if derived from the *Saxon*, itis ſpelt as in this article; but if from the Dutch, as in the article *Wrack*, which ſee.

To WRENCH, V. A. [*wringan*, Sax. *wrenghen*, Belg.] to pull by violence; to force; to ſprain a limb.

WRENCH, S. a violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.

To WREST, V. A. [*wræſtan*, Sax. to twiſt,

twiſt, or extort by violence; to diſtort; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were, with violence to its common acceptation.

To WRE'STLE, V. A. to ſtruggle with a perſon, in order to throw him down. Figuratively, to ſtruggle with great force, in order to ſurmount ſome [illegible]poſition.

W[illegible]CH, S. [*wrecca*, Sax.] a perſon in extreme miſery; a perſon of no worth or merit.

WRE'TCHED, Adj. in a ſtate of miſery; pitiful; deſpicable; worthleſs.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, S. a ſtate of extreme miſery, wickedneſs, or lewdneſs.

To WRI'GGLE, V. N. [*wrigan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Belg.] to move to and fro with ſhort twiſts in walking.

WRIGHT, S. [*wrihta*, *wryhta*, Sax.] a workman; a maker.

To WRING, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung*; *wringen*, Sax.] to twiſt or turn round with violence; to force moiſture out of a thing by twiſting it; to ſqueeze; to pinch; to harraſs or diſtreſs.

WRI'NKLE, S. [*wrincle*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a furrow of the ſkin or face; any roughneſs in a ſurface.

To WRI'NKLE, V. A. [*wrinclian*, Sax.] to contract the ſkin into furrows; to make any ſurface uneven.

WRIST, S. [*wriſt*, Sax.] that part in which the hand joins to the arm.

WRI'STBAND, S. the band at the extremity of a ſhirt or ſhift ſleeve.

WRIT, S. [from *Write*] any thing written; Scripture: the laſt ſenſe is uſed when ſpeaking of the bible. A judicial or legal proceſs.

WRIT, the preter of *Write*.

WRI'TATIVE, Adj. fond of, or inclined to write. "Years make men more talkative, "but leſs *writative*." *Pope*. Johnſon cenſures this word as an innovation, and unworthy of being imitated.

To WRITE, V. A. [preter *writ* or *wrote*, part. paſſive, *writ*,] to form letters, or expreſs by a pen. Neuterly, to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compoſe.

WRITER, S. one who writes; a penman; an author.

To WRITHE, V. A. [*writhan*, Sax.] to diſtort; to twiſt with violence.

WRI'TING, S. the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal inſtrument.

WRI'TTEN, participle paſſive of *Write*.

WRONG, S. [*wrange*, Sax.] any thing done knowingly or with a deſign to injure another; an action inconſiſtent with moral rectitude; an error.

WRONG, Adj. inconſiſtent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper.

To WRONG, V. A. to deprive a perſon of his due; to injure.

WRO'NG-HEAD, or WRO'NG-HEADED, Adj. obſtinate; in the wrong.

WROTE, preter and participle paſſive of *Write*.

WROTH, Adj. [*wrath*, Sax. *vrad*, Dan.] angry; very much provoked by ſome offence, "Moſes was *wroth*." *Exod.* xvi. 20.

WROUGHT, [preter and part. paſſive of *work*, derived from *werken*, Belg. which makes *gerocht* in the preter; *brogat*, Sax.] performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced, uſed with *upon*. Operated.

WRUNG, preter and participle paſſive of *Wring*.

WRY, Adj. [from *Writhe*] crooked; diſtorted; perverted.

X

X, The twenty-ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and a double conſonant, which is borrowed from the Saxons, and is to be met with likewiſe in the Gothic alphabet, but pronounced by them in the ſame manner as by the Greeks, *i. e.* like *ch*. The Greek ξ or Ξ, has the ſame ſound as the Engliſh; but as this lettler is never uſed to begin Engliſh words, the articles under it will be very few, and moſtly derived from the Greek. A numeral X ſtands for *ten*.

XER'IF, S. a title given to a prince or chief governor of Barbary.

XERO'COLLYRIUM, S. [Gr.] a dry plaiſter for ſore eyes.

XEROPHA'GY [*Xerophagie*, Lat.] the eating of dry meats, a ſort of faſt among the primitive Chriſtians.

XIPHOI'DES, S. [ξιφοειδης, Gr. a ſword, and ειδος Gr.] in Anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the botton of the ſternum, and ſo called from its reſembling the point of a ſword.

XY'STUS, S. [ξυστος, Gr. from ξυω, Gr.] in Architecture, a long ſpacious portico, wherein the *athletæ* exerciſed.

Y A R

Y, The twenty-third letter of the Engliſh alphabet, uſed both as a vowel and a conſonant. Its form in the Saxon alphabet ſeems borrowed from that of the Greek Υ, eſpecially as its ſound in the Saxon reſembles it, and in moſt Engliſh words, derived from the Greek, is ſubſtituted for it. When it occurs at the beginning of a word, it is ſounded like the Hebrew י; but at the end of words like a long *i*. Such words as end in this letter in the ſingular, form their plural in *ies*, being formerly written with *ie* inſtead of a *y*; and perhaps generally derived from the French, who form their plural likewiſe by the addition of an *s*; thus *fraternity*, formerly written *fraternitie*, makes *fraternities* in the plural. It is pronounced by emitting the breath with a ſudden expanſion of the lips, when contracted ſo as to ſound an *u*.

YACHT, S. [from *jagt*, Teut.] a ſmall ſhip, generally uſed in conveying ſtate paſſengers.

YARD, S. [*geard*, Sax. *gardd*, Brit.] incloſed ground belonging to a houſe; a meaſure containing

ing three feet, ſettled by Hen. I. from the length of his own arm; from *gerd*, Sax. Long pieces of timber, fitted acroſs the maſts, and uſed as ſupports for the ſails.

YARE, Adj. [*gearæ*, Sax.] ready; eager; dextrous. "You ſhall find me *yare*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

YARN, S. [*gearn*, Sax.] wool ſpun into threads.

YAWL, S. a boat or ſmall veſſel belonging to a ſhip.

To YAWN, V. N. [*geouan*, Sax.] to gape; to open wide; to expreſs longing by gaping.

YAWN, S. the act of gaping.

YA'WNING, Adj. ſleepy.

YCLE'PED, [part. paſſive of *clepe*, to call, from *clepan*, Sax. to which is added the particle *y*, uſed in the preters and participles in old Engliſh, from *ge*, Sax.] called; named.

YE, Pron. the nominative plural of *thou*, uſed when ſpeaking to more than one perſon; from *ge*, Sax. *hui*, Arm. *wy*, Boh. *vy*, Dalm. *vi*, Sclav, *ebwch*, Brit. *ſiz*, Turk.

YEA, Adj. [*ea* or *gea*, Sax. *ja*, Dan. Teut. and Belg.] yes; truly.

To YEAN, V. N. [*eanian*, Sax.] to bring forth young, applied to ſheep.

YE'ANLING, the young of a ſheep.

YEAR, S. [*gear*, Sax. *jaer*, Belg. *jahr*, Teut. *aar*, Dan, *ar*, Run.] a ſyſtem or circle of ſeveral months, or a ſpace of time meaſured by the revolution of ſome celeſtial body in its oorbit. *A ſolar year*, conſiſts of 365 days, 6 hours, and almoſt ten minutes. *A lunar year* is leſs than the *ſolar* by 11 days, and conſiſts exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, and is the year now uſed by the Turks. *The civil year* is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally conſiſts of whole days; the *common civil year* conſiſts of 365 days, and the *Biſſextile, or leap year*, conſiſts of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, which is called the intercalary day.

YE'ARLING, S. a beaſt a year old.

YE'ARLY, Adj. every year; laſting a year; once a year.

To YEARN, V. N. [pronounced *yern*, with *e* ſhort; *earnian*, Sax.] to feel a ſtrong ſympathy, affection, or tenderneſs. Actively, to grieve or affect with ſympathy. "It would "*yearn* your heart to ſee it." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

YEAST, S. [*geſt*, Sax.] the foam of beer in a ſtate of fermentation.

YELK, S. [*yealewe*, Sax.] the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

To YELL, V. N. [*yle*, Iſl.] to make a horrible cry through ſorrow or agony.

YELL, S. a cry expreſſive of horror.

YE'LLOW, Adj. [*gealawe*, Sax. *ghelauwe*, Belg. *giallo*, Ital. *jacine*, Fr.] a bright colour reſembling gold.

YE'LLOWBOY, S. a piece of gold coin. "*Yellowboys* to ſee council." *John Bull.*

To YELP, V. N. [*yealpan*, Sax.] to bark or make a noiſe like a hound in purſuit of its prey.

YEO'MAN, S. [according to Junius, from *geman*, Sax. a villager] a man of a ſmall landed eſtate: formerly given as a title to ſoldiers, and at preſent applied to the guards which attend the king, cloathed in the dreſs worn in the days of Henry VIII.

YEO'MANRY, S. the collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, V. A. [See *Jerk*] to move or throw out with a ſpring.

YERK, S. a ſpring, or quick motion.

YERN, See *Yearn*.

YES, Adv. [*giſe*, Sax.] a term uſed to imply conſent, aſſent, or affirmation; oppoſed to *no*.

YE'STER, Adj. [*ghiſter*, Belg. *heſternus*, Lat.] the next before the preſent day. "Whom "*yeſter* ſun beheld." *Dryd.* Seldom uſed, unleſs in compoſition.

YE'STERDAY, S. [*giſtandæg*, Sax. *heſterna dies*, Lat.] the day laſt paſt.

YE'STERNIGHT, S. the night laſt paſt.

YET, Conj. [*gyt*, *git*, *geta*, Sax.] nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however. "*Yet* "theſe imperfections being balanced by great "virtues." *Dryd.*

YET, Adv. beſides; more than has been mentioned. "This furniſhes with *yet* one "more reaſon." *Atterb.* Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." *Addiſ.* Once more. "*Yet*, *yet*, a moment." *Pope.* Uſed with a negative before it, at this time, or ſo ſoon." "Thales—ſaid, young "men, not *yet*." *Bac.*

To YIELD, V. A. [pronounced *yeeld*; from *geldan*, Sax.] to produce; to afford; to give as a due; to allow, "I *yield* it juſt." *Milt.* Uſed with *up*, to reſign or ſurrender. Neuterly, to ſubmit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow; to give place to as an inferior in excellence, or any other quality.

YOKE, S. [*geoc*, Sax. *jeck*, Belg. *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horſe. Figuratively, a mark of ſervitude; ſlavery; a link, band or tye; a couple or pair; a piece of wood placed on the ſhoulders, by means of which two pails are carried at once.

To YOKE, V. A. to faſten to a carriage by a yoke; to join or couple with another. "Caſ"ſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb." *Shak.* To enſlave or ſubdue. "He *yoketh* your re"bellious necks." *Shak.* To reſtrain or confine. "Words and promiſes that *yoke*—the "conqueror." *Hudib.*

YO'KEFELLOW, or YO'KEMATE, S. a companion in labour. "*Yokefellows* in arms." *Shak.* A mate.

YOLK, S. See *Yelk*.

YON, YOND, YO'NDER, Adj. [*geond*, Sax.] at a diſtance.

YORE, or *of* YORE, Adj. [*geogara*, Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago.

YORK, S. [named *Caer Ebranc*, by Ninnius, and *Caer Effrot*, from K. *Ebraucus*, its ſuppoſed founder. *Eoforwic* or *Eafor-wic*, Sax. i. e. a city ſituated on the river *Ure*] the ſecond city in

England, an Archbiſhop's ſee, and the metropolis of Yorkſhire. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley, in a fertile ſoil, and wholeſome air, is both large and populous, ſeveral miles in circumference, has four large gates; and is divided by the river *Ouſe*, formerly named *Ure*, which has a very handſome bridge, whoſe arch is eſteemed very much on account of its ſweep and dimenſions. It it governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, twenty-four prime common-council-men, eight chamberlains, ſeventy-two common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, common-ſerjeant, ſword-bearer, &c. It ſends two members to parliament; is diſtant from London 150 computed, or 192 meaſured miles, and is ſituated in long. 22 deg. 25 ſec. lat. 54 deg. and 10 ſec.

YO'RKSHIRE, S. by far the largeſt county in England, is bounded on the W. by Lancaſhire and part of Cheſhire; on the S. by Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the N. by Durham and Weſtmoreland. It is ſaid to contain 360 miles in compaſs, being 75 from N. to S. and 80 from E. to W. but Templeman makes it 114 miles long, and 80 broad; and others reckon 3,770,000 acres in this county. It is divided into three ridings, diſtinguiſhed by Eaſt, Weſt, and North, from their ſituation with reſpect to York city, the weſt-riding comprehending ten hundreds, and 24 market towns; the eaſt four hundreds, and eight market towns; and the north twelve hundreds, and ſeventeen market-towns. This county contains 563 pariſhes, 242 vicarages, 2330 villages, about 106,150 houſes, and 530,750 inhabitants. As this county is of ſo great extent, both its air and ſoil muſt be different in different parts of it; but it is in general plentiful, and remarkable for its breed of horſes. It ſends 30 members to parliament, 2 for the county, two for York city, and 2 each for Kingſton upon Hull, Knareſborough, Scarborough, Rippon, Richmond, Heydon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirſke, Aldborough, Beverley, Northallerton, and Pontefract.

YOU, Pron. [*eow*, the accuſative plural of *thu*, Sax. thou] this word is uſed when we ſpeak to more than one; but by cuſtom has been applied, by way of ceremony, even when we addreſs a ſingle perſon. It is ſometimes uſed indefinitely, for any perſon, in the ſame ſenſe as *on*, Fr.

YOUNG, Adj. [*iong*, *geong*, Sax. *iong*, Belg. *iung*, Teut.] not born many years; in the firſt part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, S. the offspring of brute animals.

YOU'NGSTER, or YOU'NKER, S. a young perſon: a word of contempt.

YOUR, Pron. [*eower*, Sax. *jeuwar*, Goth.] belonging to you. It ſeems to be rather the genitive plural of *eower*, from *ge*, Sax. you; and on that account is ſeldom uſed but when we ſpeak to more than one, unleſs when we compliment a perſon; and in that ſenſe it is that we add the *s* final, a ſign of the genitive ſingular, more particularly ſo when the ſubſtantive goes before, or is underſtood. "'Tis managed by an "abler hand than *your's*." *Dryd.* "It is "*your's* to tranſmit." *Pope.*

YO'URSELF, Pron. [from *your* and *ſelf*] you, excluſive of any other.

YOUTH, S. [*yeoguth*, Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; a young man. Young men, uſed collectively.

YOU'THFUL, Adj. young; ſuitable to youth; vigorous.

ZON

Z, The laſt letter of the alphabet; a double conſonant. Its form is the ſame in the Saxon, Gothic and Greek alphabets, and its ſound reſembles that of an hard *S*.

ZA'FFIR, S. a blue colour made of cobalt powdered very fine, mixed with three times its weight of powdered flints, and ſublimated.

ZA'NY, S. a perſon who endeavours by odd geſtures and expreſſions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon. "Preacher at once and *zany* of thy age." *Pope.*

ZA'RNICH, S. a ſolid ſubſtance in which orpiment is found, of a green or yellow colour.

ZEAL, S. [pronounced *zeel*, from ζηλος, Gr. *zelus*, Lat.] a paſſionate ardour or affection for any thing, perſon, or cauſe.

ZE'ALOT, S. [ζηλωτης, Gr. *zeloteur*, Fr.] one that eſpouſes any cauſe with a great ardour or paſſion: generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

ZE'ALOUS, Adj. [pronounced *zelous*] eſpouſing any cauſe with paſſion.

ZE'CHIN, S. [from *Zecha* in Venice, where the mint is ſettled] a gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZED, S. the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked perſon, formed like the letter *Z*. A worthleſs inſignificant wretch. "Thou whoreſon *zed*, thou unneceſſary letter." *Shak.*

ZE'NITH, S. [Arab.] the point in the heavens directly over one's head, and oppoſite to the Nadir.

ZE'PHYR, or ZEPHY'RUS, S. [Lat.] the weſt wind: poetically applied to any calm, ſoft, or genial wind.

ZEST, S. the peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh or taſte ſuperadded to any thing.

ZEU'GMA, S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next words, is likewiſe applied to one or many more remote.

ZO'DIAC, S. [*zodiaque*, Fr. ζωδιακος, Gr.] the ecliptick or track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, which are called by the name of ſome animal.

ZONE, S. [ζωνη, *zone*, Gr. *zona*, Lat.] a girdle. "The middle part—girt like a ſtarry "*zone* his waiſt." *Par. Loſt.* A diviſion of the terraqueous globe, with reſpect to the different degrees

degrees of heat. The whole earth is divided into *five zones*; that in the middle, and being between the two tropics, is called the *torrid zone*; by the antients it was thought to be uninhabited; but modern discoveries have exploded this supposition. There are two temperate, and two frigid *zones*; the northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropic of cancer and the artic polar circle. The frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles and have the poles in their centers.

ZOO'GRAPHER, S. [ζωον, and γραφη, Gr.] one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. "By *zoographers* called "the prophet." *Bacon.*

ZOO'GRAPHY, S. [ζωον, Gr. and γραφω, Gr.] a description of the form, natures, and properties of animals. "We are thereby conducted "into *zography*." *Grew.*

ZOO'LOGY, S. [ζωον, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a treatise concerning animals or living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE, S. [ζωον, Gr. and φυτον, Gr.] a vegetable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOOPHO'RIC, Adj. [ζωον, Gr. and φερω, Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoophoric column* in Architecture, is that which bears or supports the form of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, S. [See *Zoophoric*] the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments, resembling animals, carved upon it.

ZOO'TOMIST, S. [ζωον, Gr. and τεμνω, Gr.] a person who dissects animals.

ZOO'TOMY, S. the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise, *comparative anatomy*.

ZUI'NGLIANS, S. a branch of ancient reformers, so called from their founder *Ulric Zuinglius*.

ZYGO'MA, S. [Gr.] a bone of the head consisting of an assemblage, or union of two processes or eminences of bones, the one from *the os tempores*, and the other from the *os malæ*, which are joined together by a suture, thence called *Zygomatic*.

ZYGOMA'TIC, Adj. [See *Zygoma*] in Anatomy, the *zygomatic muscle*, or *musculus zygomaticus*, is a muscle which comes from the *zygoma*, andd passing obliquely, is inserted near the angle of the lips. It use is to draw the lips, obliquely upwards.

ZYMO'MA, S. any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

ZYMOSI'METER, S. [See *Zymoma*] an instrument proposed by the ingenious naturalist Swammerdam, in his book *De Respiratione*, to measure the degree of fermentation caused by the mixture of different bodies, and the degree of heat they acquire in fermenting; besides which, he applies it to find the heat or temperament of the blood in animals.

ZYTHO'GALA, S. [from *zythus*, Lat. and γαλαξ, Gr.] in Medicine, a word used frequently by Sydenham, to signify a mixture of beer and milk, or a posset drink.

Z. Z. a character made use of by the antient physicians to signify myrrh, and by the moderns to signify ginger.

FINIS.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price bound Two Shillings and Sixpence.)

THE BRITISH YOUTH's INSTRUCTOR: Or, A New and Eaſy Guide to PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. Wherein the Rudiments of Common Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Extraction and Uſe of the Square and Cube Roots, *&c.* are ſo eaſily treated of, and ſo plainly demonſtrated, that any Perſon may, of himſelf (in a ſhort Time) become acquainted with every Thing neceſſary to the Knowledge of Buſineſs. To which is added, a Poſtſcript, for the Uſe of Country Youths in particular: Shewing how to meaſure any regular Piece of Timber, Tyling, Thatching, Brick-work, or Piece of Land; as alſo, how to gauge any Ciſtern, Piece of Malt, or common Cooler, Tub, or Caſk. The whole deſigned for ſuch as have hitherto neglected, or have not had Opportunity of being acquainted with Figures; and attempted in natural and familiar Dialogues, in order to render the Work more eaſy and diverting, as well as uſeful to Learners. Recommended by ſeveral emi ent Writing-Maſters, and Accomptants. The Third Edition, corrected, and improved by ſome particular Obſervations on the Rule of Diſcount.

By DANIEL FENNING,

Author of the Young Algebraiſt's Companion; Deſcription and Uſe of the Globes; both in Dialogues; and the Univerſal Spelling Book.

Printed for S. Crowder and Co. at the Looking-Glaſs in Pater-noſter Row.

This Day is publiſhed, (Price 1s. 6d.)

Elegantly printed on a fine Paper, calculated in ſo plain and eaſy a Manner, as to render it uſeful to every Capacity.

(The Reader will find this Work ſo contrived, as to contain many Thouſand Calculations more than in any other Book of the like Kind: Alſo ſeveral inſtructive and uſeful tables, neceſſary for Perſons in every Branch of Life and Buſineſs)

THE READY RECKONER; Or, Trader's moſt uſeful Aſſiſtant, in buying and ſelling all Sorts of Commodities, either Wholeſale or Retail. Shewing at one View the Amount or Value of any Number or Quantity of Goods or Merchandiſe, from one Farthing progreſſively up to Twenty Shillings, either by the long or ſhort Hundred, Half Hundred, or Quarter, Pound or Ounce, Ell or Yard, *&c. &c.* To which is added, A Double Table of Portugal Money, from 1 to 1000. Alſo a Table of Expences or Wages by the Day, Week, Month, or Year. With a Table of Annuities and Commiſſion of Brokerage, from One to One Eighth *per Cent.* And ſeveral other neceſſary and inſtructive Things.

By DANIEL FENNING.

Author of a New Treatiſe of Arithmetic, Uſe of the Globes, and the Univerſal Spelling-Book, and Others.

Printed for S. Crowder and Co. at the Looking-Glaſs in Pater-noſter-Row, and B. Collins at Sarum.

☞ The Proprietors being determined to have this Book exceed all others of the like Kind, engaged ſeveral other Perſons, beſides the Author, to ſurvey every Sheet from the Preſs.

☞ This Book is calculated for the Uſe of Shop-keepers in general, as well as for private Perſons, and of ſo portable a Size, that Ladies as well as Gentlemen may carry it in their Pockets, by which means a Multiplicity of Miſtakes, and many unneceſſary Troubles may be prevented, by having this Book in the Compting-houſe, Shop, or Pocket. This Book is alſo a proper Preſent for Youth on their being put out Apprentices, as the frequent Peruſal of it will enable them to go through their Buſineſs, both with Pleaſure and Profit to themſelves as well as their Maſters.